

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Departure of Troops From Valcartier Is Expected To Take Place Shortly

SHACKLETON LEAVES

Expedition Starts for Trans-Atlantic Trip, in Two Sections—Grand Trunk Agent in Antwerp Says German Atrocities are Only Half Revealed.

The Militia Council arrived in Valcartier camp yesterday morning and a session of great importance was held, a session which is expected to settle many problems of a personal and military character, which have kept some thousands of persons in the Dominion on tenterhooks.

It is unofficially announced that an order-in-council was passed yesterday at Ottawa providing for the mobilization of a second contingent. The men who fall to go with the first contingent will remain and form the nucleus of the second force, and will be joined by the new arrivals and stay in Valcartier as long as the weather permits.

T. R. Flint, the Grand Trunk Railway's Antwerp agent, who has just arrived in London, corroborates the stories of German atrocities in Belgium. "If anything," he said, "the newspapers have not fully revealed them. He took an auto trip to Aerschot, 25 miles, and was absolutely sickened by the sights. The air was tainted with the pungent smell of decaying bodies only partly buried.

Sir Ernest Shackleton and the members of his trans-Antarctic expedition, left London yesterday in two sections for the South Polar region. One party, headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton, departed for South America; the other half of the expedition left for Ross Sea, on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic, by way of Tasmania.

Sir Ernest hopes to meet the Ross Sea contingent in April of next year, or failing in that by March of 1916. The Shackleton section will have 25 dogs and also motor sledges. The other party will have 35 dogs. One great difficulty which confronted the expedition was the lack of scientific instruments. These had been ordered in Germany, but had not been delivered because of the war, and it was necessary to replace them in England.

The Ross Sea party will board the exploration ship Aurora at Hobartstown, Tasmania. Sir Ernest Shackleton goes to leave Buenos Ayres, October 18, by the ship Endurance, which is now en route to South America.

The British War Office issued another casualty list, giving the name of twelve officers killed and 34 wounded. Among the latter is Col. H. C. Lowther, of the Scots Guards, formerly secretary to the Duke of Connaught.

The last wish of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was fulfilled when the Senate passed the House Bill eliminating the crowded dwellings in the alleys of Washington, this luma of the city. The Bill was the result of Mrs. Wilson's investigations, and now goes to the President for signature.

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NEWSPAPER INFORMATION USEFUL TO ENEMIES

Instances in Which Newspaper Reports Proved of Great Assistance to Generals—In One Case it Meant Defeat of Austria.

Commenting on the use to which newspaper information may be put by the enemy the Censor Bureau says:— Information is essential to the success of both strategy and tactics. The acquisition of accurate information is one of the most difficult tasks of the headquarters staff as well as of the commander in the field. The mood and bearing of the hostile population, the accumulation of armaments and supplies, as well as the numbers, the dispositions and the movements of the enemy are veiled in an obscurity which has been aptly named "the fog of war."

Newspapers are among the sources of information most carefully watched by the military intelligence authorities. The German cavalry, for instance, being specially instructed that open for copies or fragments of an enemy's newspapers found anywhere and forward them at once to the nearest intelligence officer.

There are many instances of news which has been published in newspapers having led to disaster in the field.

Sir Henry Rowse in "Lloyd's" General Report, mentioned a case in point. He wrote: "In the War of 1866 (Germany versus Austria), I was with Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who had to advance on Vienna, and his great duty was to hold the Austrian army on the Danube, in order to allow the development of the attack of the Crown Prince on its flank and rear. It was of the utmost importance to Prince Frederick to know what Austrian force was in front of him, since unless the whole force was there, it would be imprudent to hazard a general attack. On the morning of the battle he could not find out what the force was, but about 10 a.m. a telegram reached him from London, announcing that that morning an official intimation had appeared in a Vienna newspaper stating that the whole Austrian force was concentrated under Field Marshal Benedek on the Danube. The telegram had been sent from Vienna to the German Embassy in London, was at once despatched from London to Prince Frederick Charles in Bohemia, and within half an hour his army attacked all along the line. The result of that telegram was the loss to Austria of the leadership of Germany and the ultimate establishment of the present German Empire under a Prussian Emperor."

During the Franco-German War of 1870, after the decisive defeat of MacMahon at Woerth and disengagement of his shattered forces, and retreated westward in the direction of Chalons, as it was thought with the intention of falling before lack of food. The German pursued on a frontage of forty miles, but through the supineness or otherwise of their cavalry divisions, they lost touch with MacMahon, and, as a matter of fact, at last really did not know where he was. Thus, the "fog of war" they continued their westward march under the assumption that he was retiring on Châlons and Paris, till one day headquarters received a telegram from Berlin, which had been forwarded from London, transmitting an item from the Daily News indicating that MacMahon had changed his line of route, and instead of retiring on Paris, was doubling back on the Meuse with intent to relieve Bazaine at Metz. This intelligence had originally been published in the front, and in this way succeeded in overtaking and surrounding the French at Sedan, and in bringing about the fall of the French Empire.

In a volume published very long ago entitled: "The Bernstorff Papers," dealing among other things with the career of the Count Bernstorff who was Prussian Minister in London in 1853, the son relates that the whole staff of the Embassy, during the earlier course of the French campaign, were almost exclusively engaged in collecting and appraising news from the seat of war and dispatching it to Berlin in order that it might be re-transmitted to headquarters at the front.

Colonel Henderson in his work on "Field Intelligence," points out that a copy of a despatch carelessly thrown away was the undoing of the great Confederate effort at Antietam; a Danish priest guided the French troops at Jena; a peasant showed the ford at Crecy; in almost every war great events have hung on scraps of information, gained, it would seem, by chance.

It is a safe estimate that the efforts of the German Intelligence Bureau will, during this war, be at least as energetic as they were in the last war. Numbers of tireless, watchful and adroit intelligence officers are just now poring over uninteresting letters and newspapers and deciphering unintelligible scraps of waste paper at Berlin and Vienna just as others of their kind are doing at the allied capitals and the various field headquarters.

FRANCE FORMING A NEW ARMY. Bordeaux, September 19. — France has begun the formation of a new army to be put into the field at the earliest possible moment. It is learned at the War Office that it will be composed of territorialists and recruits.

MORE THAN MILLION AND QUARTER FOR MONTREAL PATRIOTIC FUND Collectors Concluded Efforts at Banquet Last Night, Where Auction Sale Brought Up Total Considerably.

Montreal's Million-Dollar Campaign for the Patriotic Fund ended last night in a blaze of patriotic fervor and generous giving. Not merely a million dollars was secured, but the incomplete figures completed when the closing dinner ended at midnight tallied no less than \$1,494,492, or almost half as much again as the committee set out to get. Besides this there were a number of other subscriptions which could not be added in with the closing rush, which will probably bring the amount beyond the million and a half mark, and to-day there will be the general collection by the Salvation Army.

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Within a month Texas will have built enough additional warehouses to store 1,700,000 bales of cotton.

Friendly petition in bankruptcy was filed Wednesday against Ohio Copper Co.

Lack of gasoline has put a number of the German aeroplanes out of commission.

Approximately \$10,000,000 French treasury bills have been placed in London.

Copenhagen bears privately from Berlin that only \$10,000,000 of \$250,000,000 German war loan has been subscribed.

Premier Asquith says that the Germans were led to the present war through their own miscalculations.

A second Canadian contingent will be mobilized for active service immediately the first contingent has sailed.

Col. H. C. Lowther, of the Scots Guards, formerly secretary to the Duke of Connaught, has been wounded in action.

Frederick Daubert, of Hemmingford, Que., met with a horrible death, when he fell into the hopper of a stone crusher in his native town.

Mr. J. Grantley Martin, of Winnipeg, is acting paymaster in the Army Pay Department at Shrewsbury, Eng.

The annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association will begin in New York on October 22.

Fire Commissioner Adameson, of New York, announced that the 16-year-old fireboat David A. Boddy, will be sold at public auction.

Edward J. Hall, "father of the long distance telephone" and vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, died at Watkins, N.Y.

Hon. W. J. Bryan is introducing a substitute for grape juice. It is called "Villa Sorrento Limeade," because it is made of limes from his Florida home.

War indemnities claimed by Germans in Belgium and France now aggregate \$148,000,000. Only small percentage has been paid.

Boston & Maine has limited number of mileage books to a customer to two because of demand in anticipation of rate increase from 2 to 2 1/2 cents on Oct. 1.

The last wish of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was fulfilled when the American Senate passed the Bill eliminating the crowded dwellings in the alleys of Washington, the slums of that city.

Lieut. Quentin Boyer, one of the officers of the 5th Royal Scots, who has been training with the Black Watch, will go to the front with the Gordon Highlanders.

Gov. Colquhoun of Texas has submitted a plan for a "Bank of Texas" capitalized for \$20,000,000 to which state banks would subscribe \$2,500,000 and state board of education \$115,000,000 for school fund.

National Quotation Bureau (Babson organization) estimates that from \$100,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000 of the \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000,000 American securities held abroad might be liquidated.

Zurich General Accident and Liability Co. has increased surplus of its United States branch from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. This is first foreign insurance company to send funds to United States branch since war commenced.

Nautilus Steam Shipping Co. of London is inaugurating a new service from London and other English ports to Chile, Peru and Ecuador. Proposal is that service shall take place of that maintained, until outbreak of war, by Kosmos Line of Hamburg.

Clarence H. Mackay, returning home through London, emphasized America's opportunity to capture foreign trade heretofore in Germany's hands, and is quoted as saying: "Too much importance cannot be attached to this phase of the war. It is an opportunity which probably will never again appear in the history of the world."

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes J. A. Beaudry (\$1,500), E. G. M. Cape (\$2,450), L. A. Caron (\$4,064), U. H. Dandurand (\$1,146), Royal Ewing (\$1,117), D. S. Kerr (\$10,002), Y. Friedman (\$2,258), J. R. Genin (\$7,279), E. Heeger (\$489), T. P. Howard (\$258), H. D. Kingston (\$1,746), J. W. McConnell (\$10,158), P. Mathieu (\$405), Perry Melson (\$4,690), G. C. Montgomery (\$2,785), W. H. C. Mussen (\$8,101), Ald. T. O'Connell (\$2,949), J. S. Robertson (\$1,644), N. B. Starke (\$1,702), R. J. Young (\$2,575).

ALLOW NO LEGITIMATE HAPPENINGS IN THE BUSINESS TO SUFFER WORLD OF SPORT

Sir Edmund Walker Says Canadian Banks are Doing Their Share in Protecting the Worthy THE MORATORIUM

President of Bank of Commerce Thinks Cessation of Payment Should Be Adopted Only as a Final Resort.

(By Professor W. W. Swanson) Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the leading financial authority of Canada, surveyed the financial and industrial situation at present existing in this country, for a representative of the Journal of Commerce, who interviewed him in Toronto a day or two since.

"I am frank to confess," said Sir Edmund, "that there are very dangerous elements in the present economic situation of Canada, but there are absolutely no grounds to despair. The business of this country had for a year or more been in a process of liquidation, and the banks were in a relatively strong position when the war broke upon the world.

Undoubtedly, the market will be considerably better when the war stops, but the situation admirably and with fine courage. Speaking for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, I can say that it has taken care of its customers to the fullest extent. Of course, as credits expire we are very careful in advancing accommodation, for above all, both for our own safety and for the good of the country, our assets must be kept liquid. But I can assure you that no legitimate business has suffered, or will suffer, so long as we can protect it.

Now, the business of the field of manufacturing first. Undoubtedly, the market will be greatly circumvented for some time—automobiles, pianos and, in a word, those goods which may fairly be termed luxuries. Even those people who can afford to buy these goods will not fail to economize in these dark days. We may expect, therefore, that those manufacturers who are producing luxuries will find that their business will be greatly restricted at this time. This is so obvious, that I do not need to emphasize the fact.

"But in other directions our manufacturers should find a fine market for their products. Flour milling, the boot and shoe industry, sugar refining, the cotton industry and similar lines of economic activity should be stimulated by the war. Indeed, at different sections of the country you will find factories that are producing such goods working to the fullest capacity. This is true because foreign importations have been cut off in certain directions and because the demand for foreign demand for food products and the primary necessities has increased.

"And do not overlook the farming community in any calculations that may be made. It must be borne in mind that the farmers of Canada, in the main, have never been so prosperous as they are at the present time. And if the war lasts for any length of time prices for farm products will continue to advance. Now, the farming community constitute the greatest element in Canada's population; and if they are prosperous the whole nation will feel the buoyant effects of that prosperity.

"Already the West particularly Winnipeg, is feeling the effects of the high prices that have been paid for the farmers for their wheat and other produce. While the harvest is much smaller than it was last year, the higher prices have more than made good the deficiency. The farmers already are beginning to pay off their notes to the banks and implement companies, and a decided improvement in the financial situation has, as a result, been effected.

"One of the great difficulties that the West must face is the necessity of making payments to the American implement companies. The recent financial legislation has made our money unacceptible to the Americans, and the rate of exchange has moved against us. This is a serious problem that must be met and faced.

"There are many people who are very wise after the event, in Canada, and who never cease to talk of 'over-expansion' and 'speculation.' I should like to ask you if Canada is the only nation that has suffered from these conditions. Not only the newer, but the older, countries as well have, from time to time, felt the bad effects of speculation and too rapid growth. But, on the whole, I must emphatically say that Canada's growth in a far stronger financial condition than our rivals in South America—Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

"I admit that over-speculation in land has hurt Canada; but the evil that has been done is superficial in nature. It is natural and inevitable that a prosperous people will speculate in the economic goods with which they are working; hence the boom in Western lands. But the speculative process there has not been wholly an evil. It has aided in attracting settlers and in drawing a fund of capital there to develop the country. Bear in mind that I am not justifying the methods that were adopted, nor claiming any general benefits from the results attained. I am merely stating the fact that there were certain elements of good in the situation.

"Many, and among them those who were chiefly responsible for bringing the situation about, have complained bitterly of the over-expansion of Western towns and cities. The criticism is for the most part unfair and uncalled for. The high values and high rents that have obtained in Western cities clearly prove that building was not overdone; although in isolated cases that may have occurred.

"I am convinced that Canada's development has, in the main, been sound and legitimate. A new country must develop and improve its municipal undertakings; must open up roads and undertake great public works. The money has been well spent; and I am sure that we shall yet reap the benefits in the increased comfort of the people and in the growth of the output of economic goods.

"But we must produce to make good our borrowing abroad. We have, on the whole, developed our cities at the expense of the country. The immediate duty of Canadians is to greatly increase the acreage of the tillable land under cultivation. I shall be exceedingly disappointed if the figures of 1915 do not show a large increase in the amount of land under cultivation and in the products secured from it.

"If for no other reason this must be done to protect our financial position. Remember this: Canada has only \$125,000,000 in gold and a very great discrepancy between exports and imports. We made the balance good in recent years by borrowing from abroad. But we must now face the fact that we must pay the interest on our huge borrowings by increasing our exportable surplus. That must be done in the main by increasing our output of food supplies. Under our exports and imports more closely balance one another next year, and unless we greatly increase our exports, the country will be in immediate danger of losing its stock of gold the only thing that would prevent it would be the declaration of a moratorium; and we may be forced to come to that. In the meantime I am convinced that we should avoid this policy by every means in our power.

"The declaration of a moratorium by Canada would be a declaration to the world that we had reached the limit of our resources. We are in a quite different position to that of England. England is in the immediate war zone; and moreover the clearings of the world are made through London. The latter is the essential point; and I do not need to elaborate it. Moreover, England is a creditor nation, while Canada owes hundreds of millions to England. In private life it is a wise policy to keep one's credit good; and so in the affairs of nations.

"Now, I do not for the moment minimize the seriousness of the situation that has suddenly developed in Canada because of the war. We were in a bad enough way before the war added to our difficulties. Especially is this true in the West, where the farmers have mortgaged their lands in order to erect improvements, or where they have simply been buying their lands on a mortgage basis. And the same holds equally true for real estate in the cities.

"Many of these debtors simply cannot meet principal payments; and if they should be forced to sell it will be at a price that may involve their ruin. I believe the proper expedient is to give honest debtors the time they require. Let the case be decided by a judge, or other impartial arbitrator. To a great extent the honest and mortgage companies have the matter in their own hands. It would be foolish of them to lead up with real estate and thus increase their non-liquid assets. I believe they will in the last majority of cases be satisfied with interest payments, and these at least should be met in order to keep faith with lenders in Europe. I emphasize again the fact that it is most desirable to keep our credit good, and preserve the national honor. The war should not be used as a cloak to cover unfair practices. Nevertheless, if this war lasts for six months or a year longer it is difficult to see how we are to escape adopting some sort of expedient for releasing debtors from immediate obligations—that is, we shall be obliged to extend 'days of grace.'

"As far as the financial legislation of the Government is concerned, I approve of it. The suspension of specie payments may be justified as a war measure. It is true there was no indication of a panic on the banks; but there might have been, especially among the foreign and unimpaired elements.

"So, too, I approve of Mr. White's policy of increasing the unvoiced amount of legal tenders. He was obliged to set money, and to set it at once. As the money market of the world were for the moment demoralized the method he adopted was justified. Only we must be careful not to push it too far, otherwise, gold will go to a premium, and the increased paper prices will weigh heavily on the poor and upon the working classes.

"I think that it was a wise policy, also, to permit the banks to receive additional legal tenders on the basis of approved collateral security. As far as I know, this privilege has been availed of to only a small extent; but it may yet prove very valuable to all concerned.

"In conclusion, I may say that the economic condition of the country might be a great deal worse. This is no time for sounding a note of pessimism and despair. Especially should the industrial and financial leaders of the nation prove their right to leadership by strong and courageous action. As far as the Canadian Bank of Commerce is concerned, I can assure you that it is protecting its customers and all who have a legitimate claim for financial existence. While we are not developing new undertakings we are protecting and conserving the interests of the old. We believe that our strong financial condition and the policies of the Government permit us to do so. And I believe that the charitable banks of Canada as a whole will rise to the occasion in a patriotic and courageous way. But the people, and especially the farming element must co-operate in this work. The times are difficult, but if we are true to ourselves and bend every effort toward increasing our output of foodstuffs and raw materials, which are the markets of the world demand and must have, we shall successfully surmount every obstacle. The people must, however, realize the seriousness of the situation and exert every effort to preserve the economic stability of the nation."

WEATHER FINE AND COOLER

Vol. XXIX, No. 116 THE MOLSONS BANK

STILL TIE IN INTERNATIONAL Rochester and Providence Went On Winning Yesterday and Retained Positions At Top of League

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MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL STUFF DEPLETED BY WAR

When the contributions of service rendered to the hospital were reckoned up, the Montreal General Hospital will be left with a small force, for no fewer than 100 of the physicians and surgeons of the staff are going to the front. When the first contingent was mobilized it was announced that four of the hospital had volunteered for service in the field, but that contingent less than half in number and a great deal less than half in experience of the "General's" contribution. First and foremost there is Dr. F. H. Finley, Professor and President of McGill University and Chief of the Medical side of the M. G. H. Finley will be in charge of one of the general hospitals of the expeditionary forces in Europe.

Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth Cameron, M.D., one of our outdoor surgery staff, will take his place with A. M. C. Lieut.-Col. C. F. Wyle, M.D., also one of the outdoor surgeons will be at the front, as will be Mr. R. P. Campbell, M.D., Chief of the department of urology and surgery.

The head of the orthopaedic department of the hospital, Dr. A. McKenzie Forbes, has been attached to the 5th Royal Highlanders. Capt. Geo. Shanks, M.D., a physician in the medical outdoor is with the A.M.C. of the house men, Dr. Cummins, M.D., M.D., M.C., and Dr. Ramsey are all in the A. M. C. In addition to these there are three others who will very likely be attached to the General, as they are now on their way to the front. These are, Dr. C. Fyfe, late superintendent of the M. G. H., a Dr. H. G. H. who is to become superintendent of the Edmonton City Hospital; Dr. Allan Rankin, formerly house physician and till recently in private practice in Calgary; and Dr. Hepburn, who was admitting officer in General Hospital till recently. Dr. Hepburn enlists in London.

The Royal Victoria will not pass entirely unscathed. Dr. C. E. Keenan, assistant surgeon of the hospital is with the Princess Patricia's. Dr. John McCracken, assistant in medicine and Dr. Fred Mackay will be with the first Canadian contingent.

DRASTIC MEASURES ALOFT PREVENT VIENNA PANIC

Vienna, September 21.—The government has been compelled to resort to vigorous measures to prevent a panic. Insolvent concerns are being liquidated by a commission appointed by the government. This step has been taken to prevent what would be a wholesale bankruptcy.

During the war no bankruptcy proceedings may be started in the courts. The government has also issued a decree taking the form of a moratorium which no execution may be levied.

AUSTRIA SAYS ARMY IS STRONG

Rome, September 21.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Austrian War Office says the Austrian army is the best in the world. The Austrian army is engaged for strategic reasons. Austrian forces have retreated slightly along this line in order to occupy strong positions. The evacuation of Jaroslav, it is explained, was deliberate, the city having lost its strategic importance. Nevertheless, Austrians before leaving the city set fire to it.

WAR TAX TO BE TAKEN UP IN CONGRESS THURSDAY

Washington, September 21.—Representative Underwood introduced in the House the emergency war tax bill approved by the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee.

The bill will be reported from the Committee tomorrow with the Republicans filing the minority report and will be taken up in the House Thursday. The details of the bill were announced Saturday night in the message were made to-day.

One of these changes provides that in imposing tax on telegraph messages it shall not be necessary to attach stamps to the message as under the Spanish War law, but that the telegraph companies shall keep records and remit monthly one cent on each message, but no tax is levied on messages by telephone or telegraph which do not cost 15 cents.