

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Britain Will Guard Against a Recurrence of the North Sea Naval Disaster

HIGHLANDER HOLDS BRIDGE

German Shippers and Merchants at Hamburg Have Come to the Conclusion that England, Owing to Her Attempt to Throttle German Trade and Commerce, Must Be Crushed.

Anglophobia is becoming an obsession with the Germans. All the ills from which they have ever suffered or are likely to suffer, are being laid at the door of the British nation.

A memorial by the Hamburg Section of the Pan-German League, to the German Secretary of the Navy says: "The Germans are daily becoming more and more convinced that England, as the real originator of this war that has been conjured up in such infamous manner, must be utterly vanquished at whatever cost."

"Here in Hamburg, merchants, shippers and workmen employed in the port and on the docks, feel that England's intention is to throttle German trade and commerce. Every resident knows that world trade and freedom of the seas are as necessary to the modern German as breathing. We therefore beg your Excellency to adopt measures requisite for the creation of a fleet that shall gradually equal the naval strength of our united opponents, so that we may vanquish the Englishman, our deadly enemy, and his accomplices. The German people are resolved to make any sacrifices to attain this aim."

The admiralty has issued a report on the sinking of the three British cruisers—Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy—which reflects the highest credit upon the heroism and discipline maintained by the sailors in the British Navy.

"The sinking of the Aboukir," says the report, "was, of course, an ordinary hazard of patrolling duty. The Hogue and the Cressy, however, were sunk because they proceeded to the assistance of their consort, and remained with engines stopped, endeavoring to save life, thus presenting an easy and certain target to further submarine attacks."

"The natural promptings of humanity have in this case led to heavy losses, which would have been avoided by strict adherence to military considerations. Modern naval war is presenting us with so many new and strange situations that an error of judgment of this character is pardonable. But it has been necessary to point out, for the further guidance of His Majesty's ships, that conditions which prevail when a vessel of a squadron is injured in a mine field, or is exposed to submarine attack, are analogous to those which occur in action, and that the rule of leaving disabled ships to their own resources is applicable, so far, at any rate, as large vessels are concerned."

One of the most thrilling exploits of the present war is that of a Highlander who was one of a party of 150 detailed to act as a guard at a bridge over the Aisne. Unexpectedly the Germans attacked in force. The crew of the Maxim gun elonging to the little force were all killed.

One of the Highlanders ran forward under the bullet storm, seized the Maxim, swung it, tripod and all on his back, and carried it at a run across the exposed bridge to the far side facing the German attack.

The belt of the gun was still charged and there, absolutely alone, the soldier sat down in full view of the enemy and opened a hail of bullets upon the advancing columns.

Under the tempest of fire the column wavered, then broke, fleeing from cover to the fields on either side of the road, leaving scores of dead that the Maxim had mowed down.

Almost a moment after the Highlander fell dead beside his gun, there in the open road, he had checked the advance upon the ridge and reinforcements came doubling up to line the river bank in such numbers that the Germans soon retired and gave up the attempt to gain the bridge.

NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

Any concern which holders of the collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds of the United Railways Investment Company may have felt over their November interest because of the announced intention of the collateral Philadelphia Company to pay its forthcoming dividend on the common stock in scrip instead of cash was set at rest when Mason B. Starring, president of the Company, declared the November coupons would be paid as usual. As the payment of this interest is largely derived from income received in dividends from the Investment Co.'s large interest in Philadelphia Co. common stock, it is unlikely that the Investment Co. has the necessary cash in hand to pay its November coupons. As these will be paid in cash, according to President Starring's statement, the concern no doubt has made or will make arrangements to sell or borrow on the scrip it receives from the Philadelphia Co. dividend. This scrip bears interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum and is redeemable on or before May 1, 1916.

The Dayton Power & Light Co. reports for August gross earnings of \$72,037, as compared with gross of \$53,104 in August, 1913, an increase of 35.6 per cent. Operating ratio was reduced from 69.8 per cent. last year to 56.7 per cent. Net earnings for the month were \$31,130, as against net of \$16,028 in August, 1913. After interest charges and preferred dividends the company had a surplus of \$4,319, against a deficit of \$7,775 a year ago. It should be remembered in the comparison of these figures that August, 1913, was part of the flood period.

H. H. Porter, president of the American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc., has addressed a letter to stockholders telling him that in view of existing financial conditions and the difficulty of securing the necessary funds for construction purposes by the sale of securities of subsidiary companies, the board of directors has decided that it was inadvisable to commence the payment of dividends at this time, the board feeling that conservative action would protect stockholders' interests and meet with their approval.

Earnings of the Lake Shore Electric Railway for July show that the company still fails to hold its own compared with 1913. July gross was \$2,484 less than in July, 1913, while net showed a decrease of \$2,566 and the surplus after charges was \$2,939 less. For the first seven months of the year, however, gross earnings are \$21,922 ahead of those for the same period of the preceding year, but not shows a gain of only \$285 and the surplus for the seven months was \$51,749, or \$1,522 below that for 1913.

Having obtained the signatures of 10 per cent. of the city's registered voters, the Socialist party of Dayton, O., has filed a petition with the City Commission asking that the citizens of Dayton be permitted at the general election on November 3, 1914, to vote on the question of a \$500,000 bond issue to build and equip a complete electric light and power plant and distributing system for Dayton. The bonds suggested are to be \$10 par value, bearing 4 per cent. interest.

Application for a receivership for the Joplin & Pittsburgh Electric Railway Company has been filed at Girard, Kansas. J. D. Turkington, Socialist sheriff of Crawford County, is the petitioner. He alleges that the taxpayers of the county are being damaged by the failure of the company to operate cars. A strike of the conductors and motormen of the company tied up the system eleven weeks ago.

The \$75,000 plant of the Corpus Christi Gas Company is nearing completion and announcement has been made that the company will be ready to supply gas, Saturday, September 26. The company is chartered under the laws of Texas with a capital stock of \$500,000. Henry M. Wallace, of Detroit, Mich., secured the franchise for the gas plant in a special election held more than two years ago.

The Public Service Commission will hold a public hearing before Commissioner Brothie on September 28, on the application of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company for the approval of an issue of \$125,000 par value of its capital stock authorized by the stockholders.

The Highlander had thirty bullet wounds in his body when he was picked up.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN HAS MET THE CRISIS

As Rapidly as the Military Operations Were Performed Industrial Problem Was Solved

ALTERNATIVE MARKETS

Best Brains of the Country Busy on Plans For Re-adjustment of Commerce—Regulation of Prices—Relief Employment, etc.

(Special Correspondent, W. E. Dowding.)

London, September 25.—So much depends upon the attempts that are being made to preserve a sound economic condition in this country, that a description of what is being done is of importance, as much to Canadians as to ourselves. Indeed, with the commercial and financial centre of the world involved in a long and exhaustive war, the fate of people in the remotest corners of the globe may be said to hang upon the wisdom and foresight of our leaders.

At the last, the economic condition of a country like ours depends upon the maintenance of our productive energy. We have worked, and prospered, because our earning dividends on British investments. But the position is not so simple as that. We have the future to think of, and if our population can find no work for its hands, the accumulation of capital will be seriously threatened, and we shall fall from our place in the forefront of the industrial nations.

Everything hangs, therefore, on two things. The first is the finding of outlets for our trade to take the place of customers lost through the war. With that side of the question I have dealt in previous letters. The second is the preservation of our industrial population in a state of fitness. The productive energy of the people must be kept active. So far as possible, hunger and want must be met. Where industries fail, alternative employment must be found. Everywhere the wheels of industry must be kept moving.

It is generally agreed that the Government has acted as capably to meet the industrial crisis as they have to meet the military call. Moreover, just as they called in Lord Kitchener to control the military operations, so they have invited and obtained the help of the keenest brains and the soundest experience on the industrial side. Non-politicians and politicians alike are giving their best to the solution of the problems that occur every day. To quote one instance out of scores, here we have Mr. A. J. Balfour sitting in committee to deal with the distribution of relief, and taking far more than a perfunctory interest in the work.

The great task of keeping the industrial wheels moving—I am not in this article dealing with the purely financial aspect of the matter—may be said to have divided itself into these several branches: 1st, the search for alternative markets; 2nd, the regulation of the prices of necessities; 3rd, the provision of relief employment; 4th, the succor of actual distress among the women and children and non-combatants.

Alternative Markets. Always bearing in mind the impracticability of the country maintaining a normal industrial output with so many men at war, the search for alternative markets goes on diligently. A small instance of this is the determination to supply the shops next Christmas with home-made toys; but the smallness of this example only serves to show how thoroughly the search is going on. Allied to this branch of the subject is the suspension of patent rights hitherto enjoyed in Great Britain by our present enemies. It is early yet to say that the results of these acts of prudence are visible. They will count in the long run, assuredly.

Prices of Necessities. The regulation of prices has had an incalculable effect. It may truthfully be said that the firm hand of the State has prevented a great amount of destitution. Retail trade goes on with few signs of check. Here again I am not dealing with the prices of raw material, because it is my purpose to show only how the lot of the working population is being affected.

Relief Works. The Local Government Board has set on foot a movement that will do more than anything else to prevent the loss of employment. Let it not be supposed that indiscriminate relief works—digging holes and filling them up again—are intended. The matter is much more in hand than that. Financially, the Government is enabling municipalities to borrow money for relief works at the actual rate at which the Government itself can raise loans, plus a fraction to cover the expenses of the transactions. There are many undertakings which can be started now; in most cases it is merely accelerating the time of commencement. They are called "relief" works, it may be said, simply because they are put in hand at such a time as the present, when relief is needed, such as the building of hospitals and schools; the construction of new streets; the laying out of golf links and other jobs cannot be regarded as anything less than permanent works of necessity. Throughout the country there will be a vast volume of employment provided in this way by local governing authorities. And in addition the Government is starting the work of building the cottages that are so badly needed in rural England. This is a curious reflection that when the war broke out, Parliament was not even ready to debate the Housing Bill, though it had been introduced. But after the outbreak of war the Bill was passed without a murmur; and four millions sterling is to be expended on this very essential permanent addition to the economic requirements of the country. These "relief" works are the first line of defence, so to speak, against the oncoming destitution. The Government is assuring itself in all cases that no charitable form of relief is given in places where work can be properly provided. Only where and when such resources are exhausted shall we fall back on the second line. I think you will agree that this is sound policy.

Succor of Distress. But, of course, there is, as there must always be, a great deal of actual present distress. There are the wives and dependents of men with colors, soldiers, sailors, territorials and reservists. There are certain people for whom no "relief" work can be found in their localities. There are the non-combatants, unfitted through age or infirmity for service with the colors. For these some help must be forthcoming. What has been done? To begin with, since our last war there has been added to the national machinery the old-age pension scheme, the national insurance scheme, and the system of labor exchanges. The beneficial effect of these has been felt already. War distress is not

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Seven Belgian cities have been burned to date, and 114,500 persons driven from homes.

The Detroit Trust Co. has been appointed receiver for the Lozier Motor Co.

Hannes Kolehmainen, world's champion distance runner, arrived in New York from Finland.

The Ohio Legislature passed a law making \$40 a month the minimum salary to be paid to teachers of that State.

The Treasury conscience fund was increased 50 cents by the contribution of a California girl who paid for re-used stamps.

A movement is afoot in Paris to change the reading of the moratorium so as to force Germans and Austrians to pay rent or leave.

The Chicago Stock Exchange is reported planning an organization similar to the New York Association of Stock Exchange Partners.

Sir Charles Macara, president of International Cotton Federation, urges that the British Government co-operate in creating cotton reserves.

Steamship Robert Dollar has sailed from Rio Janeiro under British flag, her owners abandoning efforts to transfer the vessel to American registry.

Two thousand sides of Australian beef shipped to Boston dealers on conditional sale was diverted to British government for army consumption.

Explosive used by German submarines is a compound known as troyl, which can be handled without danger but requires fulminate of mercury to explode it with violent effect.

Copenhagen dispatch says that Emperor William is quoted as saying: "I did all I could to keep the peace, but our enemies would not have peace. Now we will have to crush them to the ground."

Valuation placed upon membership in Associated Press varies from \$2,000,000, according to Frank A. Munsey, to \$1,000 (par value) given by Melville E. Stone, general manager of Associated Press. The court fixed value of \$240,000 in transfer tax proceedings on Joseph Pulitzer's estate.

The British War Office is placing large orders in Canada for socks, sweaters, blankets, boots, and other clothing necessities for the troops in the field.

Contributions to the Patriotic Fund yesterday included \$1,000 from the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and a similar amount from the Canadian Club at New York as a first instalment.

The Court of Special Sessions, which was adjourned yesterday until to-day owing to the ill-health of Judge Hazin, had again to be postponed until Monday next as the Judge was not yet able to appear.

Fifty-seven cases of hospital supplies and garments have been packed and sent off by the Red Cross Society.

The five members of the Royal Belgian Commission who were in Montreal yesterday as the guests of the city and of the Canadian Club, left at 8.45 on Friday for Chicago.

The secretary of the Jupiter Mines, Limited, announces that the McKinley-Darragh option, which was to expire on September 18, was extended for a further term of three months.

APPROVE OF McADOO'S STAND. Washington, September 26.—Telegrams were received yesterday from many superintendents of the State Banks expressing their approval of Secretary McAdoo's stand in opposition to the hoarding of reserves. Each superintendent advised Mr. McAdoo he will cordially co-operate with him. Telegrams were received from Alabama, Georgia, Oregon, Connecticut, Missouri, Ohio and Virginia.

likely, this time, to express itself in terms of legal paperism. These terms are gradually disappearing from our national life, and even this great war will not serve to revive them. Social needs are recognized more keenly and are met in a wider spirit than heretofore.

Nevertheless, there must remain many for whom no organized help would be found if the channels of human sympathy—erroneously called charity—were dried up. An outlet for this generous spirit was found in the establishment of the National Relief Fund, of which the Prince of Wales is Treasurer. Already money has poured into this fund to the amount of \$2,600,000 sterling. In the House of Commons last night, the President of the Local Government Board added to it the value of the flour so generously given by Canada. In that case the sum is printed this letter it will be well on toward the fourth million. No such amount has ever been raised before in all history; for it has all been done in five weeks, by an effort of organization unparalleled in my experience.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Braves Take a Strangle-hold on the Championship of the National League

LEADERS WIN IN INTERNATIONAL

Exciting Contest for the Rothschild Cup at Toronto—Montreal Lads Defeat That of Ottawa—Hamilton Rugby Players Coach Yale.

Providence and Rochester both won their games in the International League yesterday, the former whitewashing Baltimore and the latter losing Toronto out by the narrow margin of one run. Montreal had a field day at Atwater Park, securing a plurality of ten runs over Buffalo. Montreal's fourteen runs looked pretty good to the fans. The Braves have now little chance of overtaking Providence.

A handicap at one mile for the Rothschild's Cup, to which was added a purse of \$1,000, by the Ontario Jockey Club, was the feature event at the Woodbine yesterday. The conditions of the race called for starters to be the property of residents of Canada. It brought a good field to the post, and furnished an exciting contest, the winner turning up in ink, which led his field from the break, to win by a scant length in a driving finish, with Astrologer second and Prive Petal third.

Boston, in the National League, is now practically in a position to make arrangements for the world's series. The Braves defeated Cincinnati twice yesterday, while New York was extending the same kindly office to St. Louis. As a result Boston's percentage is now .609 and New York's .554. Despite its defeat St. Louis is still close on the heels of the Giants, and may yet outdo the latter from second place.

An interesting game took place last evening at the Outremont Lawn Bowling Club when the latter essayed to put a crimp in the bowlers. The crimp were victorious by a majority of 28 shots.

Half a dozen of the principal players on the Hamilton rugby team have gone over to New Haven to give the Yale squad a few fine points that it is hoped may assist the latter in regaining the championship. Latterly the other Universities have been putting it over Yale.

The Montreal Commercial Tenpin Bowling League, which will open its season on Friday evening, October 2nd, and will play every Friday during the balance of the season, has elected the following officers: President, C. Kelly; Vice-president, A. F. Baker; Treasurer, C. J. Kipp; Joint Secretaries, E. Merrill and G. Milntner.

Lonay, who made quite a reputation for himself last fall as a linepinger, is once more out with the McGill squad.

Mr. J. H. Thompson won the green finals in the singles at the Westmount Lawn Bowling Club last evening, defeating Mr. J. H. Henderson by 21 to 8.

The ladies of the Royal Montreal Club defeated those of the Royal Ottawa at golf by 7 to 6. The match was extremely well contested.

George Stallings, the manager of the Braves, has headed many championship teams since he first abandoned the mask and mit for a man's clothing in 1891. In the seasons of 1891 and 1892 he led the San Jose, Cal., team to a pennant, and did the same in 1893 for Augusta, Ga., which by the way was the place of his birth forty-five years ago. In 1894, at the head of the Nashville Club, he ran second, but in the next season he took the pennant in 1895. Stallings went to Detroit in the old Western League and was with the Tigers when they went into the American League. But for a squabble with President Ban Johnson, he might have been with the Tigers yet. As a result of this little bicker, Stallings had to get out of the League. In 1902 he started his five years' sojourn with Buffalo, during which time he won two pennants, finished in second place twice and brought up in fourth place once. After varying experiences among which was a season with the Yankees in 1908, when he developed a team which finished second in 1909, Stallings landed in Buffalo in 1911-12. Last year he started building up the Braves, and it looks as if after eighteen pennants years this club will win the National League title, and it will be thanks to Stallings' management.

Fourteen thousand million dollars is yearly cost of the war (or \$38,356,154 per day) to Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Russia and England, according to the German statistical expert, Captain Max Henke. Of this expense France and Germany, he estimates, each with 3,000,000 men in the field, must stand \$2,500,000,000 each; while Russia's share, with her 4,000,000 fighting men, will be \$3,800,000,000.

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