

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

London Papers Think Present Method of Recruiting Inadequate in View of Great Need

ADMIRALTY DOUBTS STORY

British Authorities Point Out That Only Variation is German-Cruiser Strikes Mine and Goes to the Bottom.

In view of the re-assembling of the Imperial Parliament a week hence, when an important debate on military matters is expected, it is interesting to note the trend of opinion as expressed in the newspapers, with almost complete unanimity, admit that the present methods of recruiting are not adequate to meet the crisis.

The Chronicle says that to beat the Germans back into their own territory we must be able to put in the field early next year more than a million men, and have at the same time vast numbers in reserve for reinforcement.

The parliamentary correspondent of the Glasgow Herald, generally well informed, makes the assertion that an interesting document has been prepared in the form of an appeal signed both by Premier Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law, Leader of the Opposition, whose object is to obtain information concerning civilians suitable for military service.

The Admiralty has issued a statement in which it says it has received from German sources details of a naval engagement off the Chilean coast, in which the British cruiser Monmouth was sunk and the cruiser Good Hope severely damaged.

"Rumors and reports have been received at the Admiralty from various sources of a naval battle having occurred off the Chilean coast. The Admiralty has no official confirmation of this and such accounts as they have received rest admittedly on German evidence.

The German cruiser York has struck a mine in Jade Bay and sunk.

The information regarding the loss of the York reached London in an Amsterdam despatch to the Reuter's Telegram Company. It stated that an official despatch from Berlin said that the York, on the forenoon of November 4, struck a mine chain blocking the entrance to Jade Bay and sank.

Late reports declare that 282 men, more than half of the crew, had already been saved, but that the rescue work was hampered by a thick fog.

The York was an armored cruiser 463 feet long, and had a complement of 571 men. She was built in 1904, and displaced 9,650 tons.

Jade Bay, where the vessel was sunk, is an inlet of the North Sea on the German coast, west of the mouth of the River Weser.

Turkey has now definitely broken off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France, Russia and Serbia. Her diplomatic representatives in the capitals of these countries, acting on orders from the Porte, demanded and received their passports. Some of them have already left their posts, while the others will depart to-day.

Although no statement to this effect has been given out, it is understood that Turkey's apology for the actions of her fleet in bombarding Russian Black Sea ports and Russian ships proved unacceptable to the powers of the Triple Entente, in that Turkey was not prepared to accede to the demand that the German officers in her service be dismissed and the ships purchased from Germany dismantled.

The Times says reports yesterday were current in well-informed shipping circles that the German cruiser Koensberg had been satisfactorily accounted for in the Indian Ocean.

The Koensberg is a protected cruiser and was laid down in 1905. She is of 2,345 tons, is 354 feet long, and has a speed of 23 1/2 knots. Her main battery consists of ten 4.1-inch guns.

It is reported that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sent a wireless despatch asking permission to take on coal at Curacao, but that the Colonial Government has refused to grant permission. An order prohibits the coaling of belligerent war vessels here and coal exportation is forbidden. Merchant steamers are only allowed enough coal to fill their bunkers.

TRADE OF YOKOHAMA

An Increase of \$40,000,000 Was Experienced in Past Year

The total trade of the port of Yokohama for the year 1913 amounted to \$24,242,188, as against \$24,206,140 in 1912, being an increase of \$36,048. Yokohama does about 40 per cent. of the total trade of Japan proper. There has been a steady increase of trade year by year, both in imports and exports. In spite, however, of this increase in the volume of trade, profits, for various reasons, appear to have been small, which has given rise to a certain amount of pessimism as regards the future of trade at this port.

COL. O'GRADY'S CAREER

Lieut. Col. John Walter de Courcy O'Grady, commanding officer of the 90th Regiment of Winnipeg, whose death in that city is announced, was born in Hemmingford, P. Q., in 1854. He joined the service of the Bank of Montreal in 1876, and was stationed at Toronto from 1886 to 1887. He was afterwards in New York, Chicago and other cities, but left the service of the Bank of Montreal in 1890 to establish the Northern Crown Bank in Winnipeg. He had been commander of the 90th Regiment since 1911.

NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

The United Light and Railways Company has compiled a chart showing the inter-corporate relations existing between the holding company and its subsidiaries. The chart will answer almost at a glance the questions so often asked concerning such relationship. The chart shows that United Light and Railways had outstanding in the hands of the public June 30, 1914, \$7,713,800 6 per cent. first preferred stock, \$2,108,700 5 per cent. second preferred stock, \$4,838,900 common stock, \$7,214,000 first and refunding 5 per cent. bonds, \$200,000 4 per cent. notes due January 1, 1915, and \$500,000 4 per cent. notes due January 1, 1915, or a total capitalization of \$24,665,000.

A local home here this week has received notice that a draft sent to Hamburg for collection will not be paid by the bank on which it is drawn until Jan. 15. This draft was sent to Hamburg before the war although it did not mature until after the war began. The New York firm received word that the draft was not collectible owing to "a decree of the Federal Council of Germany," dated Aug. 10, postponing payments until Oct. 9, and on the latter date extended until Jan. 9.

The Southwestern Power and Light Company, a subsidiary of the American Power and Light Company, controlling electric light and power properties in Texas, reports gross earnings for September of \$245,921, an increase of \$51,460, or 26 per cent. over higher by \$19,778, or 19 per cent., and net earnings for the month were \$122,626, an increase of \$31,685, or 35 per cent. For the year ended September 30, 1914, gross earnings aggregated \$2,708,528, an expansion of \$544,930, or 25 per cent., with an increase of 25 per cent. in expenses and taxes. Net earnings were \$1,225,584, a gain of \$247,573, or 25 per cent., over the preceding year.

The Scranton Electric Company reports for September gross earnings of \$79,406, an increase of \$10,671 over September, 1913. Net earnings were \$48,674, a gain of \$7,907, and surplus after charges was \$27,209, an increase of \$5,045. For the twelve months ended September 30, 1914, gross earnings aggregated \$1,085,548, an increase of \$210,284. Net earnings were \$648,260, a gain of \$123,793, and surplus after charges was \$406,512, an increase of \$74,564.

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS

Net Earnings for the Past Year Were \$357,429, an Increase of \$4,920.

The report of the American Type Founders' Company for the year ended August 31, 1914, shows net earnings of \$357,429, an increase of \$4,920 over the previous year. The income account compares as follows:

Net earnings	1914	Changes
Preferred dividend	\$357,429	+ \$4,920
Balance	183,872	+ 22,319
Common dividend	183,457	- \$17,389
Previous surplus	160,000
Surplus	\$33,467	- \$17,389
Surplus August 31	\$183,457	+ \$38,467

President R. W. Nelson, in his remarks to stockholders, says:—

"The sales for the year showed a slight falling off, although for the two months of the fiscal year prior to the commencement of the war they were equal to the corresponding two months of the previous year. The first month of the war, being the last month of our fiscal year, sales showed a little reduction, and a larger reduction, we believe, however, this is only temporary, and that within a short time business in our line will be normal."

PRODUCTION OF PLATINUM

Metal Has Lately Come Into Greater Use in the Jewellery Trade.

Although the high price of platinum encouraged prospecting in the United States in 1913, says David T. Day in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources, 1914," on the production of platinum and allied metals, now in press by the United States Geological Survey, the expected increase in the production of crude metal was not realized. The total production from California and Oregon, the two sources of platinum ore in the United States, amounted to 482.57 crude ounces and was valued at 18,477 dollars.

A considerable output of platinum is also obtained in the United States from the refining of gold and copper bullion. A portion of this platinum originates in old scrap, sweepings, etc., sold by jewelers and dentists. About 450 fine ounces, however, was derived in 1913 as new metal from gold and copper bullion from mines. The production of refined platinum in this country in 1913 from domestic sources was 1,054 troy ounces, valued at 46,850 dollars, against 1,005 troy ounces, valued at 45,778 dollars, in 1912.

Russia has been the greatest producer of platinum in the world, the output of crude platinum in 1913 being 250,000 troy ounces. The value of platinum imported for consumption in the United States in 1913 was valued at 5,040,210 dollars, against 4,508,493 dollars in 1912. In the jewelry trade, but this increased demand has been compensated for by the decreased use of the metal for electric-light bulbs.

HOW GERMANY HAS AVOIDED DECLARING A MORATORIUM

One Draft Sent from New York to Hamburg Will Not be Paid by Bank on Which It Was Drawn Until Jan. 15th.

New York, November 5.—German bankers have been insistent in recent statements that no moratorium had been declared by Germany and that German bankers and the banks of Germany were conducting their business as usual. There seems to be considerable difference of opinion, however, as to the status of foreign bills of exchange drawn upon the German centers.

A local home here this week has received notice that a draft sent to Hamburg for collection will not be paid by the bank on which it is drawn until Jan. 15. This draft was sent to Hamburg before the war although it did not mature until after the war began. The New York firm received word that the draft was not collectible owing to "a decree of the Federal Council of Germany," dated Aug. 10, postponing payments until Oct. 9, and on the latter date extended until Jan. 9.

As bearing upon the subject, a statement by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin under date of Sept. 30, is interesting. This contains the following reference to the arrangements regarding unpaid bills of exchange: "The legal provisions concerning bills of exchange have been modified as follows: Dishonored bills, which hitherto had to be protested not later than on the second business day after the due-date in the thirty days following, in certain frontier districts the delay in protesting may be extended to ninety days. Should protestation be prevented by force majeure; if the place of protest is occupied by the enemy, and the possibility of protestation, therefore, excluded; if a regular mail service with the place of protest has ceased to exist; if protestation is prevented by legal provisions made abroad (especially in case of a general moratorium), a further delay is excused up to the fourteenth day after its issuance has been removed. Whether the holder avails himself of the delay granted or not, is merely at his option; the bills appearing on the bill have no claim to it, the above measures being intended only for the protection of the holder." Checks are covered by provisions similar to the above.

SOME TIME BEFORE MARKET REGAINS HEALTHY ACTIVITY

Japan's Consumption of Metals Has Not Been Maintained As Dealers Had Generally Expected.

The Japanese have a saying that business in metals sets very bad every seven years, and there can be no question that it has got very bad in 1913-14. From the Customs returns one would be inclined to think that there had been satisfactory activity, as the figures show a slight increase over 1912, which in itself had been 36 per cent. better than the previous record year, but the returns, unfortunately, are not a correct index to the state of affairs, and it is probable that importers, dealers and brokers, alike have a very trying time. It is clear that it will be some time yet before the market regains a state of healthy activity, and in the meanwhile importers will have to put their goods into godown and let storage and insurance charges accumulate until matters improve. The chief cause of the trouble has been that metal dealers had good years in 1911 and 1912, and they imagined that the increase in Japan's consumption of metals was natural, and must continue. Unfortunately, the political crisis at the commencement of 1913 upset all their calculations. The inauguration of a policy of retrenchment and readjustment caused a large falling off in Government orders, which reacted on the market, and brought about a curtailment and postponement of those industrial schemes in which big quantities of metals will have to be used. To make matters worse, prices began to fall at home, and the successive dry accentuated the difficulties in Japan.

Its a Long Way To Tipperary

BUT IT'S ONLY 75 MILES TO THREE-RIVERS (THE HALF-WAY CITY BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC), WHERE FACTORIES ARE WORKING NIGHT AND DAY IN TURNING OUT "MADE IN CANADA" PRODUCTS.

THREE-RIVERS ADVANTAGES OVER CANADIAN CITIES CANNOT BE OVERLOOKED BY THE THINKING CAPITALIST. WE MUST REALIZE THAT THE CRY FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE, AS WELL AS 8,000,000 PEOPLE AT HOME FOR "MADE IN CANADA" GOODS, MEANS NEW FACTORIES FOR CANADA.

IN SELECTING SITES, CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TO PROXIMITY OF RAW MATERIAL, RAIL AND WATER TRANSPORTATION, COST OF POWER, LABOR, LIVING CONDITIONS, AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMICAL INSTALLATION.

HAVE US SEND YOU OUR NEW FRESH BOOKLET OF FACTS ABOUT CANADA AND WAR NEWS—(a Post-Card Bridge Both).

BUREAU OF PUBLICITY THREE RIVERS, P.Q.

FLOWERS AS FOOD

Domestic Economist Makes and Proposes Chrysanthemum Salad, Said to be Delicious. And now the food economist proposes to make a thing of beauty a joy forever and fit to eat. In connection with an Ohio food show a domestic economist, Mrs. C. B. Allen, of Columbus, evolved the practical use of flowers as lights of food. Mrs. Allen proved her contention by concocting a white chrysanthemum, which was pronounced delicious by those in attendance who were so fortunate as to get a taste. The lecturer declared that in certain sections of Europe rose jam and candied lilies were commonly used as condiments and confections.

CLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Germany are reported to have evacuated Brussels last week.

President Menocal of Cuba signed a decree authorizing the issue of \$5,000,000 in bonds.

The University of Chicago will engage a professor from the University of Louvain, Belgium.

Panama Canal tolls for October amounted to \$777,000, again of \$170,000 over the September collections.

A would-be English recruit at Chester Castle, England, was rejected because he had two thumbs on his right hand.

Yeggmen rolled a heavy safe in E. M. Harrison's market at Montreal, N.J., into the refrigerator and cracked it, getting \$300.

Miss Caroline Nichols, a wealthy recluse who lived in Brooklyn, was found dead from gas poisoning. The police are looking for her relatives.

Nicholas Trentano brought the door of his china closet to the polling place in Cincinnati to show his citizenship papers which were pasted to it.

James Henry Osgood, founder of the "underground railroad" by which fugitive slaves were aided in escaping north, died in Chicago, aged ninety-eight.

The Hon. Frederick William Lambton, brother of the Earl of Durham, and popular in jockey club circles, is reported among the killed in action.

A large German trawler has been destroyed by a mine south of the Danish island of Langeland, in the Great Belt. The fate of her crew is not known.

The funeral of the late P. S. G. Mackenzie, Provincial Treasurer, yesterday, at Richmond, Que., was very largely attended.

Mayor Martin has conferred with President Robert, of the Montreal Tramways Company, with regard to a five cent fare to Longue Pointe Ward.

Mr. William Prentice, of the John L. Cassidy Co., Ltd., was sworn in yesterday as a Justice of the Peace for the City and District of Montreal.

Seven divorces have been just granted in New Brunswick by the usual statutory grounds.

An estate of \$84,459.81 was left by the late Dr. William Saunders, C.M.G., for 25 years director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, who died on September 13.

Armour & Co.'s five storey fertilizer plant, jointly occupied as a stable for 300 horses at Chicago, was destroyed by fire at a loss of \$150,000, practically all the horses being rescued.

Miss Kathryn Graham and Miss Katherine Kelly, of Mattawan, N. J., reached Washington, D. C., on a "hike" from Philadelphia. They denied a rumor that they are seeking eugenic husbands.

WINDING-UP ORDER GRANTED

London, England, November 5.—Action has been taken by John Marvel, of the Stock Exchange, to induce a compulsory winding up of the Dominion of Canada Trust Corporation, Ltd.

Affidavits presented indicate that by the nature of the investments the company was obviously unable to pay its debts here, and there was further a complete deadlock in the management.

An order to wind up the concern was granted. The company was incorporated in April, 1910, with a nominal capital of \$500,000 in 495,000 ordinary shares of \$1 each, and 100,000 deferred shares of 1 shilling each. Of these, 145,411 ordinary and all the deferred shares were issued.

COMPTROLLER REPORTS ON RATES CHARGED

Washington, November 5.—In a statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency, Williams, all but three of New York National Banks were exonerated from the charge of exacting more than 6 per cent. per annum interest on call loans, secured by collateral to their own customers, or to outsiders.

The Comptroller made public a list of banks which are charging only 6 per cent., and the three banks not included in the list are the Hanover, Liberty and the First.

The Comptroller says that his suggestion that all national banks in New York City reduce at this time their rates on collateral call loans to 6 per cent. has been promptly and favorably acted upon by all banks addressed with only three exceptions.

One of these three banks claimed to have only four call loans at over 6 per cent., and one of the other two said it was charging 8 per cent. on all loans except certain special loans.

MOVES PLACE OF BUSINESS

The Canada Stove and Furniture Company, of this city, has moved its plant to the town of St. Laurent.

A. AND F. PEARS, LTD.

Directors Consider Company Now in an Exceptionally Strong Position.

The report of A. and F. Pears, Limited, the soap manufacturers, submitted at the annual meeting the other day, states that the net profit for the year to date was \$61,440, and with the amount brought forward, \$86,808, makes a total of \$248,248. Deducting Debenture Interest and interim dividends on Preference shares, and on Ordinary shares, already paid, amounting together to \$28,800, there remains a balance of \$219,448. Out of this amount the directors recommend the payment of a dividend for the half-year to June 30th, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the 20,000 cumulative preference shares, \$8,000, and a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 12 per cent. for the year \$24,000. The amount to be carried forward \$235,448. Since the close of the year, consequent upon the arrangements made with Lever Bros. Limited, and confirmed by the shareholders, the 320,000 ordinary shares of \$1 each, existing on June 30th, have become 320,000 twelve per cent. cumulative preference ordinary shares of \$1 each, and there have been created and issued to Lever Bros. Limited, 150,000 new ordinary shares of \$1 each. The proceeds of the new ordinary capital of certain of the company's investments which have been ordinary shares, of Lever Bros. Limited, should assure this company an additional income on investment of \$27,000 per annum, and the directors consider the company is now in an exceptionally strong position.

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

T. Yates Foster Resigns Presidency of the National Hockey Association —Up to Quinn Again

JOHNSON BELLIGERENT

No Chance in the World for the Feds to Get Into Organized Ball, Says Ban—Tremblay Wins Again —A Great Little Champion.

T. Y. Foster has resigned the presidency of the National Hockey Association and again T. Emmott Quinn will probably be called on to assume the duties of chief executive as well as secretary of the Association. Tom Foster was the right man for the job and a great team mate for Secretary Quinn, who has shown the inception of the Association, a splendid executive ability. Unfortunately, Mr. Foster's press of personal business, while he will be unable to preside over the N. H. A. meetings, it is a N. H. A. which he will miss. In a consulting capacity he will be as valuable as ever and just as willing and enthusiastic.

Percy Lesueur refuses to go to Victoria and the Ottawa club is unwilling to let him go, so the chances are that the Senators' nets will have the same handsome guardian this winter.

A Chicago despatch says: Barring a possible assimilation by the magnates of organized baseball, there is no possible chance for the Federal League to gain recognition by the protected interests of baseball, according to Ban Johnson.

The leader of the American League is once more in a talkative belligerent mood against the Gilmore followers and declared the powers that be in organized baseball are of no mind to grant the outlaws admission to the chamed circle.

He refused to say whether or not the aforementioned circuit had asked for leave to enter, but insists that unless the various clubs be absorbed by owners of clubs in the big leagues the Gilmorettes will continue to be known as the "outlaws" to the end of time.

President Thomas Chivington of the American Association also effectively spoke a rumor that the Feds were intending to join forces with the Class AA organization by declaring no such amalgamation would be permitted by the officials of his circuit. The latter assurance was scarcely necessary, however, in view of the strong manner in which the Federal League magnates expressed themselves upon the occasion of their recent convention in New York as opposed to taking rank as a minor league.

At that time, Mr. Gilmore said: "We shall refuse to become a minor league, even with a Class AA rating. It is major or nothing with us."

E. O. Slicer will referee the McGill-Varsity game in Toronto Saturday. He will be assisted by J. M. Hazlett, president of the Union.

Strange, isn't it, that "Varsity" must go to the States to get a game for their lacrosse team? Yet people will persist in calling this the Canadian national game.

Both local wrestlers were successful in their bouts at the Canadian Athletic club house last night, when Charlie Simard threw Jiras, the Bohemian heavyweight wrestler, twice in succession, and Eugene Tremblay defeated Tom Duchesne in the lightweight feature in straight falls as well.

Tremblay is in Gotch's class as a champion, but there is one difference. Frank takes his superiority over all-comers for granted, but Eugene takes them as they come and convinces them that they are not as good as he is by the best argument in the world, i.e., pinning both shoulders to the mat.

Tremblay's day is bound to wane soon, and when forced to pay tribute to some husky youth and hand over his belt, he will long be remembered as the fighting champion.

Queens' hockey team will tour to Boston and New York during the Christmas holidays. They went down there last year, and were invited to go again this season. They have accepted the offer of the United States teams.

MANY BELGIAN REFUGEES NOT DESTITUTE IN LITERAL SENSE

Average Amount of Cash in Possession of the Middle Class Belgian is Said to be About \$400.

London, November 5.—One of the most amazing signs of war in the first days was the queue of Londoners waiting their turn at the cash counter of the Bank of England. The bank was even forced indignantly to deny that there was a run. The scene this week when the Antwerp refugees turned up in force to get their notes changed was quite as extraordinary.

By arrangement with the National Bank of Belgium, the Bank of England has undertaken to cash Belgian notes at a fixed rate of exchange. An official of the Belgian Bank is now in London in connection with this business.

The line of Belgians, mostly men whose neat black overcoats gave them a delusive look of prosperity, stretched across the courtyard and into the street. There were women, too, and (wonderful departure from use and wont) the officials had provided a table with lemonade and milk and cake for them in the sacred courtyard itself.

The doorkeepers, with their cocked hats and queer old robes speaking of traditional ways, were accommodating themselves very well to these remarkable happenings. The Belgians had great difficulty in getting their money changed until the arrangement with the Bank was made a few days ago.

At Folkestone, which is one of the principal ports of disembarkation in this country for people fleeing from Belgium, before the shops got accustomed to the invasion, refugees had for a time some trouble in paying their way, and they could only change their notes at a sacrifice. Now many Folkestone shops mark their prices in francs as well as shillings.

Many of the refugees are, of course, by no means destitute in the literal sense. The average amount of cash in the possession of the middle class Belgian who comes over is said to be about \$400—but that is probably all that has been saved from the wreckage of a fortune.

WEATHER: COLDER.

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THE MOLSONS BANK

Freeman's Hotel

LUNCH SPECIAL BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON NOW Being Served DAILY in Grill Room 60c.

WAR SUMMARY.

SUIT OF SUCCESSION DUTIES OFFICE AGAINST REID ESTATE UPHELD

GOOD TURKISH GUNNERY.

WATCHES, L.

MAPPING CANADA