VOL. XXIX. No. 122

ENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

onal League Finishes Up 1914 n With Providence Winner After Hard Battle

HARGES PREDICTED

peated Threat of Shifting Franchises is nounced—Braves Make An Impressive Showing Against Cubs.

ational Baseball League's season official- sterday, with Providence as the pennant he first time since 1905. The race was years, and it was not until Friday that ership was decided. In the closing days Rochester dropped from first to third taking second position by two points. dward A. Barrow, is quoted as saying h some of the clubs lost considerable season, the league will be in the field ear, with changes in the circuit. Jer- be dropped from the circuit, he said, and in another city may be transferred. Is other city? This is a long standing not d threat.

ational League Management should k score of Saturday's box score of Pro- more game, one of the last of the sea- ence, the winner, had 23 runs as against , and 28 hits to 26 made by the Orioles. on between the 1914 champions and the ad the league for a great part of the not likely to be forgotten, much as the ke to forget it. As a practical joke on League class it is a good one.

to make a clean sweep of the series a look-in for the title. If they had ongly as they finished there might have , but the locals played the dog-in-the- nd trimmed the visitors Friday, so that able victory didn't help the Bisons.

ll the Braves win the National League travelling at the speed that has left ning in a cloud of dust and hitting like they may give the confident Athletics surprise. The victories over Chicago the result of the most impressive work ders since they land in first place.

r hand the Giants are not reviving. es not show his head above the dead rity.

and a half now separate New York of the Braves. It is a margin which o increase than decrease.

despatch says:—Vancouver, Victoria, vill compete for hockey honors on the is season. Frank Patrick, president Coast League, announced on Satur- and's application for a franchise had nd that it would undoubtedly be ac- e annual meeting is held in October. the dropping of New Westminster, red heavy financial losses in the Royal and this is one reason advanced for transfer the team to the American ehman is mentioned as the possible Portland club.

ARY SHIPMENTS OF OPPER PRECURSOR OF WAR

nds Were Required by Arsenal, Am- and Ordinance Companies in Europe.

ptember 28.—Of the total amount re- ted States last year exports reached tal of 869,000,000 pounds, or 56.6 p.c. table gives the American refiners he percentage exported over a series

U. S. prod. pounds.	Exports. pounds.	Copper exported
835,000,000	490,000,000	58.7%
1,622,000,000	869,000,000	56.6
1,581,000,000	746,000,000	47.3
1,431,000,000	755,000,000	52.6
1,452,000,000	722,000,000	59.9

above table and average prices the ported on an average of $113,000,000 lly over the last four and one-half

l that exports of copper in 1913 and 1914 were exceptionally large. These were in the face of a smaller do- nward tendency in consumption in While these large shipments were was cast upon statements that the into actual consumption. The ar- that the state of the copper manu- y in Europe did not warrant such pments of copper. The war may of the problem, as it has been sug- pe's large takings of copper was in ostilities. Millions of pounds must ed by the arsenal, ammunition and ies in preparation for war, which or the record-breaking shipments States.

onclusions are correct, the United n the dark, as there was no inti- e while these record-breaking ship- on that Europe was on the eve of a nd that America's copper produc- he form of cartridges, shells and ies of war.

TERRITORY PROSPEROUS.

eptember 28.—Farmers visiting here nd correspondents tell of the pros- nds throughout the inland empire ory, and in other agricultural dis- of the country. High prices and luding plenty of feedstuffs for live- e features of the situation causing filled with optimism that cannot uch longer.

VE TRADING DECREASED.

ber 28.—During the past fortnight in wheat has decreased 50 per ho bought recklessly on the first heir profits on recent 21 cent de- pped trading.

WEATHER: FINE AND COOL.

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

Vol. XXIX. No. 123 MONTREAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1914 ONE CENT

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1855

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Reserve Fund - - - - $4,800,000

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DOMINION and SPRINGHILL — BITUMINOUS STEAM and GAS COALS
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WAR SUMMARY.

An Antwerp despatch says the Germans have re-occupied Malines after severe bombardment.

The French War Office says the situation is favorable on the Allies left flank.

Violent German attacks against the centre have been successfully repulsed by the French.

On the right wing the situation has not changed.

A wireless from Berlin says that reports of successes by the Allies are untrue.

Montenegrins are said to be within artillery range of Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

An Austrian report says the guns at Cattaro have sunk a big French warship.

It is reported that the main Austrian army is retiring through the Carpathians into Hungary, closely pursued by Russians.

German attacks against the Allies are particularly severe at Rheims.

An unconfirmed report says that General Von Kluck, commander of the German right, has started to withdraw.

The French authorities deny that the Germans have weakened any of the forts south of Verdun.

SAY PRINCE ADALBERT DIED IN BRUSSELS.

London, September 29.—The Daily News' correspondent at Ghent telegraphs:—

"A Belgian physician just out of Brussels says Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's third son, has died in a hospital there, and that Dr. De Page, King Albert's physician, was ordered to hold an autopsy in the presence of two German physicians. It was found, he says, that the Prince had been killed by a German bullet, and that in other examinations, officers were found to have also died from wounds made by German bullets.

"Though my informant is firmly convinced of the truth of the statement, I think it should be accepted with reserve."

FRENCH STATEMENT 3 P.M.

Paris, September 29.—The official statement issued at 3 p.m. says:

"On our left wing to the north of the Somme and attempted night and day attacks and has been repulsed, on the north of the Aisne there is no change. between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy has

"At the centre in Champagne District and to east of the Argonne the enemy has been engaged in conducting a heavy bombardment of our position.

"Between the Argonne region and the Meuse slight progress has been made by our troops who find themselves facing strongly organized positions on the heights of the Meuse.

"In the Woevre section and on our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) no notable change has occurred.

"In a general way our line is thrown east and west along a point from region of Pont A Mousson, Apremont, the Meuse, the region of St. Michel, the heights to north of Spada and a part of heights of the Meuse southeast of Verdun.

"Between Verdun and Rheims the general front is bounded by a line passing through the region of Varrennes to the north of Souain and Chaussee Romaine and at Rheims closes the approaches to Rheims, the Rheims road to Berry Au Bac and heights called the Chemin du Dame.

"On the right bank of the River Aisne this line follows the river as far as the region of Soissons. Between Soissons and the Forest of L'Aigle it includes the first plateaus of the right bank of the Aisne. Between the rivers Oise and Somme this line corresponds to the front of Ribecourt (occupied by us), Lassigny occupied by the enemy, Roye, occupied by us, and Chalins, the enemy.

"To the north of the Somme the line stretches across the plateau between Albert and Combles.

"We took more prisoners yesterday. These belonged notably to the 7th corps, the 7th reserve corps, the 10th, 12th, 15th, and the 19th corps of the German army."

DENIES REPORT.

Washington, September 29.—French Government, through its Embassy here, denied the report emanating from German sources that the Austrian forts at Cattaro had sunk a large French warship. The dispatch further said that up to date no French warship had been reached by an Austrian projectile.

SITUATION ON LEFT IS STILL FAVORABLE

Attention Now Directed Towards the Centre Where Army of Crown Prince Has Been Repulsed

RUSSIA STILL MOVING

North, South and Centre All See the Russian Arms Successful—Unless Determined Force is Opposed They Will Soon Occupy German Border Towns.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

Paris, September 29.—Most military experts following the progress of the battle of the Aisne, now in its seventeenth day, still had their attention riveted today on the centre of the long battle line.

With no definite information available in regard to the Allies' left, where the enveloping movement is being pressed against the German right except that "the reports on the situation are favorable," attention naturally turned to the centre, where the French troops are reported to have successfully withstood new and very violent attacks. The development of the fierce combat in the centre undoubtedly is designed by the German commanders to relieve the pressure on their right, while Belgium is being made ready for a possible retreat.

In this respect the activities in Belgium in the last few days take on an important aspect. All reports have indicated that the Belgian troops have obtained the best of all engagements with the Germans, but nothing has been decisive. In fact, the German operations seemed designed as precautionary rather than as decisive measures.

Russia's three great armies are now sweeping forward into Germany. The army of the south hotly pursuing the Austrians through Galicia has occupied Turnow, the last fortified position in front of Cracow. The army of the north under General Rennenkampf has resumed the offensive in East Prussia after driving back the German forces there. Now the great centre Russian army which has been moving across Russian Poland is in action and making its weight felt against the German defence lines.

The successes of the three Russian armies during the past few days has enabled the Russian Staff to almost straighten the long advance, especially through Galicia and Russian Poland. In East Prussia the line still curves to the east, but it is believed that General Rennenkampf will be able soo to drive his forces forward again into East Prussia. The Russian advance against Germany now apparently runs from a point near Przemysl in Galicia almost straight through Russian Poland to a point near the Vistula fortress of Thorn, thence curving around the east Prussia frontier and through Lyck and Eydkuhonnen.

It is believed that the southern army after taking Cracow will push on to capture Breslau in Silesia. The centre army, which it is reported has inflicted a severe defeat on the German forces around Kaliscz, will probably advance on Posen. General Rennenkampf has again started forward towards Koenigsburg in the north, and will push his campaign until all of East Prussia and West Prussia as far as the Vistula forts are in the hands of the Russians. The great Russian armies are now apparently advancing together and unless checked will shortly be occupying German border towns in force.

OFFICIAL BELGIAN STATEMENT.

Antwerp, September 29.—Official statement of Belgian War Office follows:

"After bombarding Malines, the Germans under cover of night re-entered the unoccupied town but have not resumed their march from that place.

"Germans directed the fire of all their heavy artillery against the forts at Wavre, St. Catharine and Waelhem about ten miles from Antwerp but with a result not justifying their great expenditure of ammunition. Our forts replied and the bombardment ceased.

"Between the Dendre and the Willebroeck canals west of Waelhem, the offensive movements of the Germans have been promptly checked. The fort guns inflicted serious losses on the enemy and compelled his retreat.

"The city of Alost has suffered considerably from artillery fire.

On account of the German position the Belgian artillery was compelled to take up a position that allowed shells to drop in the city. As a consequence fires started and many buildings were destroyed.'

THE GERMAN STATEMENT.

Berlin, September 29.—In an official statement the War Office says:

"While the fighting in France is general it is not apparent at any point of the line of battle that conflict has entered into deciding stages.

"The German right has been subjected to a severe pressure but every attempt to penetrate it has been repelled with great loss to the enemy.

"On the centre there has been no decided change for nearly a week, while on the left the fighting continues. Our forces continue to make gains along lines of the Meuse.

"Reports from the eastern front show that the fighting continues in Galicia and the Russian attempts to assume the initiative in East Prussia have been balked. The fortress of Przemysl still holds out against all the attempts on the part of the enemy to take it and in a series of successful sorties the garrison has inflicted great damage on the enemy. In one of these sorties it is reported that the garrison managed to disable two Russian siege guns whose fire was damaging the outer walls of the fortress."

It was also stated here that the operations in France have evolved into a general artillery duel which is relieved with numerous assaults on the apparently vital points along the line.

TO TAKE WHOLE PRODUCTION.

Pittsburg, September 29.—Buckeye Pipe Line, which has been taking two-thirds of the oil produced in its territory, has instructed gaugers in southeastern Ohio to run all oil.

500 CIVILIANS KILLED.

Paris, September 29.—More than 500 members of civil population of Rheims were killed during the bombardment of the city by the Germans, according to official figures compiled by French Government.

HOW BRITISH COLONIES HAVE COME TO BRITAIN'S AID

Possessions Wide World Over Send Gifts of Men, Money and Provisions to Help Combat Common Enemy.

(Special Correspondent W. E. Dowding.)

London, September 17.—The publication of two White Papers containing the correspondence relating to the naval and military asistance offered to the British Government by the overseas dominions, and the gifts of foodstuffs and other supplies similarly offered, has had the effect of demonstrating to the world that the British Empire stands in truth solidly united. The European war has served only to weld more tightly the bonds which link together the various self-governing states. The published lists are not short ones.

Canada, besides placing the SS. Niobe and Rainbow with officers and men at the disposal of His Majesty for general service in the Royal Navy, has contributed one complete division of 31,200 to the expeditionary force now operating on the continent, and has organized in addition one cavalry regimetn, two horse artillery batteries, one infantry battalion of ex-regulars and three other units each of one thousand men.

The Commonwealth of Australia is providing divisions and one brigade of light horse, besides transferring to the King's naval forces all vessels of the Commonwealth Navy and all officers and seamen. She is arranging also for the despatch early in November, of another infantry brigade, and an additional brigade of light horse.

New Zealand is contributing one Mounted Rifles Brigade, one field artillery brigade, and one infantry brigade, with proportional supply columns, while a contingent of Maoris, two hundred strong, is being sent to Egypt.

Newfoundland, after raising the naval reserve forces of the Dominion to 1,000, is sending to the front an expeditionary force of 500 men.

South Africa has taken over the defence of the Union, thus releasing the British troops in garrison in Africa. She has, moreover, undertaken all necessary operations against the existing German colonies in her neighborhood.

The various gifts of food-stuffs and other supplies may be summarized as follows:—

Canada: 98 million lbs. of flour from teh Dominion; 500,00 bushels of oats from Alberta, 1000,000 tons of coal from Nova Scotia, 4,000,000 lbs. of cheese from the province of Quebec, 100,000 bushels of oats from Prince Edward Island, 250,000 bags of flour from the province of Ontario, 1,500 horses from the province of Saskatchewan, 100,000 bushels of potatoes from the province of New Brunswick, 4,900,000 lbs. of flour from the province of Manitoba, and 25,000 cases of canned salmon from British Columbia.

Australia: 1,000 gallons of port from Messrs. Cullen & Wallace, Victoria, for the sick wounded soldiers in hospital; butter, bacon, beef, condensed milk and arrowroot, suitable for army purposes, together with 50 cases of condensed milk for the children of the Empire, collected by the Brisbane Newspaper Co. Barbados: $100,000; British Guiana: 1,000 tons of sugar; Falkland Islands; $15,000 to the National Relief Fund; Jamaica, a gift of sugar; Leeward Islands, $25,000; Mauritius, 1,000,000 lbs. of sugar for the Army, and 1,000 lbs. of sugar for the Navy; Southern Rhodesia, a gift of maize.

This is the list up to date. More gifts are coming in every week.

BOMBARDING TSING TAO.

Tokio, September 29.—Japanese fleet has begun bombarding the German fortresses at Tsing Tao.

The land forces of Japanese and their Allies has driven back the outer defenses of the Germans in Kiao Chau, capturing 4 quick-fire guns and fifty prisoners.

Japanese casualties were 150. German casualties unknown.

FRENCH OCCUPY CONGO TERRITORY.

Paris, September 29.—The French troops have occupied the gerater part of the Congo territory ceded to Germany by the treaty of 1911, it was officially announced to-day.

GERMANS RETREAT.

Antwerp, September 29. — Belgians claims to have silenced the German guns in fighting near Alost and compelled the Germans to retreat.

BRITISH SUCCESSES.

London, September 29.—The unconditional surrender of Duala, capital of Kamarun, in German West Africa, and Bonamuang, to the English, has been officially announced by the Government Press Bureau.

EMDEN STILL ACTIVE.

London, September 29.— In an official statement the Admiralty announced that the German cruiser Emden, in Oriental waters had captured and sank the British merchantmen Tumeric, King Lud, Ribera and Foyle.

GERMAN GOODS LITTLE USED BY FURRIERS

Holt, Renfrew Company Buy Interlining There but think Canadian Mills Could Supply it

GOODS NOT SUITABLE

Brush and Broom Manufacturer Says German made Goods Not Suitable for This Market—Hard to Replace German Tinware.

Manufacturers of three very different lines have written to the Journal of Commerce regarding present conditions, one firm of furriers, Holt, Renfrew and Company, think that German goods could be easily replaced, while the second, a manufacturer of brushes and brooms, who does not wish to have his name published, states that Canadian manufacturers in his line of business will not be affected, as German and Austrian goods were not suitable for the market.

The third, a well-known manufacturer of tin and metal ware, doubts the ability of Canadian manufacturers to replace German goods. This firm does not wish to be quoted, however.

The letters of the concerns in question follow:—

Quebec, Sept. 23rd, 1914.

Managing Editor
Journal of Commerce.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your favor of the 22nd, re German imports, we beg to say that as furriers we manufacture everything in our line and import no manufactured goods. Of course, there are certain skins of European origin which we have sometimes bought in Germany. We enclose clipping of an article which we use for interlining, and which we have always had to buy in Germany, as it does not appear to be made in any other country. We think that this could easily be made in Canada.

Yours truly,
HOLT, RENFREW & CO.,
J. P. Tweddell,
Secretary.

Montreal, Sept. 17, 1914

Managing Editor,
The Journal of Commerce,
35 St. Alexander Street, City.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 15th inst. to hand, in reference to goods of German and Austrian manufacture. We have been importing some of these goods ourselves, and are now making tools and dies to turn them out; also are taking steps to make other goods, which have ben imported—the total quantity, however, we could secure in this way would not be very great.

Toronto, Sept. 22, 1914.

The Journal of Commerce,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sirs,—Your favor of the 15th inst. to hand, and in reply would say that so far as German and Austrian brushes being imported into Canada are concerned, same consist chiefly of quill artists brushes, a few inferior qualities of camel hair brushes, hair and tooth brushes, etc., such as are not made in this country, and they cannot advantageously be made here. Brushes such as are made by Canadian factories are not affected by competition from German made goods, as the German styles are entirely unsuited for this market.

FLEETWOOD WARD KILLED BY G. T. R. TRAIN AT STRATHMORE.

One of Montreal's best respected business men passed away when Mr. Fleetwood H. Ward was instantly killed by a Grand Trunk train at Strathmore this morning.

Mr. Ward was on his way to the C. P. R. station at that point en route to his office at the Ames-Holden-McCready Company, Limited, when he was struck by a westbound train, the intervening station on the south side of the G. T. R. tracks preventing his seeing its approach.

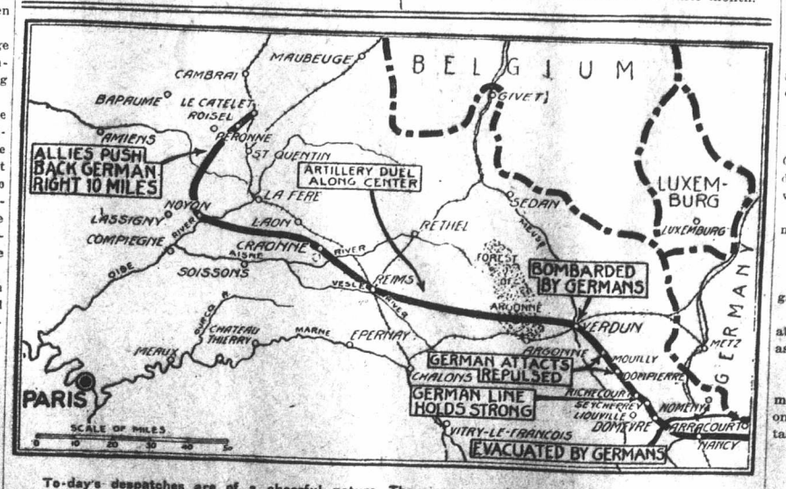
The body was carried a distance of fifty yards, and was badly mangled in the process.

Mr. Ward, who was about forty years of age, was a married man with two children. Originally educated as a banker, he came from the branch of the Royal Bank at Vancouver to assist Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon in the management of the Canadian Rubber Company.

This spring, when Mr. McGibbon assumed the presidency of the Ames-Holden-McCready Company, Mr. Ward became vice-president, and for the past few months has been actively identified with the management of that concern.

RUSSIAN MORATORIUM EXTENDED.

London, September 29.—An Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Petrograd states Russian moratorium has been extended for another month.



To-day's despatches are of a cheerful nature. The army comprising the German centre in northern France, has been repeatedly repulsed, while the announcement regarding the Allies' left says that "everywhere conditions are favorable." The revived Belgian army has been successful in defeating German forces, while from Petrograd comes official news that the three Russian armies of the south, centre and north have all been successful

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MORATORIUM PROVISIONS IN FRANCE HAVE BEEN REVISED

Percentage of Bank Deposits Allowed to be Withdrawn Has Been Raised 25 Per Cent. Above Initial Provision of 250 Francs.

Paris, September 29.—By revision of the commercial and financial moratorium which has been prolonged to the end of October, the percentage of bank deposits allowed to be withdrawn was raised to the maximum of 25 per cent. above the initial 250 francs of new facilities granted for withdrawals to pay workmen, pensions and purchasing material for agricultural purposes. Payments by agricultural co-operative and other mutual credit associations.

Checks unpaid on presentation must be certified by the drawee and a coresponding amount set aside on account of the drawer. Holders of unpaid checks are entitled to 3 per cent. interest and the depositors cannot make withdrawals except with the assent of the holders of the certified checks or by a judicial decision.

The benefit of the moratorium is not available to companies having paid dividends, or interest to holders of their shares or founders parts since the beginning of the war. All claims against the Stock Exchange made prior to August 4th, have been temporarily suspended but claimants are entitled to 5 per cent. interest.

The new decree prohibits any commercial relations directly or indirectly with Germany and Austria-Hungary and cancels all contracts entered with these countries since the beginning of the war.

The commercial treaty of Frankfort made with Germany in 1871 and the commercial treaty of Zurich made with Austria-Hungary in 1859 have been cancelled.

BERMUDA TO MAKE GIFT.

Hamilton, Bermuda, September 29.—The Bermuda Colonial Parliament was specially convened yesterday. A bill was introduced proposing that Bermuda war contribution be $200,000.

Legislative assistance was asked to establish a Bermuda steamship ling.

ONLY 170 MILES FROM BUDAPEST.

London, September 29.—The Russian Embassy gave out the following statement:

"The Russian troops in great numbers have been able to penetrate Hungary at several points as far as Unghvar.

Note.—If the foregoing announcement is true it means that the Russian army invading Hungary is only 170 miles from Budapest, the Hungarian capital.

CALL OUT OLD MEN.

Chiasso, Switz., September 29.—Last class of Austrian reservists consisting of aged men has been called out and sent to the front in Galicia. Steady advance of Russians on Cracow and Przemysl and inability of Austrians to check Muscovite invaders has demoralized Austrian troops.