EXPLODES MYTH OF GERMAN CULTURE

Professor Mavor Points Out That the Teutons are Far from Possessing a Monopoly

RUSSIA WINS DEFENSIVE WARS

Russo-German Conflict Cannot be Regarded as a Teutonic-Slav Quarrel Unless it is Regarded as a Quarrel Between Two Elements of That Blood.

As a comparison of the Russian and German Empires, Professor Mavor, of Toronto University, sought to answer the question: Is this a war between the Teuton and the Slav? in a lecture delivered in Toronto. At the close the audience were convinced that the slogan, "Teuton versus Slav," or "Europeans versus Asiatics," invented by the Germans, was a red herring drawn across the path because the Prussians themselves are of Slavic origin. Professor Mavor also showed that the popular impression as to Russian civilization or lack of civilization was not justified by actual conditions, that the Russians were as well, if not better, educated than the Germans, and have contributed quite as much to the world's advantage.

"These two empires—Russia and Germany—are very much alike," said the Professor, "inasmuch as both have grown out of warlike operations, both have been built upon force, each of them is composed of exceedingly diversified population in the racial sense. Both of them have grown out of an accumulation of principalities, and in both cases these principalities have grown out of trading towns.

Russian and German Culture.

"Moreover, if we look at what we may call Russian culture and the German culture, we find they practically began at the same time, because Russia adopted Christianity in the ninth century, and so did Germany when the tribes occupied north Germany at the time of Charlemagne. To say that the beginnings of Christianity was the beginning of civilization is not an entirely fair statement to make as regards the whole of the world, because there were civilized states before there was Christianity.

"We don't know where the Teutons sprang into existence any more than we know where the Slavs first sprang into existence, but we know that they were near neighbors from the remotest times. The Slavs came from the northern slopes of the Carpathian mountains and the Teutons were not very far to the north of them. Therefore it is quite preposterous, as German writers are saying, that the Slavs are Asiatics and the Germans Europeans. Nothing could be more foolish, nor could anything be more easily disproved."

Proceeding, Prof. Mavor showed how the two empires had developed in an almost parallel manner. The Russian empire began with coalitions of principalities, partly by dextrous diplomacy, partly by sheer force, and partly by skilful military disposition. A strange fact in regard to Russia is that she has never gained a war of aggression. She has always won her defensive wars, gained by extraordinary powers of resistance, by her extraordinary resiliency and faculty of waiting until the proper moment, and then striking hard upon the enemy.

Always on the Defensive.

After showing how Peter the Great lost his war of aggression against Charles XII. of Sweden and how Napoleon was unable to crush Russia, the speaker went on to assert that the acquisition of her immense territory followed defensive wars alone. Russia had an area much larger than that of the United States and Canada combined, and a population twice as large, and in it there was an enormous diversity of races, and consequently an enormous diversity of civilization.

All the Russian people are not civilized, he continued, any more than all the inhabitants of North America are civilized. We have our distinctively uncivilized tribes in the north, and we have people who can hardly be said to be civilized in various parts of the North American continent. That is true of Russia too. In Central Asia there are numerous tribes which have yet to become fully civilized. Many of these tribes are still nomadic, still wander upon the steppes and have no settled method of livelihood. Similarly in Siberia and in northern Manchuria there are scattered groups whose civilization is not very high.

Just Like That of Germany.

When we come to the heart of Russia, to Moscow, St. Petersburg and other capital cities, we find a population very similar to the population which inhabits Vienna or Berlin. It is almost impossible to distinguish, from any point of view that one chooses to adopt, provided it is a fair point of view, between the cultural state of the Russian workman and the German. It is also exceedingly difficult to distinguish in any decisive manner between the Russian student of the University of St. Petersburg and the German student in the University of Berlin. Were we to consider the question of culture in one of the two senses in which the word may be used—in the sense of education—then I think the experience of most people who know something about both universities would lead them to say that the best students in the Russian universities were rather better educated than the best students in the German universities, taking them in a large group.

It is quite true that there is a great mass of peasantry in Russia who are not well educated. That has been, to some extent, modified in recent years. The Russian Church has been, on the whole, rather opposed to education, not altogether opposed, but because of its desire to control the education in the interests of the Church, secular education has considerably suffered.

Find the Same Conditions.

In the rural parts of Germany you will find the same conditions. The people there are to be regarded as people of low culture, and Russia, being about two and two-third times as large as Germany, there are more people of that kind in Russia than in Germany, but to contrast what is called "German culture" with "Russian barbarism" is again nonsense.

The speaker went on to compare Germany and Russia's contributions to the world in the matter of literature. He did not depreciate Germany's contributions, but they had to go back to the time of Schiller and Goethe to get anything on a par with Russian writers, and in imaginative literature, Russia had three great names, including Tolstoi, and Germany hadn't a single name to put up against them.

Dealing with the governments of the two empires, Prof. Mavor showed that the conditions were again similar, an absolute monarchy in the early ages, and absolutism, which has remained with certain modifications. In both countries there has been highly centralized power, a great deal of local particularism, which has been the source of a great deal of trouble, making it difficult to weld the different principalities into one whole.

By No Means So Cohesive.

Austria is by no means so cohesive as either the German or the Russian empires. It is, in the first place, a dual monarchy, and it contains a great many Slavic races, or nations, with predominantly Slavic blood, which have been for ages a source of trouble to the imperial system."

Tracing the history of the Prussians, the lecturer showed that these latter could be regarded very easily as belonging as much to the slavs as to the Teutons, and on that account it would be difficult to regard this as a Teutonic-Slav quarrel, unless it was regarded as a quarrel between two elements of its blood. During the time of Frederick the Great, Prussian power and Prussia formed the idea that its army was invincible, but disillusionment came when they were swept under the iron heels of Napoleon.

"Prussia was crushed, but the German spirit revived," went on the professor, "and that revival was very fine. Many fine characters came out of that dark period of extreme militarism, arrogance and extreme pride in military capacity."

Design For World Power.

The speaker then went on to ask the question if there was any evidence of design for world-power on the part of Russia or of Germany. The most formidable against Russia was the extension of her territory, but in every instance it was contiguous territory that she took, and almost invariably the added territory was gained as a result of defensive wars comparable to Great Britain's experience in India. He did not mean to infer that she was at all times justified in her encroachments, but the fact that she always carried good government into these added territories might be some justification. Russia had not always treated her subject races well. Sometimes she did very much the same as the American and occasionally the Canadian Government in regard to the Indians, taking their land without giving compensation.

"In the matter of Poland there is a good deal to be said on both sides. While Russia was extremely severe in putting down the Polish revolution, nevertheless the Polish treatment of Russians rather encouraged reprisals of that kind. While I admire the Finlanders, one cannot get away from the fact that they played a selfish role, and while I don't justify some of the measures imposed upon Finlanders I don't like the way the latter speak about their neighbors. They regard Russians as barbarians, which is out of the question.

Russians a Reading Public.

"The net result of what I have been trying to convey to you is that while in Russia there is a large population of what we might call cultivated people, there is also a portion of uncultivated people. In America I believe ten thousand copies is quite a large edition of a book and it would probably take some time to sell that many. An edition of an imaginative book in Russia seldom is less than 100,000 copies. There is a reading population of ten million people in Russia and there is a widespread interest in the best literature. A million copies of Tolstoi's works are sometimes printed at one time. The newspapers are very much better than anything we have in this country, and several are at least as good as anything we have in New York, London or Paris. The foreign news is vastly ahead of the foreign news we get in our papers and there is very much less of that extremely tiresome parish news. The leading articles are extremely well written by accomplished literary men who are specially competent to write upon the particular subjects.

"Anybody who has any sympathy with Russia looks forward with great hope to the future of that country after the war. The promise to Poland will be kept absolutely to the letter. The great difficulty is the numerous languages. We have our bilingual troubles here, and we can picture what the difficulties must be in a country where there are two hundred languages."

PEARSON'S ORE REFINERY IS RUNNING REGULARLY

It is Using Ten Thousand Barrels of Crude Oil Daily—Ore Exportations Through Tampico Are Increasing Considerably.

Tampico, Mexico, October 10.—Advices received here direct from the Potrero del Llano oil field, in the Tuxpam district, are to the effect that the earlier reports of the burning of the great oil well of the Mexican Eagle Petroleum Company were exaggerated. The well itself did not catch fire, but the oil seepage and gas for a wide area around the hole has been burning for several weeks, making a spectacular sight that led to the conclusion of observers that the gusher was in flames. Efforts to extinguish the flames that surround the well by means of chemicals have so far proved futile but further trials are to be made.

It is announced here that the refinery of S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., situated at Minatitlan on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is still running regularly. It is using ten thousand barrels of crude oil daily. It is understood that the Pearsons recently closed a big contract for supplying the British navy with fuel oil, and shipments in fulfilment of this order are already being made.

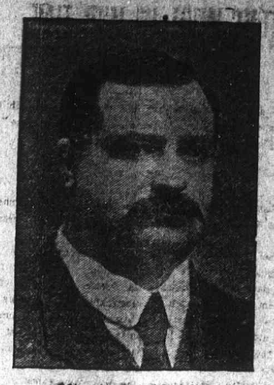
The Compania Petrolia Franco-Espanola, with principal office in the City of Mexico, is preparing to carry on extensive prospecting and development operations upon a tract of about 225,000 acres of land upon which it holds an oil lease, situated adjacent to the lands of the Mexican Petroleum Company near Ebano, in the Tampico district. Several well drilling outfits will be put to work upon the property.

The figures for the oil exportations through the port of Tampico for the month of September are as yet not available, but it is stated on reliable authority that they will show a considerable increase over those for August. Not much is being done in the fields, but the existing producing wells continue to provide a large output.

MORE LUMBER SHIPPED ACROSS ATLANTIC IN SEPTEMBER

(Special Correspondence.)

St. John, N.B., October 10.—While still some way behind last year's shipments of lumber from St. John to British ports, September's record cut down the difference materially. St. John sent across the Atlantic last month 8,258,394 feet of spruce, and 1,367,769 feet of birch plank as compared with 6,271,622 feet of spruce, and 474,498 feet of birch plank in September 1913. The total for the first nine months of 1914 is 61,970,840 feet of spruce, 7,139,130 feet of birch plank and 1411 tons of birch timber, compared with 68,701,635 feet of spruce, 4,961,966 feet of birch plank and 1,589 tons of birch timber in the same period of 1913.



COL. A. E. LABELLE,
Managing Director of St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., whose Annual Meeting was held yesterday.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY'S FACTORIES ARE UNDAMAGED

Plants of the Concern in Europe Have so Far Escaped Uncathed—That at Antwerp, However, is Likely to Prove an Exception.

Boston, October 10.—The foreign connections of the Western Electric Company have had remarkable success to date in dodging German and French bullets and in maintaining a really surprising basis of operations.

The large English company is running at nearly normal capacity.

The Antwerp factory has over 500 men employed according to latest cable advices.

The Paris factory is running at 80 per cent. of capacity.

Western Electric officials have also received the first word of the Berlin plant, which is employing 1,400 men, or about 75 per cent. of normal.

The Milan branch is operating at capacity and the Budapest factory at about 50 per cent.

So far no physical damage has been suffered by any of the factories.

The Antwerp factory is, of course, a candidate for physical damage if the German attack centres against the city itself.

Some weird stories have been told in the press of the part Western Electric engineers in Antwerp have been playing in equipping electrically charged wire entanglements. So far as participation by the company's employees is concerned these stories are pure fiction.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

New York, October 10.—Southern Railway declared a dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, making 4½ per cent for year instead of the full 5 per cent, and the dividend so declared was made payable in scrip due in five years, bearing interest at 4 per cent.

WAR AND CHILE'S NITRATE INDUSTRY

Is Run on so Fine a Margin That Unsalable Product Cannot be Financed

SALES MOSTLY IN EUROPE

Sixty Out of Seventy Thousand Workmen Were Thrown Out of Employment on the Outbreak of Hostilities—Exiled Englishmen and Americans Threatened.

Inasmuch as Chile's proclamation of neutrality and the coast patrol established by her fleet has been variously mentioned, it may be pertinent now to call attention to the desperate commercial condition in which she finds herself on account of the war in Europe. Discussing this subject, Hugh Ibbotsson writes to the New York Sun in the following strain:—

I wish to speak particularly of the nitrate industry in northern Chile, which involves many millions of dollars. The situation may likewise serve as a capital illustration of the vainly repeated assertion that the investors in the United States are now being offered colossal opportunities in South America.

Northern Chile, from Taltal to Pisagua, is entirely occupied with the nitrate industry. The oficinas, or nitrate factories, are stretched along a flat sandy waste between the mountains and the sea. Everything consumed there is brought in "canned." The population of the Tarapaca nitrate district, of which Iquique is the chief port, is 70,000, of whim 60,000 are workmen.

On the outbreak of the war 50,000 of these men were thrown out of work; the Chilean peso dropped three cents in four days; the Bolsa, or exchange, in Santiago closed and business came to a standstill. Practically all Chile's nitrate is sold through European firms, whose bills were no longer negotiable. The industry is run on so fine a margin that it is impossible to finance the production of unsalable nitrate.

But the workmen had to be paid off, and currency for this was secured by despatching a steamer south along the coast for gold. To get this rates as high as 21 cents for pesos worth tonly 16 cents were paid. The workmen left the oficinas and poured into the coast towns. The Peruvians and Bolivians were sent back to their own countries by the Government, but the Chileans were shipped south to work on the farms, an occupation for which they were wholly unfitted. Thousands of families were destitute. Unscrupulous overseers passed them paper which was later found to be worthless.

The prospect of a starving population in Chile forced the Government to pass hurried laws providing a scheme allowing the nitrate companies to borrow three or four pesos a quintal of nitrate made or order to keep the factories working. This assistance was not welcomed by the companies because of their fear that the exchange might suddenly rise, thus making repayments impossible.

The idle, reckless unemployed natives, when I left Iquique two weeks ago, were wandering about begging food, threatening the safety of exiled Americans and Englishmen, or were collecting before the war bulletins plastered with the most absurd sensations and hurling imprecations upon enemies whom they no not see and cannot understand.

ALASKA GOLD INCREASES IN DEPTH FIFTY PER CENT

In Addition to Main Perseverance Lode, Two Other District Lodes Have Been Opened Up, Each Showing Widths of 100 Feet Commercial Ore.

Boston, October 10.—Hayden, Stone & Co. issue an 11 page illustrated circular on Alaska Gold.

It is stated that during 1913 development work totalled 22,137 feet and that during the first eight months of 1914 this work amounted to 20,000 feet, or a total of over 42,000 feet. This does not include several thousand feet of diamond drill work. Considered in another way the underground development work since the properties were acquired has been increased from 2,000 to 5,000 feet longitudinally on the vein system, while in depth the increase has amounted to over 50 per cent.

In addition to the main Perseverance lode twe other distinct lodes have been open up, each showing widths o fover 100 ft. of commercial ore. Numerous cross-cuts and drill holes have shown values ranging between $2 and $3 per ton.

"There is excellent basis for the belief that the ore deposits of Alaska Gold are such as to permit of production of vastly greater tonnages than first estimated, with the possibility that these tonnages may run into many times the original figures, thus constituting a basis of operation of a magnitude both as to time and quantity such as never has been before known in connection with a gold ore deposit of commercial value."

It is believed the new milling plant will have a capacity of 8,000 tons per day instead of 6,000 tons as originally contemplated. Actual costs will be under rather than over the original estimated cost of 75 cents per ton to cover milling, mining and charges of every nature.

Those in control look forward to operations within a few years at the rate of 7,000,000 tons per annum with annual profits of approximately $5,000,000.

The new mill will be in regular operation by or before the end of December, this year, with full rate of capacity on or before the middle of 1915.

ON BEING A CLEARING HOUSE.
By Peter McArthur.

Elkfrid, October 7.—Surely this weather has been especially designed for the apple and corn harvest. Autumn is marching through the land with "banners yellow, glorious golden." In the orchards there are piles of rosy apples and in the cornfields piles of golden corn, and leaves of every gorgeous color are sifting down through the still air. For weeks past the days have been perfect and the fall work is going through with a rush. It is true that rain would help the wheat in some localities, but on the whole it is making a good showing. When the apples and corn have been attended to there will be a lot of fall ploughing if the good weather lasts, for there are few farmers who are not taking advantage of the opportunity to increase their products at this time when an increased demand is inevitable. Many of them are working harder than they should, but the work is being done under the most favorable conditions and they will have all the winter to rest. A day spent in the orchard coopering and pressing apple barrels may leave one tired at night, but it also leaves one soaked with autumn sunshine. When I go to bed I can still see the colors of the fruit and the foliage, and my ears seem to carry echoes of the cries of the jays and the musical call of the meadow-larks. If it were not for the papers that the children bring home when returning from school it would be easy to believe that all is well with the world. But the papers, with their constant iteration of war news, are enough to make us feel that the world itself is passing through its autumn and hurrying on to a winter of death. It is well that we are so busy just now with the most useful work possible— the harvesting of food products—or we might become morbid through brooding on the horrors that are being perpetrated around the curve of the earth, towards the sunrise.

Although few fruit growers or associations have marketed all their apples I am getting good news from them. They are all going on with the work of picking and packing their apples in the hope that they will be able to make a sale before the winter closes in. This course is both public spirited and sensible. It is public spirited because no citizen should allow any food to go to waste at any time, and most emphatically not at such a time as this. It is sensible because the advertising campaign being put through by the Department of Trades and Commerce is rousing people to the possibility of getting the best apples th atCanada ever produced at a reasonable price. The whole trouble seems to be that the usual machinery of marketing and distributing the apple-crop appears to have broken down. The few dealers who are in the market are buying only in limited quantities and some are offering prices that are not enough to pay the orchardist for the labor of picking and packing. That there is at present a great unsatisfied demand for apples I am in a position to know, for I have had a storm of letters asking where they can be bought. Although it was not nominated in the bond when I was employed by the Fruit Branch to tell the people of Canada about the apple crop—by the way, they have asked me to withdraw my resignation—I have almost worn by fingers back to the second joint pounding out answers to these letters on by over-worked typewriter. I ha.ve been referring those who wish to buy to those who wish to sell—in short, I have become a sort of apple clearing house and if I ever publish my returns they will make the bank clearances look trifling by comparison. Talking about a clearing house, when I think of it I sit up and square my shoulders, for a clearing house is just about the most dignified institution in the country. When I remember what the clearing house in the Bank of Montreal looks like and realize that I should look like that, I have a sudden rush of dignity that sends the younger children scurrying out of the house, wondering what has happened. It is the first time I have ever tried to look like a public building, and I am not sure that my impersonation is convincing—as the dramatic editor might say. But just the same, I am going to live up to the position of being the apple-clearing house, even if I have to hire a couple of stenographers to help me, and have to dictate letters in my sleep. What interests me in the work is not the selling of the apples for the fruit growers, but the saving of one of the finest food products in the world. (The children have just come in with the mail and I find two letters asking where apples can be secured in car-load lots and one asking for a dozen barrels. So it goes in every mail. If this keeps up, we shall move the apple-crop all right.)

On thing that complicates the situation is that the apples are maturing at least two weeks earlier than in past seasons. I was trying to get the corn all cut before starting at the apples but an examination of the orchard this morning convinced me that it would be dangerous to delay the apple-picking any longer. The Greenings, Tolman Sweets, Pewaukees, and Pippins come off at a touch and even the Baldwins and Golden Russetts are beginning to fall. A brisk wind would shake most of them down and render them unfit for packing, so I decided to let what is left of the corn stand for a few days until all the apples except the Spies are picked. The Spies can stand for at least another week. I know it is late to be cutting corn, but I was late in planting, and it is only the best kind of luck that made it possible for the crop to ripen. But this glorious weather did the trick, and it has matured as well as any corn in the district. But the biggest wind that could blow would not blow the ears off the corn though it would work ruin in the orchard, so the orchard must be attended to first. If the gang I have managed to get with me stick at the job and the weather continues to be favorable, we can have all the apples in barrels and ready for packing before the end of the week. That is, all except the Spies, —all of which, like most of the Spies in the country, have been sold long since. I shall giv them a little longer so that they may mature properly. These are certainly busy times, and I am glad of it, for it leaves me litlle time to think about the war.

MEXICO SEETHING BUBBLING MASS

Loot, Graft and Confiscation Are Now Alleged to be the Order of the Day

VILLA ABOUT THE LIMIT

Everyone Suspected of Having a Dollar Goes to Jail, All the Moveable Property They Own Being Stolen From Them—Country is About Milked Dry and Situation is Expected Soon to Improve.

Boston, Mass., October 9.— An American mining engineer, who has lived and worked for years in Mexico, with large property interests in that country, writes from El Paso.

"While the Administration at Washington gives out optimistic news about the Mexican situation, things down there are bad. Under the surface there is a seething bubbling mass that I expected to boil over long before it did.

"Everyone is dissatisfied with Carranza. Besides, as you know, after the fight the division of spoils is always the order of the day.

"I am assured by everyone that Monterey is really better off than most other places. Loot, graft, and confiscations are the order of the day, and everyone suspected of having a dollar goes to jail. There they stay. No trials, no appeal, with all the moveable property they own, stolen from them.

"But what is far worse is the absolute conviction among these people now in power that their time is short and that they must make hay while the sun shines. They all know that Carranza cannot deliver the goods, and have been expecting for a long time this break between him and Villa.

"All business is at a standstill, and while a Mexican dollar in Monterey has been worth about 13 cents, it is only worth 1½ in the city. Most of the army is against Carranza, and will turn to Villa without any hesitation. This thing will have to be fought out, and Carranza is a dead one, whether he resigns voluntarily or not.

"Villa is about the limit, but he is gathering the whole country around him and seems to be our only hope. Federals and all are backing him now to win. But when he gets the control what will happen. Another patriotic uprising.

"While you people al seem to think the Washington Administration has accomplished something good, my opinion is quite to the contrary. There is too much American politics and press agent work in this Mexican affair. I believe things in Mexico will mend some time before long. The country is about milked dry, and this thing will have to stop for the simple reason that there is no nourishment in it any more."

BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYMENT SUBSTANTIALLY DECREASED

But in Germany at Least One-Third of the Working Population is Without Work in Consequence of the War.

London, October 10.—According to a statement issued by the Board of Trade yesterday in the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment—namely building works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle making, etc.—the percentage of unemployment at September 18 was 5.7. This shows a decrease of 3 on the percentage at September 11 (6) and a decrease of .6 on the percentage at September 4 (6.3).

The Berlin newspaper "Vorwaerts," in a review of the economic situation, gives some interesting figures regarding unemployment in Germany. In Nuremberg, for instance, there are 55,723 laborers, of whom 41,812 are men. About 30 per cent of these have been called to the colors, and of the remaining 43,549 male and female, 11,756 are out of work. These figures are compiled from official statistics, but the true numbers of unemployed are probably still higher, as some of the trade federations have not sent in their reports, and the "Vorwaerts" estimates that at least one-third of the working population is without work in consequence of the war.

While at the outbreak of war there were only 1,931 unemployed, this number increased to 9,522 in the first month of hostilities.

STOCK EXCHANGE LOANS.

London, October 10.—An important statement is expected next week regarding Stock Exchange loans. Hopes are entertained that the House may re-open in the midle of November for cash transactions under restricted rules.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY DEFERS SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

New York, October 10.—The following statement was given out: The Board of Directors of the Southern Railway took action to-day on the deferred semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock. Although the full dividend of 2½ per cent for the period had been earned, the board deems that in view of the falling off of revenue and the consequent necessity for retrenchment of expenses, it was fair that stockholders should share with the employes and officers of the company a sacrifice of their current income.

IMPORTANT LUMBER INDUSTRY FOR N

Props Usually Supplied From B Ports but Traffic is now Closed Belligerent Nation

A $20,000 000 TRADE

Worthy of Canada's Efforts to Secure as Sh Secure This Trade and Form a Valuable Market Thereby. Prices Would be Fully Remunerative.

(Special Correspondence.)

Halifax, N.S. October 10.—An event of unusu portance to Nova Scotia's lumber interests i appointment of a special Commission by British pit prop owners and the British Board of Trade t vestigate the possibility of securing a supply of t props for British coal mines. In the past which the traffic has been interrupted by the war cording to the Canadian Trade Commissioner in don, England, the value of this trade is $20,0 annually, and it is therefore of great importan Canadians who should make an effort to obta good share of this business. The Commissioner expressed some fear that Canadian exporters make their prices prohibitive, thinking that Britain is wholly dependant on Canada during war for these products.

He states that suitable timbers can be prod from the South of France and Portugal. More Russian Baltic ports have been supplying about the imports of props up to the present, and Ru being an alley, the trade would probably rever these ports after the war unless Canadian prices made attractive. The Commissioner also pointed that another reason why the Canadian quota should be kept at a moderate figure is that the lantic freight rates are considerably higher than t from the Baltic ports, and, therefore, the Cana dealers should make this a consideration if they to obtain the trade. Some importance is also g to the question which the Commission will be ca upon to decide as to whether the Canadian timbe suitable from the standpoint of endurable stren Nova Scotia has a great amount of small timber suitable for this purpose of pit props, and the wince is looking to securing a large share of the tr Nova Scotia is the nearest point in Canada to E land, and in Halifax there is an all-the-year ro shipping port with very great facilities for assemb the timber and exporting it promptly. The Lum Corporation of Nova Scotia is making enquiries on half of British buyers for timber owners who supply pit-props to be delivered in Halifax.

The five special Commissioners are W. Windh representing the British Board of Trade; N. Co mins and p. B. Harrower, of the Timber Trade F eration of the United Kingdom; E. B. Whalley, of Mining Association of Great Britain, and R. Gom secretary of the Board of Trade. The Commission may visit Newfoundland before their return to E land.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

New York, October 10.—The situation locally naval stores shows little change. Prices are ma tained in sympathy with Savannah, where the facts are in control and full values are asked. There is fairly good inquiry from the jobbers and manufa turers, some circles feeling distinctly encourag over the prospects, claiming that the supplies in t hands of the consumers are light. Others say th the business will continue hard to mouth so long the South artificially sustains the market there.

For spot turpentine 48½ cents was generally ask and less is heard of shading.

In the South, it is hard to buy under the pegg figure and it costs 47¼ cents to 47¾ cents, it is sa to lay down the article here.

Tar repeated at the basis of $6.50 for kiln burn and $7.00 for retort. Pitch is dull at $4.00 with litt demand. Rosins are quoted at the old level, wi common to good strained at $3.80 to $3.90. There is moderate inquiry for current requirements.

Savannah, October 10.—Turpentine nominal 45 cents; no sales; receipts 446; shipments 545; stock 16,384. Rosin nominal; no sales; receipts, 937; shi ments, 2,901; stocks, 104,810.

BRADSTREETS REPORT.

Bradstreets reports trade in Canada appears to picking up a little, and in that respect the situa tion relative to the extreme dullness that has pre vailed is better. There appears to be more doing i the east, but it cannot be considered that buying is any way liberal. Ontario trade continues dul but in the northwest jobbing houses have been fa vored with a fairly active demand for staple line threshing operations in that section of the countr have been completed, and shipments of grain ar moderately heavy, notwithstanding which, collection have not improved to the extent anticipated. Durin the week shipments of cheese from the port of Mont real reached record proportions for the season, an export trade in leather has increased, while ther seems to be a better foreign demand for apples.

Bank clearings at 16 Canadian cities for the wee ending with Thursday last aggregate $175,093,000, gain of 19 per cent. over last week, but a loss of 13 per cent. from the corresponding week of last year Business failures for the week ending with Thurs day number 21, which contrasts with 68 last week and 49 is the like week of 1913.

ROCK ISLAND PROBE

Will be Started Next Month—U. S. Government Has Had Experts Working on Books.

New York, October 10.—The Interstate Commerce Commission will begin an exhaustive investigation of the Rock Island Railroad next month, the preliminary details of which are now being arranged by Commissioner Clements.

For weeks past expert accountants have been going over the books of the company, which are kept at Chicago.

That work has recently been completed, it was learned yesterday, and a staff of accountants is about to check up the records in the New York offices.

Information thus obtained, it was learned, will be used to cross-examine witnesses, as was done in the case of the Alton and the New Haven.

Advices received from Washington yesterday stated that Louis D. Brandeis would act as chief prosecutor in the Rock Island investigation, and that he would act in a similar capacity in an investigation of the Pere Marquette, which would follow.