

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Authorities Hope That Canadians May Purchase Some of the Souvenir Flour Bags

SUSPEND PAPERS

Ex-Premier Clemenceau's Paper and a Socialist Publication in Germany Have Been Suspended by the Respective Governments.

Since the announcement was made that the sale of the emptied sacks containing the flour sent by the Canadian Government would be handled by the National Relief Fund, over two hundred applications have been received.

At a big meeting in Cardiff, Wales, over which the Earl of Plymouth presided, David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke of the Government's decision to raise a Welsh army of 50,000 men.

Mr. Lloyd George, who delivered a rousing speech, said that Glamorganshire already had recruited 24,000 and Monmouthshire 12,000 men. He frankly told his hearers that the recruits were not going out for a picnic, but for a stern enterprise which would involve hardships, wounds and danger.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that under conscriptions, Wales would be compelled to contribute a quarter of a million men, but that a voluntary army of 50,000 men would be just as good as a forced army five times that number.

Ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau's newspaper, *Homme Libre*, which was transferred to Toulouse from Paris, has been suspended for eight days by General Baillon.

The Government of Toulouse asked Mr. Clemenceau to take over several passages of an article in today's issue, which he considered too violently worded. Mr. Clemenceau flatly refused, and the General confiscated the whole issue, and ordered the suspension of the newspaper.

The Vorwarts, a German Socialist paper, has been suppressed and its publication forbidden for good, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Baron Ruedt Von Collenberg, former German Consul at Montreal, yesterday asked the Washington State Department for safe conduct across the Atlantic to his country. As he was about to leave the State Department offices, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, entered unannounced. The Ambassador at once agreed to extend a guarantee of safe conduct to the diplomat of a country with which he is at war.

A Reuter despatch from the Hague says that a Dutch committee has been formed under the presidency of Dr. Fruin, keeper of the state archives, with the purpose of restoring the library at Louvain, which was destroyed by the Germans. Many of the country's prominent persons have been invited to cooperate in the work.

The steamship *Mauretania* sailed last night from New York for Liverpool. The *Mauretania* carried many English revivists and former non-commissioned officers and drill masters who are answering Earl Kitchener's call for such men to drill the untrained soldiers at the front. Before the ship sailed a tribute was paid to them by passengers and persons ashore, who sang "God Save the King."

AUSTRALIA IN WAR TIME

Absolutely Nothing to Fear From the Standpoint of Financial Stability.

Before war was declared financial men in Australia were discussing the outlook from their point of view. At a meeting of the Bank of Victoria, Mr. E. Miller said they in Australia had very little to fear. As stated in the Press, the amount of coin in reserve in Australia was very large indeed; in Victoria alone the banks had over \$2,000,000, and for the Commonwealth, perhaps, over \$45,000,000 to deal with far more than could ever be required. In a time like this there were always a few timid people—who had no banking account at all. He emphasized the fact that there was absolutely nothing to fear as regards any undue panic in Australia.

Mr. J. Burston, after dealing with the prosperity of the Commonwealth during the past ten or twelve years, said that Australia was one of the last places in the world to want to get out of. The cash reserve of their institution was probably the largest they ever had, and such an idea as panic was out of the question. It was very gratifying to notice that the ranks had closed up in the old land at the approach of danger. He thought the crisis would be a good thing for the Empire, as it would bring all ranks together, and show the outside world that the Empire was united. In Australia something still remained of the old stock, and the trouble would be manfully met without panic.

AUSTRALIA MOTOR TRADE

Notable Revival Has Been Reported From New South Wales.

There is a marked revival in the motor trade of New South Wales (says "The Autocar.") The figures show an all-round increase in imports during the first half of the present year, both of motor cars and motor cycles; but they also emphasize the strong tendency of the trade to gravitate towards America. This increase in imports is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that during the first half of last year there was a considerable falling off in imports, a loss of about 10 per cent. This year the increase for the corresponding period is 43 per cent. on motor cycles, 40 per cent. on motor car bodies, and 33 per cent. on chassis, an all-round average of 35 per cent. Looking at the figures from the British point of view, there is some small satisfaction to be gained from the fact that the imports of motor car chassis from the United Kingdom have increased from \$22,224 in 1913 to \$28,258 this year. There is also an increase in the import of motor-car bodies from \$14-

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

October 18 will be observed as "Go-to-Church Sunday" in New York.

Roumania has prohibited exportation of flour and wheat.

Italy is rushing work on three dreadnoughts and 21 destroyers.

Spanish government has offered to accommodate 30,000 wounded soldiers.

London market is expected to resume in some manner before the moratorium ends on November 4.

Brown University will celebrate its 150th anniversary during the week beginning October 11.

Jewellery novelties valued at \$5,000 were stolen from the offices of the American Spectacle Co. on Broadway, New York.

Gun and ammunition factories of Krupp at Essen are working day and night, with 46,000 employees.

There were 10,355 deaths and 19,875 births in New York State during August.

Robert Knapp was elected a member of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Robert McCulloch, president and general manager of the United Railway Co., of St. Louis, died after a brief illness.

More than 1,200 delegates are expected to attend the 42nd annual convention of the Carriage Builders' Association at Atlantic City.

Hudson Maxim declared aeroplanes more important than dirigibles, and predicts that troops would soon be transported by aeroplane.

Panama Railroad made a profit in ten years of \$734,723 on its steamships. In eleven months to May 31, 1914, profits were \$267,019.

The late Sir James P. Whitney was yesterday afternoon buried in the cemetery adjoining the Whitney Memorial Chapel near his birthplace at Williamsburg.

The unveiling of the monument to King Edward on Phillip's Square will take place tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, the Duke of Connaught officiating.

A million and a half dollars are estimated to have been spent in Quebec by the soldiers while in camp at Valcartier.

Pittsburg special to New York Times says Great Britain is asking for billets and sheet bars in excess of 100,000 tons. Wire rods, sheets, and bars are also in demand.

As a result of the European war over 4,000 women employed in clerical positions in Boston offices have been thrown out of employment. Financial district is hit hardest.

President Wilson watched Lincoln Beachey, the aviator, loop-the-loop over the White House lawn. The President expressed it as "wonderful, but startlingly reckless."

Katherine Hogan, laundress in the home of Percival S. Hill, president of the American Tobacco Co., at Irvington, N.Y., was arrested charged with stealing jewelry valued at \$1,100.

The Salvation Army, which recently was forbidden to solicit alms in Los Angeles, lost its legal fight against the ruling of the Municipal Charities Commission.

London despatch says King George's draft for \$175,000 for household expenses for the quarter ended September 5 was reduced to usual \$125,000 by bankers, owing to the moratorium.

What is regarded by officials as the briefest will ever filed for probate in New York was that of Mrs. Lucy M. Knight, who bequeaths her \$40,000 estate to her son in 36 words.

John Muir, member of New York Stock Exchange, believes opening of Exchange could be facilitated by adopting a plan for taking Europe's holdings of American securities on a partial payment plan.

England announces that foodstuffs consigned to neutral countries accessible to Germany will not be permitted to enter unless neutral government assures England that food is not destined for Germany.

A British officer says that the success of the German dash through Belgium and to the outskirts of Paris was due to the army working in two shifts, one half sleeping while the other was attacking.

Mrs. Harold Brown, of Newport, recovered gems valued at \$25,000 which had been lost from her automobile at Boston. They were picked up by a party of immigrants whose guide read of the \$1,000 reward offered.

King Alfonso of Spain has made diplomatic representations to the United States offering to cooperate with President Wilson to effect a European peace. "The President will accept tender, suggesting an appeal to other neutral nations, but no action will be taken until a decisive battle has been fought."

The new French explosive, Turpinité, kills without pain or convulsions. Turpinité bombs can be handled only by gunners trained in their use, and are fired in guns of special and difficult construction. In the first experiment bomb was exploded in a flock of 400 sheep, and all were killed.

FOREIGN ORDERS.

Chicago, September 30.—A Chicago miller has orders for 100,000 barrels of flour from Turkey and 50,000 from Greece. St. Paul reports large foreign orders for sheep-skin lined coats. The Seaboard has sent bids for 45,000 bushels of wheat. Kansas City has received an order for 100,000 barrels of flour.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

New York, September 30.—Spot cotton is weak with Savannah 7 1/2 cents, off 1/4; Norfolk 8, off 1/4; Augusta 7 1/2, off 1/4, and Little Rock 8, off 1/4. \$20 to \$17.68. It is in motor cycles, however, that the big lead of the Mother Country is apparent, for in this line Great Britain has practically captured the market.

TOY MAKERS WILL FIGHT GERMAN TRADE

Manufacturers in Great Britain Form an Association to Replace German Goods

FINANCING WAR EASILY

Money Easily Obtainable in Threadneedle Street at 3 1/2 to 3% Per Cent., While Germany Is Finding Difficulty in Securing Sufficient Funds.

(Special Correspondent W. E. Dowding.)

London, September 30.—The war on German trade is beginning to take definite shape. The toy-making trade is making a serious and determined attempt at establishing their industry in this country on such a permanent basis that German competition in years to come will be found to have died a natural death. At a meeting held on September 18th, under the presidency of Mr. David Waterlow, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"In view of the enormous trade so far done almost exclusively by Germany in the manufacture of toys for British and Colonial markets, this industry, considering the time appropriate for a determined attempt to be made to organize the toy industry in Great Britain. It considers this step to be in the interests of the rural workers, the cripples, the weakly, the infirm, and the unemployed, or those not fully employed; and the meeting hereby resolves to form the British Toy Association, in order to focus public opinion and to unite the activities of individuals, committees and associations interested in the making of British toys, in order that the work may be developed upon sound and national lines."

The fear has been expressed in several quarters that cheap toys are impossible without the employment of child labour and sweating. This question was fully entered into, and a resolution was passed providing that all the necessary steps should be taken by the British Toy Association to safeguard the interests of its workers in this particular. It was decided to make the preliminary organization a matter for voluntary effort and afterwards to develop the operations of the association on a commercial basis.

In spite of the comparative tightness of the money market the Treasury is finding very little difficulty in financing the war. The total sum obtained up to date, upon the security of Treasury Bills, is \$25,000,000. No difficulty was anticipated and none was found to exist in raising this amount, and it is worth noting that not merely has this amount been raised within the short period of a month, but it has been done without influencing adversely either the market or the country's resources; for money continues to be readily obtainable in Threadneedle Street at 3 1/2 to 3% per cent.

This is a pleasant contrast to the conditions prevailing in Berlin, if the telegrams from Copenhagen are to be considered trustworthy. So far, the German financiers have subscribed to less than 33 per cent. of the loan requested by the Kaiser's Government, and if the full amount is to be realized, the discount offered will have to be rendered more attractive.

In London, the last issue of Treasury Bills was \$25,000,000 in six months' bill, and a similar sum in twelve months' bill, the discount on the first being at the rate of 14.55 per cent. per annum, as compared with 18.25 on August 19th, and 18.25 on August 26th. The twelve months' bills were allotted at 3 1/2 per cent.

DISTILLERS SECURITIES STRENGTHEN FINANCES

Floating Debt Reduced From \$11,729,031 to \$5,922,309 During Fiscal Year Just Ended—Carried \$701,864 to Surplus Against \$6,938 in Previous Year.

New York, September 30.—On gross profits a little smaller than in 1913, the Distillers Securities Corporation in its 1914 fiscal year ended June 30 retained net profits larger by \$342,297. Owing to the fact that no dividends were paid the balance carried to surplus account amounted to \$701,864, as compared with \$6,938 in 1913, after \$353,169 had been disbursed to stockholders. Gross profits were \$3,032,209 in 1914 against \$3,046,165 last year, \$2,641,780 in 1912 and \$3,043,279 in 1911.

The decrease, it is stated, was effected without any sacrifice in the sale of merchandise. All the remaining bills, payable, \$2,659,950, are secured. Working capital, including \$4,232,532 invested in various stocks, figured at \$1,047,106 at the close of the year, as against \$1,017,706, on June 30, 1913.

It was stated early in the year that at least \$100,000 would be saved through the cut in salaries, which had been put in effect by Julius Kessler, the new president. The statement was conservative, as the report shows a saving in administrative expenses of \$134,532. Further economies are expected through the merging of some of the subsidiary companies.

What is even more important is that there will be the current year through the reduction of liabilities. As the decrease in floating debt was not accomplished until towards the close of the fiscal term, the full effect upon interest account was not visible. On the whole, the corporation seems in better shape than in years, perhaps better than ever before.

INTEREST PAYABLE OCTOBER 1ST.

New York, September 30.—The Arbitration Committee which was appointed to determine the amount of interest to be paid upon the New York Railways adjustment income bonds for six months ended June 30th last, has fixed \$12.88 per \$1,000 bonds as the amount to be paid on coupon No. 5. Interest is payable October 1st.

It was figured by the company that the amount available for interest was \$12.40 per \$1,000 bond, and the increase as decided by the Arbitration Committee was due to some minor adjustments of the interest account.

NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

The Philadelphia Electric Co. now feels secure against serious competition either from a possible independent concern or a municipal plant and system. This belief rests upon the decision of the public service commission of Pennsylvania in upholding the Bethlehem City Water Co. in the rate policy it adopted to crush out the attempt of Bethlehem borough to undermine the business position of the corporation by supplying water in certain districts at a lower charge. In ruling as it did in this case the commission took the broad ground that Section 8 of the act of July 26, 1913, which aims to prevent discrimination in charges by public utilities, does not intend "to destroy vested interests or to hamper the proper exercise of the powers conferred upon such companies." The decision was written by Samuel W. Pennypacker.

Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company, at its annual meeting, announced that holders of its \$1,200,000 capital stock could look for no dividends until after payment of its \$600,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, which mature November 1, 1915. All cash resources of the company will be conserved so as to have money on hand November 1 to pay off as large an amount as possible of these bonds, so that no trouble will be experienced in adjusting the remainder of the bonded indebtedness. It also was announced that the projected extension of the mains of the company to Versailles, Georgetown, and Frankfort, which has been under consideration, had been postponed for a year until arrangement for financing could be made.

The property of the Utah Light & Railway Company has been sold by the Oregon Short Line to the Utah Light & Traction Company. The purchase price was reported to be \$18,000,000, and the new company assumes \$9,000,000 of bonded indebtedness. The new corporation was organized by officers of the Utah Light & Power Company. The property includes the Salt Lake Street Railway system and 76 miles of light and power distributing system of the city. The new concern is capitalized at \$10,000,000. The officers are O. J. Salsburg, president, and C. W. Johnson, R. C. Gemmel and C. E. Groesbeck, vice-presidents. The controlling interest of the new concern is the Electric Bond & Share Co.

Gross earnings of the Lehigh Valley Transit Co. for August were \$179,054, as compared with gross of \$175,964 in August, 1913. Net earnings were \$95,633, as against \$90,167, and the balance for the month was \$37,204, or \$6,099 less than for the corresponding period of last year. For the twelve months ended August 31, 1914, gross earnings aggregated \$1,854,229, contrasted with gross of \$1,711,308 the year before. Net earnings were \$354,782, compared with \$369,872, while the balance was \$278,722, or \$38,575 less than in the previous twelve months.

The Wisconsin Edison Company, Inc., reports that the operating revenues for the eight months ended August 31, 1914, were \$5,763,193.86, an increase of 3.04 per cent. over the corresponding period of the preceding year; operating expenses, \$5,555,823.57, an increase of 3.65 per cent.; net earnings, \$2,297,370.29, an increase of 2.04 per cent.; balance available for the Wisconsin Edison Company, Inc., and depreciation of subsidiary companies, \$1,104,808.25, a decrease of 3.78 per cent.

"GET LARGEST CROP" SAYS PREMIER TO N.S. FARMERS

Great Responsibility Resting on Shoulders of Canadian Farmers in View of Fact That Half Wheat Supply of World Has Been Cut Off.

(Special Correspondence.)

Sydney, N.S., September 30.—"Devote to his utmost to the task of preparing your farms for the autumn crop that it is possible to raise," is the advice of Premier Murray to the farmers of Nova Scotia, in an open letter. "In so doing," says the Premier, "you can be of inestimable assistance to the Motherland, while developing the agricultural resources of your province and materially adding to your own income. The war now raging is certain to cause a heavy distress in the production of foodstuff in Europe during 1915. All the able-bodied men of France, Germany and Austria and Russia are engaged in fighting. The principal grain fields of Central Europe are being destroyed by marching armies. Little of this year's harvest will be saved and

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Boston Braves Have Arrived at Last After a Long Hard Journey

A NEW HOCKEY LEAGUE

Rumor Persistent That Nationals are Trying to Form an International Association—T. Cobb Makes Many Hits But Only One Home Run.

It is all over. The Boston Braves are the new champions of the National League. They may now settle back and lose all their remaining games while figuring out their percentage of the world's series receipts, and even should the Giants win the rest of their games, the pennant would still fly in Boston. Incidentally this is the first pennant the Braves have won since 1888, a year locally famous, because the Royals brought the Eastern League title to Montreal. The Boston batters got only three hits off Chesney, but the Chicago finger passed eleven men and more than counteracted the sparsity of hits. Tom Hughes, the ex-Huster and Yankee, let the Cubs down with five hits.

McGraw's expensive luxury, Marty O'Toole was put in to pitch against his old team mates. He passed the first two batters and then gave way to Wiltsie, who in turn yielded to Schupp. The spoils aggregated 8 hits for 5 runs, while the Giants could only realize 2 tallies on their 8 safeties.

Stallings' great fight is deserving of more than the National League pennant. There are many who would be glad to see him take the big title from the Mackmen. Hard as was the battle in the National to win the world's championship from the Athletics is too much to expect.

The news comes from Paris that Georges Capterier has been wounded in battle. It is to be hoped that the Frenchman is not seriously injured, for he has yet to attain his best form and should prove to be the justification of the hope of the white race.

The rumor is persistent that the Nationals are putting a hockey team in an international league, which is to include Boston and New York. "Should this plan fall through the French club will go into the City League," is the dryly sarcastic comment of a contemporary.

The distances to travel would be a serious drawback to such an organization, but to secure ice here would be another serious obstacle. It is doubtful whether the Arena management would drop the National Hockey Association home for the international Hockey League shadow.

Ty Cobb is manufacturing a brand new task for some deep delving statistician while he proceeds merrily about his business of leading the American League in batting. Somewhere away back in the dark ages of the game the leading batter of some league may have gone through a season without making a home run. But, if not so, then Cobb is either trying or making a world's record this season. He has made only one homer in 88 games—one homer in a total of 117 hits. He has 22 doubles and 19 triples to his credit. Jake Daubert, who leads the National batters, has made 7 home runs. The paucity of home runs in Cobb's record seems just another part of the argument that his speed is a big factor in the compiling of a high batting average.—New York Sun.

practically no preparation can be made for next season's crop. The grain fields of Europe in the hands of woman workers will yield only a small percentage of the grain required for European consumption. The same condition applies to all farm products employed to sustain life in man and beast. Whether this war is of short or long duration, it is certain that there will be a very serious decrease in the supply of food and fodder in Europe for a long time to come. It is stated that of the 600,000,000 quarters of wheat yearly produced in the world, 350,000,000 are grown in the countries now at war. The Premier adds that a solemn duty has been laid on the shoulders of the farmers and that they are expected to enlarge the output of their farms while not only maintaining, but wherever possible increasing their productive power.

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THE DOMINION SAVING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING LONDON, CANADA

AMERICAN UNDERWRITERS ADOPT WAR RISK RATE

Rates on Contraband and Unconditional Contraband For Week Ending October 3, to Various Ports

New York, October 1.—The American Institute of Marine Underwriters has adopted the following rates as the approximate rates of premiums War Risk Insurance on exports of merchandise, including contrabands and unconditional contraband goods, from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, for the week ending October 2.

Table with columns: To, Ex-Germans and Austrians, Neutral, and rates for various destinations like England and Scotland, West Coast of Ireland, London, Eng. and French, Channel ports, etc.

BERLIN STATEMENT.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, October 1.—Attacks on counter-attacks without any decisive result mark the progress of the battle in France, according to the War Office. A statement issued at midnight said:—

"Fort of Antwerp are being bombarded at long range with success. City is almost wholly invested. Every sortie by the garrison has been repulsed. Approach to the city is made difficult by extent of area flooded to check our operations."

"In France fighting on our right wing continues with neither our forces nor the enemy gaining any decided advantage, the situation in the centre is unchanged, on our left wing the enemy, assisted by the garrisons of the Verdun-Tul forts, continues aggressive. It is apparent the enemy is receiving large reinforcements, but his forces are being held in check by counter-attacks while we maintain the siege of Antwerp."

"In the east we are bombarding the Russian fortresses of Osowiec with success; our forces are advancing in Russian Poland, though opposed by heavy forces. It is stated from Vienna that the Austrian armies are meeting, with success in their Galician and Serbian campaigns."

AUSTRIA PAYS INDEMNITY. Rome, October 1.—The Austrian Government has agreed to immediate payment of an indemnity of \$1,000,000 to families of the 17 victims who lost their lives in the sinking of the Italian ships by Austrian mines in the Adriatic.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA TO CONFER. Washington, October 1.—Conference will be held in London tomorrow between Sir Edward Grey, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Walter H. Page, American Ambassador to Great Britain on the reported assurance by British Government of Dutch ships carrying American cargoes of copper. The conference, it is expected, will devise means to safeguard American cargoes against being diverted to a belligerent.