

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

British Forces Said to be in Belgium -- Artillery and Infantry Doing Effective Work

1433 LIVES WERE LOST

Definitely Ascertained How Many Were Killed When Three Cruisers Were Torpedoed--Healy and Home Rule.

The London Morning Post's English correspondent in Antwerp makes the following statement: "The Belgian field artillery is co-operating effectively with our heavy artillery. Our infantry is entrenched on the bank of the Nethe opposite the main German forces. Two German attempts to cross the river have been smothered by our artillery."

This despatch is the first intimation that English forces have gone to Antwerp and are co-operating with the Belgians in the defence of that city.

A Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that numerous German prisoners passed through various French stations on Friday night. The convoys comprised 1,245, 1,310 and 989 prisoners respectively. They were taken from Juvy to Versailles. They included almost the entire regiment of the Prussian Guard, with band and staff officers. Several additional trains with prisoners are expected to arrive soon.

Exclusive of officers, 1433 lives were lost in the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue in the North Sea, September 22, according to a report issued by the Admiralty. The Aboukir lost 510 men, the Cressy 561, and the Hogue 362.

The Italian Government is spending \$10,000,000 on winter outfits for troops, including woolen vests and fur coats suitable for a campaign in the mountains. The Italian army is now quite ready.

In Swiss military circles, according to a Central News despatch from Bern, it is estimated that Germany now has actually under arms twenty-seven army corps of her regular troops and an equal number of reserves. Of these, twenty-four army corps are in France, six in Belgium and Alsace, thirteen in East Prussia, and eleven between Thorn and Crauw.

There are in addition, the despatch adds, what is assumed to be 1,500,000 men of the Landstrum and volunteers serving in the interior, while 600,000 fresh recruits are reported to be in training sufficiently advanced for them to be ready for service in November. This would mean a total of 4,160,000 fighting men.

An additional cruiser squadron will, it is learned, meet the Canadian army division, which is now on its way across the Atlantic, when it nears British shores. The contingent is now being escorted by a convoy of cruisers and battleships, but will be met by the second convoy and taken to a point of embarkation which will be decided upon later.

The future of the Irish Home Rule Act depends on some measure on the duration and result of the European war. In the opinion of Timothy Healy, M. P., who arrived in New York yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunard liner Campania. To some extent Ireland, he said, owed the enactment of the measure to the present conflict.

"There must be a general election in 1915," he continued, "and if the war lasts a year the Liberals will certainly be returned and therefore will have the Home Rule Act to handle."

"If the war is over in a short time I fear a Conservative victory and then there will be consequent complications of the situation, as regards Ulster."

SASKATOON'S FINANCES.

Saskatoon, Sask., October 5.—According to a statement made by Mayor Harrison this morning, the Bank of Montreal owes the city just \$106,000 more than the city owes the bank, something that is highly comforting to the bank of Montreal no doubt, and equally so to the city.

The total deposits with the bank at the present time, including sinking fund and interest, amount to \$482,000, while the current borrowings of the city total \$376,000, which makes the difference just around the hundred thousand dollar mark.

NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

A 2-million-dollar company has been organized by Theodore Gary, president of the Kansas City Home Telephone Co. and the Kansas City Long Distance Telephone Co. to take over and operate independent telephone exchanges in the following eleven cities and towns of Texas: Waco, Austin, Waxahachie, Ennis, Orange, Fort Worth, Austin Taylor, Temple, San Antonio, Port Arthur, and the connect long distance lines. The general offices are to be in Waco. These are the officers of the new company: Theodore Gary, chairman of the board of directors; J. B. Earle, Waco, president; A. F. Adams, Kansas City, vice-president; E. C. Bloemeyer, secretary; H. L. Gary, treasurer.

The penny transfer charge, which went into effect September 1, may not be sufficient to prevent the rate of street car fare being raised, officials of the Cleveland Railway Co. have indicated following the adoption of the auditor's report for August by a board of directors' meeting. The report showed that without the penny charge for transfers being in effect during the month the net deficit was \$99,090.67, nearly \$24,000 more than the deficit incurred in July. Both traction and city officials have asserted that \$60,000 will be the maximum amount of money obtained by the penny transfer rate. On this basis, the officials indicated, that even if the penny transfer charge had been in effect in August and the maximum estimated amount collected according to the deficit figures there would still be \$39,000 approximately to care for.

The Seattle City Council agreed with the receivers of the Seattle, Renton and Southern Railroad to buy the road for \$1,600,000, and the transfer was made October 1. The line will be part of the municipal system already in operation. The Seattle, Renton and Southern Railroad extends twelve miles south, and extends from the business centre of Seattle to the coal mining and manufacturing towns of Renton, twelve miles distant, the purchase of the line will now permit the city to connect northern and southern divisions of its municipal system, which do not now reach the business district.

In announcing their decision not to declare the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on common stock, which would nominally be paid October 15, directors of the Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power Co. make this explanation to stockholders: "During the last two years the Puget Sound district has suffered from general depression in business throughout Pacific States and British Columbia. This has been reflected in earnings available for common stock dividends. As it is not substantial cash balance and no floating debt the company is strong financially, but as it is impossible to estimate how long business depression will continue directors believe resources should be conserved."

PREDICTS PEACE FOR MEXICO. St. Louis, October 5.—American bankers have agreed to lend President Carranza \$10,000,000 as soon as he is recognized by Washington, according to Richard H. Cole, who with John R. Silliman, President Wilson's personal representative with the Carranza government, passed through here yesterday en route to Washington on a hurried mission concerning the Mexican situation.

Mr. Cole, who is a personal friend of Carranza, also said: "I am going to seek recognition for the Carranza government, and what is more, I anticipate no trouble in getting it. The administration has been ready to recognize Carranza as the ruler of Mexico for at least thirty days, and I believe the time for such action was never more ripe than now." "With Carranza as head of the civil government of Mexico, and Villa as head of the military department, there would be peace in Mexico within twenty minutes, and it would be a permanent peace."

REDUCTION IN SALARIES.

Pittsburg, Oct. 5.—Announcement has been made that the Pittsburg Coal Company ordered a reduction of 10 per cent., effective October 1st, in salaries on employees not included in the wage agreement with the United Mine Workers' or other labor union contracts. It is said the order operates for employees receiving \$100 per month or over. Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company and its allied interests also announce salary reductions among employees of 8 per cent., beginning October 1st. This reduction it is understood, does not affect the laborer or shop worker, but the salaried employes whose salary is above a fixed minimum.

A New York physician has received a letter from France saying that French losses in killed, wounded and missing for six weeks' fighting, including battle of the Marne, were slightly more than 300,000.

DOMINION GRAIN COMMISSION DISCUSS ELEVATOR CHARGES

The Local Corn Exchange Will be Represented at To-day's Meeting in Toronto by J. Stanley Cook—Continuation of Old Complaint.

Montreal's grain-exporting interests will be discussed at a meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association, which is being held at Toronto to-day, at which the Grand Trunk elevator charges will be taken up, as well as elevator charges at the Georgian Bay ports. Both of these matters very strongly interest the grain exporting men of Montreal, since any increase in charges means a corresponding increase in the cost of shipping grain via Montreal as compared with United States ports. The main point to be argued by the Montreal interests is the increased rates for the Grand Trunk elevator, and for this representative of the Montreal Corn Exchange and Board of Trade will be present.

The appeal against rates on the Georgian Bay ports elevators is taken by the Dominion Millers' Association, and will not be officially taken up by the Montreal interests. On the elevator charges appeal the Corn Exchange will be represented by Mr. J. Stanley Cook and Mr. W. H. D. Miller, of the Committee of Management, while the Board of Trade will be represented by Mr. W. S. Tilson, manager of the Transportation Bureau. All three left last night for Toronto, in order to attend the sessions there this morning.

This is a continuation of an old complaint of the Corn Exchange, which was to have been heard by the Grain Commission a couple of weeks ago, when it was postponed owing to the fact that all the interested parties were busy before the Railway Commission, which was also sitting here. It is complained by the Corn Exchange that the Montreal Warehousing Co. have raised the rates for their Elevator B so as to make them equal to those charged by the Harbor Commissioners' elevators. It is claimed that the company's rates used to be one-cent a bushel for elevating and storage and one-fourth cent a bushel for delivery, but that both charges have been raised to three-tenths of a cent a bushel, so that the total charge which used to be five-tenths cents a bushel is now six-tenths cents.

Whilst this is a small amount per bushel it is claimed that on the large amount of grain handled here for export it will amount to a considerable sum, all of which will have to be added to the cost of exporting grain via Montreal. At the same session of the Grain Commission the question of the increased rates and shortened period of three storage elevators at Georgian Bay ports will be taken up, and this also is a question of considerable interest to Montreal, since any increase in the rates there means a corresponding increase in the cost of shipping grain and its products via Montreal as compared with the coast via American ports. This complaint was made by the Dominion Millers' Association, who object to the shortening of the period of free storage of grain for domestic consumption at Georgian Bay ports elevators from 30 days to 20 days during the greater part of the season, and to 10 days during the late fall, when the main rush of grain from the west is on its way down, with an increased charge for storage after the free period has elapsed.

It is claimed by the milling interests that this increased cost of handling grain for domestic consumption will militate against the Canadian milling of grain and favor the export of grain in bulk for milling abroad. On the other hand it is argued by the elevator owners that in the interests of the export grain trade this move was necessary in order to prevent congestion at the elevators during the busy season.

KITCHENER.

T. P. O'Connor writes in part in Collier's Weekly: The silent Sphinx; the emotionless machine; the harsh and heartless commander; all these picturesque phrases applied to Lord Kitchener are absolutely misleading. When met at a dinner party he is eager to talk, and talks admirably, with a certain directness and terseness but not without imagination, and with great insight. In the intimacy of his own room at night and with only a friend or two, he can talk the whole evening through; and nobody thinks of interrupting the stream of interesting reminiscence and shrewd comment.

The Humanity of the Man of Iron. The emotionless machine has plenty of emotion, though well under restraint; is considerate to subordinates—scarcely says a harsh word—never utters a harsh comment behind anybody's back, and often has distinguished himself from more excited subordinates, not by the rigor, but by the greater humanity of his judgment and action. This man without emotion has, in reality, a keen and abiding sympathy with those eastern people among whom his life has been mainly spent. He speaks their language, understands their nature.

This man, who has fought such tremendous battles, prefers a deal to a struggle; and, though he can be so stern, has yet a diplomatic tact that gets him and his country out of difficult hours. One of his greatest qualities is his accessibility. Anybody who has anything to say can approach him; anybody who has anything to teach him will find a ready and grateful learner. This is one of the secrets of his extraordinary success and universal popularity in Egypt. Lord Kitchener was the cadet under the tree. A student Lord Kitchener began; a student he will remain to the end of his days.

There is yet another mistake, about Kitchener; that grimness supposed to mean absence of all humor. His sense of humor is never absent; he sees the humorous side of everything—even in the most serious situations. It has carried him through; without it he would have found his career and his life impossible.

Loves Work and Knows Man. The roots of Kitchener's greatness lie in intense ambition to succeed—above all, to the incessant desire to work and fill every hour with something done. He is sent as a youngster to Palestine; through to peril to life, through great privation, he pursues his work until he has completed a map of the western Palestine. He learns Arabic, and, above all, the Arab character. Kitchener found his coronet in the Arab grammar.

Choice of subordinates is one of Lord Kitchener's greatest powers. He nearly always has had the right man in the right place. And his men return his confidence because he gives them their absolute confidence. This is one of the reasons why, though he works so terribly, he is never tired, never worried.

A great soldier, but perhaps his greater organizer and for that quality there is necessary, above all things, a clear, penetrating brain. At school he was celebrated for his knowledge of mathematics. A mathematician, an engineer, a man of science, a great accountant—these things he has been in all his enterprises.

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

E. H. Sothorn, the actor, who has been seriously ill at Litchfield, Conn., is rapidly recovering.

British troops are co-operating with the Belgians in the defence of Antwerp.

Southern Alberta, from Stettler to the boundary, is covered with a blanket of snow.

Rudyard Kipling has refused an offer of \$2,000 for one night's readings in New York from his poems.

The stock transfer tax in New York State netted \$19,091 in September, against \$249,853 in July.

Colonel Horace A. Hutchins, Civil War veteran and Standard Oil Co. official, died at Madison, N.J., aged 76 years.

The Tuckerton wireless station, recently put out of commission by the burning out of a generator, has resumed operations.

The fifty-first annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association will be held in Salt Lake City, November 12-14.

The estate of Joseph White, president of the Marlborough-Blenheim Co., who died at Atlantic City, is valued at \$8,155,113.

The steamer Uruguay, carrying Sir Ernest Shackleton and his Antarctic expedition, left the port of Vigo, Spain, for Buenos Ayres.

The National Highways Protective Association report shows that 72 persons were killed by vehicles in Greater New York during September.

Pope Benedict XV. has appointed a committee of cardinals to prepare plans for a sepulchral monument to Pope Pius X., in the crypt of St. Peter's.

President Poincare and Emperor Nicholas have started for the front to encourage the men fighting for their countries.

Major Von Markteuffel, the German officer who is alleged to be responsible for the destruction of Louvain, is a prisoner in the hands of the French.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will this week address a mass meeting in Somher Park to encourage enlistment among French-Canadians.

The Kaiser has offered the Order of the Red Eagle to the first aviator who succeeds in dropping explosives on London.

Stratford, Guelph and St. Thomas regiments have been granted permission to hold field day manoeuvres on Thanksgiving Day.

The Raymond Trust Co. of Raymond, Wash., has closed its doors following a run brought on by rumors of insolvency. Deposits were approximately \$150,000.

Georges Clemenceau, former Premier of France, has published a new paper called "L'Homme Enchaîné," the "Man in Chains," following the suppression of his "Free Man" by the War Minister.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, ex-Minister of Labor, who has been appointed by the Rockefeller Foundation to investigate industrial and labor questions, has gone to Cambridge, Mass., to take up his new duties.

Hon. W. H. Hearst, Prime Minister, announced on Saturday that Ontario would give \$15,000 towards the Belgian relief fund, to which the Dominion has already contributed \$50,000.

Twin City is named by the New York Financial Bureau as one of ten stocks regarded by conservative investors in New York as among the safest investments in the list.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Canadian Supreme Court, will be among the speakers at the annual convention of the American Bar Association which is scheduled for October 20th, 21st and 22nd.

Lieut. Harold Pearson, son of Lord Cowdray, the noted oil financier, and head of S. Pearson & Son, Limited, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Marne, was later shot and killed by a German sentry while trying to escape.

The Eastern Manufacturing Company has taken over the Kaahdin Pulp and Paper plant at Lincoln, Me., of which George B. Keith, of Boston, has been the principal owner. The mill has a capacity of 45 tons of pulp and 20 tons of paper daily.

NEWSPAPER SPECIALS.

The Iron Cross was established by Frederick William III, King of Prussia 1813, as a reward for bravery in war with Napoleon, and consists of the form known as "Cross Patte," with silver border suspended by a black ribbon with two white stripes. In the center of the cross is a spray of three oak leaves and above it a crown with the Kaiser's initials and the year. Generally the Emperor tosses ribbon on recipient.

The Tribune publishes price list of foodstuffs in Hamburg and New York showing that the German household gets goods at lower price that prevails in the United States.

Roger W. Babson, in Sunday's Sun, says the National strength can be computed from the formula of the population times number of efficient people, divided by area plus a constant based on topography and natural resources of the country. With this formula he shows that past wars have gone to the strongest, and that in the present war Germany and Austria have 30,269 units, as against 25,496 for England, France and Russia. Belgium increased the Allies' units 49,214.

Colonel R. N. Maude, British military expert, estimates that German losses total 1,000,000 men, including killed, wounded, missing; losses through illness, stragglers and the like. He adds that half of the German organized units of 4,000,000 men are held by the Russians, leaving at the most 2,000,000 men in France.

Swiss military experts figure that a total of 15,490,000 men are devoted to war, of which 10,000,000 are actually fighting. Germany has a grand total of 4,800,000; Russia, 5,000,000; France, 4,500,000; England, 470,000; Servia, 260,000.

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

M.A.A.A. Looks Stronger This Year Than For Many Seasons Past -- McGill Also Looks Good

FAREWELL OF THE BRAVES

New Champions Made it Three Out of Five at New York--Baseball Depoters--International Billiards.

The M. A. A. A. seems to have a better team this season than they have had for many seasons past. It was fully expected that the McGill squad would not be the case. A six to nothing defeat is not a serious reverse when inflicted by a team which has to defend championship honours, on a club which has been used to the cellar position for some time. Both clubs showed lots of speed and a considerable knowledge of the fine points of the game, for which Shaughnessy and McKeguen are responsible. About mid-season, when both aggregations are at the top of their form, an exhibition or a city championship game should be a drawing card, which, should the receipts be contributed to the Patriotic Fund, would mean a neat little sum for the cause.

The Braves finished up their visit to New York Saturday with a win and a loss. Both James and Rudolph warmed up for three innings apiece. Neither allowed a hit.

To-day the Phillies are at New York, while Boston cross the river to Brooklyn.

These are the bright days for baseball depoters, the men who wield the pen than is mightier than the bat in pounce a typewriter swifter than a thrown ball. They can tell to the fifth decimal place what each state definitely will win and by how much each man, what the receipts will be, and how much each player will carry home for his share of the spoils. In fact, it seems a shame to play the game, because these exhaustive calculations are so frequently found in error. Paper estimates of the result of a baseball game or of any sporting event for that matter, are about as reliable as a paper estimate of profit to be made of a hundred dollar investment on the Stock Exchange.

A London despatch says Walter Knox, of Orillia, Ont., who was engaged as trainer for the English Olympic team in ball branches of athletics, is being temporarily released from his engagement, and will return to Canada by the Athenia, which sails on Wednesday. Practically all the men under his training for the great event which was scheduled for Berlin in 1916, have now gone in for a more serious contest with the Germans, and they may pay a visit to the German capital at an earlier date than they had anticipated, and under more exciting circumstances. It is regarded in England as certain that the Berlin fixture is off, and even if another centre is chosen for the Olympic games, their celebration will probably be delayed at least one or two years.

Next to Ira Thomas, of the Athletics, the players declare that Josh Devore is the luckiest man in baseball. Thomas, it will be remembered, was sold from the Highlanders, a tail-end club, to Detroit, and got there just in time to take part in a world's series, and get some of the dough. After losing the pennant Detroit sold him to Philadelphia, where he arrived and remained to take part in three world's series, and is about to have a hand in the fourth. Josh Devore was taken from Newark by the Giants and got into two world's series. After being shunted to two clubs, Josh was picked up by the Braves just in time to be with a team that has an excellent chance of helping him to a little more of the prize money.

Willie Hoppe defeated Melbourne Inman in the series of combination billiard matches played last week in New York. The competition consisted of five 600 point English matches and six 500 point ball-line contests. The American scored a total of 435 against Inman's 3703. Each showed himself the master of his own game, but the young American proved to be more adaptable and did proportionally better at the English game than did Inman at the American method.

BUSINESS AS USUAL IN ST. JOHN AFTER TEMPORARY DEPRESSION

Disturbance Caused by War Had Only a Temporary Effect Decidedly Better Feeling Among the Business Men.

(Special Staff Correspondent).

St. John, N.B., October 5.—The business atmosphere which has been considerably disturbed by the war, is gradually returning to its normal condition, and there is a decidedly better feeling prevailing among business men and manufacturers. The lumber and textile industries are showing evidence of a general improvement. Many trade enquiries are being received from Great Britain to supply lines of manufacturers that were formerly procured from Germany and Austria. Hardware manufacturers are reaching out after this new business. It is very probable that the urgent demand for pit props that is coming from British collieries will be largely supplied through the Port of St. John. The Trade and Commerce Department of Ottawa has asked our lumbermen to send them quotations on this class of material, and these quotations are being forwarded. There is absolutely no limit to the quantity of pit props that are procurable in New Brunswick.

The ocean mail schedule for the approaching winter has not yet been definitely announced, although it has been reported that the service will be divided between this port and Halifax. The St. John Board of Trade which has been very active in pressing the claims of this port upon the government, has been advised that the subject had been taken up with the steamship companies prior to the outbreak of the war, but no headway has been made owing to the existing state of affairs. So many steamers, according to the Postmaster-General, are being used by the government, that the providing of a mail service is rather difficult, the question of winter mail service has not been reached as yet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, October 5.—The Stock Exchange is not expected to open before the middle of November.

WEATHER: FAIR AND COOLER.

THE MOLLONS BANK
Vol. XXIX, No. 128
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THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY
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WAR SUMMARY.

A despatch from Amsterdam says the Kaiser has dismissed Chief of General Staff Field Marshal Von Moltke, and has appointed Major General Von Voigts-Rhetz to the post.

Belgians say that all Antwerp forts hold out.

Latest communication of French War Office says that general situation is stationary.

Russians are said to be moving forward with intention of again invading East Prussia.

A Rome despatch says they have also commenced the invasion of Hungary.

VIA SAYVILLE. Berlin, October 6.—Issued Wireless via Sayville—This official statement was issued here. Situation of the German and Austrian armies everywhere is most hopeful.

Great surprise is expressed at the activity of the German cruisers abroad. It was expected they would fall easy victims to the British warships within a fortnight after the declaration of war but the Germans are now astonished to learn of the damage they are doing to the enemy's marine.

The Goeben, Breslau, Emden, Karlsruhe and Leipzig are the vessels whose successes have caused the keenest satisfaction in Germany.

In addition the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau stationed in the Pacific are reported busy near Tahiti, having destroyed the British gunboat Seetea.

ALLIES YIELD SOME GROUND. Washington, October 6.—The British Embassy received this report from the Foreign Office in London on the situation on the battle line in France up to mid-night.

"Battle continues with great violence on our left wing to the north of the Oise. No decisive result has been reached. At certain points we had to yield ground. Along the remainder of the front no changes reported."

PROGRESS MUST BE SLOW. London, October 6.—The great German army in France cannot be crushed. Even the most optimistic military men in London are now convinced that the Kaiser's war machine cannot even be routed. On account of its immense strength the campaign of the Allies must resolve itself into steady exertion of pressure against all sides of Germany's army pushing it back where possible, advancing inch by inch into stronger positions and striving with ceaseless cannonade to unnerve the invaders.

"The German army has shot its bolt," declared an aide of the War Office. "Apparently the only hope of the Allies now lies in administering a series of hard blows each one of which must necessarily cost the Allies heavily, but which will cost the Germans still more heavily. The German troops must certainly be menaced more and more by conditions forced on them by a long state of hostilities."

15,000 HOMELESS. Symrna, October 6.—More than 15,000 persons were made homeless by the earthquake in the Vilayet of Konieh, but a despatch from the city of Konieh states that not more than 60 persons lost their lives. Slight tremors were felt for several hours before the severest shock occurred and this gave the people a warning that saved many thousands from death. Those who perished were inhabitants who refused to stay in the open air until the shocks ceased.

BATTLE OF AISNE ENDS IN A DRAW. London, October 6.—The battle of the Aisne is a draw. This was frankly admitted at the War Office. The battle ended in a deadlock in which neither side was able to gain material advantage.

Out of the Seven Rivers, that his fair to rival that of the Duke of Wellington in 1810-11, and that of General Grant in 1864-65.

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