

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Cleve Hawkins Had a Close Call, but Left Ring Alive

SHOWED LOTS OF SPEED

White Hope Didn't Start Fast but Finished Strong—Argo-Tiger Play-Off to Be in Toronto Saturday.

Cleve Hawkins, as fast a stepping heavy as ever jumped into a ring, was beaten by Porky Flynn, one of the prominent White Hopes, at Prince Arthur Hall last night. The negro showed up well in the early rounds, when Flynn was satisfied to let him show off at his expense, but later, about the fifth round, the white man cut loose and had the fight gone, another two or three rounds there would have been a very sick negro to look after. As it was, Porky won the decision easily. He has far from being in good shape and would have stood up only a short time to a man of his class.

The Argo-Tiger play-off for the Interprovincial Rugby Union championship, which resulted in a draw at Hamilton, will be replayed at Varsity Stadium, Toronto, next Saturday. The order was given at a meeting of the "Big Four" executive in Ottawa last night. A protest was also made to the Canadian Rugby Union ordering the Interprovincial champions to play the O.R.F.U. winners on Wednesday, December 2, and the Intercollegiate champions on the following Saturday, December 5, which means that the winners in the Interprovincial would have to play three games in one week to have a look-in for Dominion honors.

In the renewed agitation at Cornell for a three-mile "varsity" crew race to supplant the four-mile row, the death-knell of the longer course has in all probability been sounded. The stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, which is now composed of Cornell, Columbia and University of Pennsylvania, are known to favor the shorter race, and although they will not yet commit themselves on the prospect of a change before the regatta next June, the followers of the sport confidently expect this outcome of Cornell's fresh activity along this line.

The champion McGill track team will be weakened through the loss of Alvin W. Heron, the holder of the title at 100 yards and at 220 yards this season. Heron enlisted yesterday afternoon in the second contingent and will leave for the front with them. Heron is a second-year man at McGill and carried off the honors of the inter-faculty meet for his year through gathering the greatest number of points in competition.

Returns showing employment in Great Britain continue to improve steadily, and in some directions there is now a shortage of labor.

AROUND THE CITY HALL

Mayer Martin Would Make Public Collection in Order to Have Controllers Ousted—Referendum Will Be Held.

By a majority of eight votes the City Council yesterday expressed its approval of holding a referendum next February on the abolition of the Board of Control.

Mayor Martin denounced the present system of a Board of Control, of which he is chairman, as being inefficient for the needs of the city; to replace which His Worship contended the committee system should be revived, as it was impossible, in his opinion, for four men to administer the affairs of the corporation properly.

As no referendum can be taken unless the controllers vote the money, and as it is by no means certain they will agree to their own defeat, Mayor Martin made two statements on that point. One in the council was that if the majority of the board should refuse funds, he hoped the council would ask the Legislature for authority to spend the money required.

While leaving the City Hall after adjournment Mayor Martin declared that if the board would not

NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

The Nashville Railway & Light reports for the three months ended September 30 gross earnings of \$569,744, an increase of \$16,844 over the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Net earnings were \$222,748, an increase of \$42,061. The surplus after charges was \$106,890, a gain of \$56,110. Gross for September was \$186,153, an increase of \$8,993; for August \$180,508, a gain of \$2,077, and for July \$184,981, a gain of \$5,884. After operating expenses, taxes, and charges, the surplus for September was \$45,030, an increase of \$17,610, for August \$30,481, a gain of \$8,976, and for July \$31,179, a gain of \$9,121.

The California Railroad Commission has authorized Southern California Edison Company to issue \$784,000 of its 5 per cent. bonds, due in 1930. Of these \$266,000 are to be issued at once at not less than 86 proceeds to be used in liquidating \$250,000 of notes. The remaining \$518,000 bonds are not to be issued until the Commission has issued a further order specifying the minimum price, at which they may be sold and the specific purposes to which the proceeds may be applied.

For the twelve months ended October 31, 1914, the Cities Service Company reports gross income at \$3,940,840; net income at \$3,837,833, and balance after interest charges at \$3,441,216. The surplus after preferred dividends amounted to \$1,799,224, which is equal to 11.4 per cent. on the common stock. The company on November 1 had an accumulated surplus of \$3,033,857. During the month of October the company showed good gains in both gross and net income.

Consolidation of the Columbus Light, Heat & Power Co., with the Columbus Railway, Power & Light Co. has been approved by more than the required two-thirds of the outstanding stock. President S. G. McMeen of the power company, has stated that steps will be taken immediately to complete the merger of properties. This is expected to make possible greater efficiency in power and light departments of the company. It will permit of taking care of the business as it may best be handled.

The Texas Power and Light Company reports for October gross earnings at \$149,856, an increase of \$32,562, or 29 per cent.; net earnings at \$58,427, an increase of \$14,357, or 33 per cent. For the twelve months ended October 31 gross income was \$1,566,839, an increase of \$429,885 or 38 per cent., net earnings were \$548,624 increase of \$113,250, or 26 per cent. The surplus available for dividends was \$303,474, against \$250,446 in the same period a year ago.

William P. Bonbright & Company have compiled a table of earnings of twenty-five public-utility companies reporting to them for September. A gain in gross of 6.2 per cent., and in net of 12.3 per cent. is shown. Companies in all sections of the country are requested in the list.

APPLICATIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS

Ottawa, November 24.—All applications to Parliament for Private Bills shall be advertised by a notice in the Canada Gazette, clearly and distinctly stating the nature and objects of the application, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, with the address of the party signing the same. For an act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated.

If the works of any company are to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, the same shall be specifically mentioned in the notice, and copy of such notice shall be sent by registered letter to the clerk of each county or municipality which may be specially affected by such works, and also to the secretary of the province in which such works are, or may be located; and proof of such service of notice shall be established by statutory declaration.

supply the money he would take up a public subscription for the purpose, and he felt sure he would get the money.

Both Controller McDonald and Controller Alney stated after the meeting they were opposed to voting any money at this time for a referendum. Mr. McDonald said the members of the board having been elected by the people, he for his part would oppose spending money on a popular vote, and with so many people out of work Controller Alney also said he felt justified in opposing the disbursement of funds for another referendum.

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AUG. TRADE RETURNS MOST SIGNIFICANT

Decreases in Several Products but Total Increase of \$6,722,772 in Merchandise Export

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS Increase of \$3,762,394 in Agricultural Exports, While Animals and Products Show an Increase of \$3,835,337—Butter and Eggs Show 100 Per Cent. Increase.

Canadian trade returns for August, the first month of the war, giving the exports during the month to Great Britain and foreign countries make some interesting comparisons with those for the same month last year. Exports of products of the mine, domestic and foreign, showed a decrease of \$20,064, as compared with August, 1913; the fisheries, a decrease of \$159,815, the forest a decrease of \$804,771, animals and their produce, an increase of \$3,835,337; agriculture, an increase of \$3,762,394; manufactures, a decrease of \$148,530, and miscellaneous, an increase of \$269,226, while total merchandise showed an increase of \$6,722,772.

Other than the figures for the exports of animals and their produce and the products of agriculture the fluctuations are not out of the ordinary, although the decreases can undoubtedly be ascribed to conditions brought about by the war, but the increases for the two mentioned are interesting. The increase in the exports of animals and their produce was entirely domestic, the export of foreign having declined some \$127,695 from the August, 1913 figures. The domestic exports, that is of goods the produce of Canada, as compared with the month of August, 1913, were as follows:

Horses, \$144,429, compared with \$78,975; cattle, \$1,106,565, against \$282,106; other live stock, \$286,600, against \$5,775; poultry, \$12,089, against \$6,057; dairy products, \$4,420,165, against \$2,827,882; meats, \$1,332,470, against \$354,380, and wool, \$175,850, against \$9,564, the remainder being made up of miscellaneous produce, the exports of which is comparatively small in each case. These commodities were exported principally to the United States, the increases being due altogether to the removal of the tariff by the United States last fall. During the first five months of the present fiscal year these exports to the United States were very heavy, amounting in the case of live stock alone to \$5,219,082, as compared with \$2,612,012 during the same period last year. Our exports of live stock to Great Britain during this same period last year amounted to \$609,428, while this year shipments have been nil, due to the embargo placed on Canadian cattle by the British Government. Of these total exports \$5,115,194 worth were the produce of Canada.

The largest item in the exports under this heading during August was dairy produce, amounting to \$4,420,165, as compared with \$2,827,882 during August, 1913, and for the five months ending August, 1914, to \$10,392,326, as compared with \$9,096,572 during the same period last year. Exports of butter, cream, milk and eggs showed increases of over 100 per cent. over the figures for the same periods last year, being principally to the United States. The exports of cheese, included in the above, were principally to Great Britain, amounting in total for the month to \$2,814,444, as compared with \$2,657,762 during August, 1913, and to \$8,419,284 for the five months period this year, as against \$8,399,671 during the same period last year. Of these exports Great Britain took \$3,778,000 worth during August, compared with \$2,642,815 during August, 1913, and \$8,302,949 worth during the five months ending August, 1914, compared with \$8,310,054 during the same period last year, shipments to the United States being on about the same level as last year and amounting to a comparatively small figure.

The exports of other items of animal produce to the United States showed corresponding increases over the same periods last year, while those to Great Britain were on about the same level as last year's, so that the increase in exports, excepting cheese, can be ascribed solely to the removal of the customs tariff by the United States rather than to any conditions brought about by the war, although the heavy cheese shipments to Great Britain during August were undoubtedly due to such conditions.

Our August trade returns also show an increase in exports of products of agriculture over last year's figures of \$3,822,394, and for the five months period of \$3,241,711 over the corresponding period last year. Up till August this year exports under this heading were slightly under last year's figures but the heavy shipments during that month, the first month of the war, brought the total for the five months over last year for the five months period. They also show a decrease in our exports of domestic agriculture products for the month of August amounting to \$5,761,116, as compared with August, 1913, and for the five months ending August, 1914, to \$14,758,211, as compared with the same period last year, and an increase in our exports of foreign agriculture products amounting to \$5,585,510 for the month of August and to \$17,989,832 for the five months period.

Grain and products of grain made up the great proportion of the exports under this heading, and therein are to be found the outstanding fluctuations pointed out above which were due, in most part, to conditions incident to the war. Exports of barley to Great Britain for the five months ending August, 1914, were \$99,917 bushels, valued at \$352,938 below the same period last year, although during August they were about 83 per cent. over August, 1913. Buckwheat exports to Great Britain during August, 1914, were 10,000 bushels, valued at \$14,758,211, compared with 1,860 bushels last year. Oats shipments to Great Britain during August this year showed an increase of 275,553 bushels, valued at \$187,319

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Germany employs 173,685 girls under the age of 16 in her industries.

A \$100,000 fire destroyed The Franklin Cottage at Long Branch, N.J.

Two thousand and ninety-nine lions have been killed in California since 1907.

A man's leg was found in the stomach of a shark caught near Pensacola, Fla.

A great wolf roundup, one of the first to be held in northern Wisconsin in years, is planned.

The will of George Wasthouse, just proved here, shows that his English property amounted to \$184,200.

Harry Hilkirk, of Shadon, Pa., a night worker, had surgeons make a new eyelid from skin from his right leg.

Madame Curie, who, with her husband, discovered radium, is the only person in the world to hold two Nobel prizes.

Henry T. McComb, a retired broker of New York, was arrested charged with having passed bad checks on different hotels.

Secretary Daniels announced that the official spelling of the type of battleship now being built for the United States navy should be "dreadnaught."

Mrs. A. Patrick Campbell, the English actress, now appearing in New York, has been used in the Supreme Court for failure to pay her lawyers \$1,126.

Thirty-three years ago, when Mrs. A. F. Franz, of Whatchee, Wash., was a girl she swallowed a needle. Recently the needle made its appearance in her left leg and was removed.

The police are puzzled over the finding of a suitcase containing a man's clothing and a package of letters written in German, found in a clump of bushes on Goat Island, a short distance above the American Falls, at Niagara.

After a stay of two weeks in the Tombs David Lamm was released on bail by Judge Sessions in the United States District Court pending his trial on November 30 for impersonating congressmen. The bail bond was \$30,000.

William E. Bostlemann, manager of Fred Probst & Co., which made an assignment on November 11, jumped from a fifth story window at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York, and was instantly killed. Accountants had discovered irregularities in his books.

TORONTO PAPER CO.

A report on the situation of Toronto Paper Mfg. Co. signed by President R. S. Waldie, is being sent out to the stockholders, which says that so far this year fixed charges have been more than earned, and bank loans have not been necessary. Mr. Waldie states that until the war broke out conditions were satisfactory, without resultant increase in finished paper prices. The news print companies are the only paper manufacturers which are rushed with orders.

Since Confederation there have been 24 bank failures in Canada.

over August, 1913; wheat an increase of 6,574,250 bushels, valued at \$6,865,896; flour an increase of 57,314 barrels valued at \$299,208; and prepared cereal foods an increase of \$78,225, while in the other items under this heading no outstanding fluctuations took place.

A feature of the returns is the marked falling off in exports of the principal grains, mentioned above, to the United States during August and the five months period as compared with last year. Exports of barley for August, 1914, were 16,747 bushels, and for the five months ending August, 1914, were 255,587 bushels, as compared with 392,729 bushels during August, 1913, and 467,293 bushels during the five months ending August, 1913; of oats 247,815 and 3,251,254 bushels, as compared with 796,802 and 1,072,950 bushels; of wheat 195,412 and 2,174,732 bushels, as compared with 2,659,177 and 4,547,213 bushels; of flour 3,275 and 19,462 barrels, as compared with 160 and 1,789 barrels. Some of this falling off can be credited to the heavy demand from the United Kingdom during August, but it was mostly due to the fact that during the period this year Canadian stocks were lighter than usual.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the returns is the proportion of these exports to Great Britain, classified as foreign, or goods not the produce of Canada. Of barley exported to Great Britain during August, 1914, foreign goods amounted to 348,435 bushels, compared with 25,000 bushels during August, 1913; of oats 225,768 bushels, compared with nothing last year, and of wheat 8,038,839 bushels, compared with 498,663 bushels last year. These exports of foreign grains and grain products were extraordinarily heavy during the first five months of the present fiscal year, amounting in total in the case of barley to 919,519 bushels, compared with 307,788 bushels during the same period last year of oats to 2,474,200 bushels, compared with 19,392, and of wheat to 20,249,024 bushels, compared with 2,494,173 bushels, but it will be seen that in the case of barley over 50 per cent. of oats over 48 per cent., and of wheat over 50 per cent. were included in the August returns.

These heavy exports of foreign goods were due, in most part, to the extraordinarily heavy domestic demand in conjunction with the war demand from Great Britain. During August the domestic demand for flour and feed was unprecedented and this along with the gifts to the Mother Country and the demand from that quarter taxed the milling industry to capacity. Domestic stocks of wheat were bought up to look after this demand so that exporters had to look to the United States supply to meet the heavy demand for wheat from the United Kingdom. This along with the fact that facilities for handling grain at Montreal this year have been much better than usual, which attracted United States shippers, accounts for the heavy shipments of foreign grains included in the returns to hand.

It will be most interesting to study the returns for September, which will include Canada's gifts to the Mother Country, as well as show the manner in which Canada is contributing to the provision of food and feeding-stuffs to Great Britain and her Allies during the crisis.

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Movements Now on Foot Which Point to Further Extension of European War

NOT DECREASING STRENGTH

Serious Situation on Eastern Frontier Will Not Lead Germans to Draw West—Truth Gradually Permeating Germany.

Events are moving rapidly toward the further extension of the European war, and according to the best sources of information available, the impending developments are calculated to bring remarkable surprises in their train. Germany and Austria have up to the present been confident that, in the event of hostilities spreading within the area of the Balkans, Bulgaria would take up arms against Serbia, and thus avenge herself upon the powers which spoiled her of the fruits of her early victories in the Balkan wars.

For some time past secret negotiations have been going on with a view to removing the Balkan straits from this regard, and there is good reason to believe that these have made satisfactory progress, thanks chiefly to Italy's willingness to meet Serbian aspirations. These plans, of course, assume the sympathy of Italy, if not her actual co-operation with the Allies.

The facility to carry on recruiting on a full scale was demonstrated on Saturday when Col. Burn, M.P., and aide-de-camp to King George, addressed the crowd of spectators before a big match started. The kick-off interrupted his words and although Col. Burn tried again at half-time and at the end of the game, the crowd of thirty thousand held only one recruit. Similar efforts at other football fields proved equal failures.

Major Anderson of the 12th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, has been bayoneted and killed by a fanatic, Richard Waziri sepoy while superintending the execution of his regiment. The number was small.

The non-Mahadus were so impressed by the order that it was necessary to remove the Mahadus to a place of safety.

The Mahadus have been the chief trouble-makers in West India and several British expeditions have been sent against them. The district of Wazirabad is in the north-western frontier province of India adjoining Afghanistan. Altogether the Waziri number some 40,000 fighting men, of whom the Mahadus form only about 8,000.

A despatch from Copenhagen says that it has been learned in German military circles that, despite the serious situation on the eastern frontier, the Germans have not diminished their strength in the western theatre.

The Germans will not give up their position in Northern France and West Flanders, unless it becomes vitally necessary, for such a step would cause the spirits of the German people to fall as low as that of revolution might follow.

The Germans are expected to increase rather than diminish their efforts to get "babe" in consequence of the Kaiser's special command, on account of the strategical and political importance of Ostain the Germans will disregard the cost in human life that its capture entails.

The wave of patriotism was ascribed by a Fleming, ham recorder as the cause of the decrease of crime. At this year's sessions there were only thirty cases, as compared with forty for the same term last year. Since the last sessions, only 59 prisoners have been committed for trial, as against 35 for the preceding corresponding period.

General Canido Aguilar, who has succeeded Brindley-General Frederik Funston, as military governor of Vera Cruz, did not mince words when, through his chief of police, Theodore Frederik, he told the residents of the city that any disturbance of the peace, whether it be picking pockets, or any of the graver crimes, such as sacking, would result in the execution of the offending individuals.

The truth about the war is gradually permeating Germany. The authorities are taking drastic measures to prevent the people from discussing too freely the events at the front. The commander-in-chief at Munich, General von der Tann, has issued the following decree in order to suppress the alarming reports which are recurring with ever-increasing persistence: "I decree that anyone who spreads reports of a nature likely to alarm the population shall be punished with one year's imprisonment."

DEATH OF J. H. HOUSSER

Was for Forty Years Connected With the Implement Manufacturing Business.

The death of Mr. J. H. Houser, a director of the Massey-Harris Company, is reported from Toronto. The late Mr. Houser was born at Beaumontville in 1849, and was prominently connected with the manufacture of farm implements from the commencement of his business career. He was first identified with the old firm of Harris, Son and Company, which later the late Mr. Houser was manager of the company in Winnipeg, and later moved to Brandon in the same capacity. He came to Toronto 14 years ago as secretary, and two years later was appointed to the directorate. Mr. Houser is survived by a widow, two sons, Harry B., and Frederick B., of Toronto, and one daughter, Mrs. W. B. W. Parsons, of Regina.

BONDS OVER THE COUNTER.

Kingston, Ont., November 24.—The City Treasurer announces that the plan of selling the city's debentures locally has been more successful. Within the past few weeks he has sold \$65,000 of them over the counter. The amount of debentures at present unsold is about \$29,000.

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