

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Press Bureau Announces Total Loss of Oceanic Wrecked Off North Coast of Scotland

AN AVIATOR'S DARING

Russian Airman Dashed into Austrian Flier Who Was Dropping Bombs Both Being Killed—Central News Service Rebuked.

The Press Bureau says the armed merchant cruiser Oceanic, of the White Star Line, was wrecked Tuesday on the north coast of Scotland, and has become a total loss. All of the officers and crew were saved.

The Oceanic made her last trip from New York to Southampton early last August, arriving at the English port August 28. She was then taken over by the British Government and converted into an armed cruiser.

The Oceanic was built in 1899 at Belfast by Harland and Wolff, Limited. She was 685 feet long, and made her maiden voyage to New York on September 18, 1899, when she was accorded a welcome in keeping with her distinction as the greatest of the seas. She was of 17,274 tons gross.

Captain Nesteroff, one of the most daring of Russian aviators and the first of his countrymen to loop-the-loop, has sacrificed his life in a successful attempt to destroy an Austrian aeroplane, says Reuters Petrograd despatch.

According to a report from the front, Captain Nesteroff was returning from an aerial flight when he saw an Austrian aeroplane hovering over the Russian forces, presumably with the intention of dropping bombs. The Russian aviator immediately changed the direction of his machine and headed straight for that of the Austrian at full speed, and although he must have known well that victory by such tactics could be gained only at the cost of his own life, he dashed into the Austrian aeroplane. The force of the impact caused the collapse of both machines which plunged to earth, the two aviators meeting instant death.

The Holland-American line steamer Noordam, bound for Rotterdam from New York with German reservists and a general cargo destined for Germany, has been captured in the Atlantic and brought into Queenstown by a British cruiser.

When the steamer Noordam sailed from New York on September 1, it was stated that the 300 men on board were Belgian, French and English reservists who were returning to their homes to join their armies. The Noordam also carried a large amount of mail and a cargo of general merchandise. Her destination was Rotterdam.

Home Secretary McKenna has taken charge of the work of the Official Press Bureau. In this connection he made the announcement yesterday in the House of Commons that steps had been taken in the recent past to reorganize the cable censorship work, to provide for the prompt transmission of the dominions and to the United States, of news passed by the Press Bureau for publication in this country. Everything passed by the censors for Great Britain could henceforth be sent to any part of the world.

The official Press Bureau issued the following yesterday afternoon: "A statement circulated by the Central News Agency this afternoon to the effect that the Press Bureau had sanctioned the publication of a despatch from Montreal dealing with the sailing of Canadian troops and the alleged landing of such troops in this country by the transport Mesantic, is wholly contrary to fact. On the contrary, the Central News Agency was most definitely instructed in writing not to publish the message. The matter is being further dealt with, but it may be stated that, besides being forbidden, the statements contained in the message are quite inaccurate."

The Central News Agency said the Press Bureau refused their permission to publish the fact of the arrival of Canadian troops. They point out that they acted in perfectly good faith, and attribute the publication of the message to a misunderstanding. At the request of the Press Bureau, and under protest, they admit that the message was not authorized by the Bureau.

TO RUN ON OPEN SHOP BASIS.

Butte Mont., September 10.—No evidence of hostile opposition to mine operators' decrees that the Butte mines will hereafter be run on open shop basis; all properties are now operating with full complement of men.

Muckle McDonald president of the "New Union," has been arrested. Two other agitators also were taken into custody. The Federal Court decided that the militia has absolute power under martial law and men under arrest for inciting riot may be tried by a military commission. The decision has sent terror through the ranks of the I. W. W., and direct action socialists, hundreds of whom are leaving Butte.

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GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Population of Chicago is estimated at 2,500,000.

The Germans are said to be running short of ammunition.

The French officially characterize as "sensible" the present retreat of the Germans.

Fifty years ago heavy guns killed only at 300 yards; now they carry death more than three miles.

Automobile shipments in the United States for August were 6,370 cars, against 4,469 in August, 1913.

Population of Paris and suburbs, which was 3,400,000 before the war, has dwindled to 2,610,000 on account of mobilization of army and departure of fugitives.

A wounded Algerian had the head of a German in his knapsack when he reached the hospital and was very angry when it was taken away from him.

The Viceroy of India reports splendid and inspiring offers of service from the princes, chiefs and peoples of the Indian Empire.

Dispatch from Kansas City says Standard Oil Co. will let contracts for water plant at Sugar Creek refinery having capacity of 30,000,000 gallons daily. Refinery on present basis uses 10,000,000 gallons daily.

The war has brought about a great religious revival in Paris.

Kaiser's title in Germany is now "Wilhelm the Greatest."

Manufacturers of Pittsburgh have raised \$1,000,000 fund to promote trade with South America.

Vera Cruz cablegram says in responsible Mexican headquarters it is understood that control of National Railways of Mexico will shortly pass from the government to Henry Clay Peirce, head of Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

"El Liberal" of Madrid publishes a document containing alleged proof that Germany was making preparations for war a month before the conflict broke out, and showing that it intended to make use of the Spanish Balearic Isles in certain eventualities.

Berlin financial press says it is impossible to open Berlin Stock Exchange until the New York Stock Exchange has started regular business again, but leading writers agree that it will be wisest to keep the Exchange closed in order not to disclose anything about what they call "Germany's financial mobilization."

President Cortelyou, of Consolidated Gas Company, says: "I do not think this a time for despair, but rather for fresh efforts to push ahead now fields, as well as for development of old ones. Least of all do I think this a time for abatement of public effort; these should be redoubled now, because, if advertising increases demand and stimulates production, this is the time to advertise."

Copenhagen despatch says: Stock brokers in the German capital are speculating on a Russian victory. During the week interest in Russian stocks immensely increased among German speculators, who are buying an enormous number of shares. Russian stocks that were a week ago at 20 per cent, have been rising steadily until they touched 85. The Berlin papers are asking the government to take measures to prevent the further sales of Russian stocks.

Figures prepared by government statisticians show that United States is not only practically self-supporting but that it possesses, in many lines, a large surplus available for protection against famine. The United States produces two-thirds of world's corn supply; 20 per cent of wheat harvest; 25 per cent of oats supply; practically all of cotton seed oil output; one-half cotton supply; 40 per cent of coal output and two-thirds of petroleum output. Our position in minerals is pre-eminent and we have 15 per cent of world's cattle.

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An adventurous young Scotchman, who has been fighting under Villa in Mexico, thirsting for fiercer fighting, is en route for Valcartier.

So great is the enthusiasm of the native troops of India to fight in the European war that those unavoidably left behind have to be placated with all manner of diplomatic apology.

AROUND THE CITY HALL

Board of Control Have Taken Steps to Provide Relief For Unemployed During the Coming Winter.

That measures have been taken by the Board of Control and that further steps will be taken in the same direction to meet the situation of the unemployed for the coming winter is the substance of a report passed by the board yesterday for the information of the City Council.

Seeing the question was asked by Ald. L. A. Lapointe the Controllers indicate what they have done thus far. In the first place they remark the railroad companies have been approached to deliver to the city poor their old wood. Secondly, the Assistance Municipale has received verbal instructions to prepare for the accommodation this winter of the largest possible number of the needy. Moreover, the board remarks discussions have been held on the best employment of relief funds and that on the whole they had thought it advisable not to alarm the public too much by giving premature information of what they proposed to do. Finally reference is made in the report to the recommendation already submitted to the City Council of voting the sum of \$150,000 for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

Mayor Marth persists in his resolve to attend the meetings of the Board of Control only after Controller McDonald has apologized for calling him a schemer. Meanwhile His Worship maintains that all business transacted by the Board is illegal. The Controllers show the esteem in which they hold the city's Chief Executive by going about the civic business for which they are paid.



E. C. PRATT, General Manager of the Molsons Bank, which has given \$15,000 to the Patriotic Fund.

WAR WILL INCREASE COST OF GETTING FOREIGN NEWS

Present European Conflict, Mexican Difficulty and Pope's Death Principal Foreign Factors in 1914 News.

The Boston News Bureau says: The European war will place the year 1914 far ahead of all preceding years in the cost of getting foreign news. It cost The Associated Press \$2,500,000 to supply its clients—895 newspapers of the United States and Cuba—with the world news in 1913, but there were no such extraordinary events as now hold the interest of all civilized nations. Of this amount about a quarter million dollars was spent in the maintenance of foreign bureaus, correspondents and cable tolls. This particular branch of the service will far surpass anything that has gone before in the matter of expense.

These figures serve as an illustration because they represent the operations of the largest news gathering organization in the United States and which is the only one making known its financial workings. Strong competition exists at the hands of the International News Service, United Press, New York Sun News Service and other minor organizations. In addition, there must also be considered the syndicated service of the various leading New York dailies which maintain foreign representation at a large cost.

The death of the late Pope occurred in the midst of extraordinary times and necessitated the transmission of long cable stories from Rome through the various news associations to this country. The election of the new Pope also increased cable tolls from Rome during the past week, but not to the extent that would have been the case had the war not occurred.

The Mexican embargo for a time raised the cost of getting news, for with the departure of the American fleet to Vera Cruz and the transportation of United States troops to Mexican soil there was a scramble on the part of the news associations and leading papers to reinforce their staff of correspondents at the front. This was followed by columns of cable matter from Vera Cruz which came through to Galveston over the three cables of the Mexican Cable Co. at a cost of four cents a word. Land wires disseminated the news from Galveston at extra cost.

The war news to date has been coming chiefly through the medium of special correspondents of the London newspapers with whom arrangements have been made by New York dailies. This has been supplemented by official statements from both the British and French War Offices.

In New York city all the general morning dailies take The Associated Press except The Sun, which operates its own news service and supplies the New York Commercial and out of town papers. In order to get a more complete service, however, several of the New York dailies have arranged with the London papers for their service from special field correspondents. The New York papers in turn syndicate this special service to other papers throughout the country.

The only American correspondent to witness the movement of German troops has been Richard Harding Davis, who was one of the few newspaper men to see the invading army enter Brussels. Davis was sent abroad at the outbreak of hostilities by the Wheeler Syndicate which organizing had previously sent him to Mexico. According to Davis' cabled stories he was imprisoned by the Germans and threatened as a spy. He has since left Brussels and arrived at London. The New York Tribune and Boston Globe have the privilege in the East of using the Davis copyright cables.

A most signal honor has been given Frederick Fal-

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Royals Take Fall Out of Hustlers and Cut Down Latters Margin

BRAVES PULL AHEAD

Brooklyn's Defeat of Giants Gave Braves Little Advantage—Plank Fades in 11th, and Boston Wins Close Game.

The Royals can't get into first place nor even first division this season, but they are showing that they have considerable influence in determining who will occupy the first position. The Hustlers are only two games to the good instead of three, as a result of meeting up with the Howlegits. Del Macon blanked the Gansel hitters until the seventh when they put their solitary tally across. Meanwhile the Royals piled up a half dozen runs and were easy 6 to 1 winners.

As Providence also won, the pennant is still a possibility, while the Braves, who are only four games behind the leaders, may yet horn out the international championship.

Brooklyn gave the Giants a bad beating, while the Braves made an even break with the Phillies, the net result being an increase in Boston's lead. The Dodgers got fifteen hits off Mr. Martin O'Toole's delivery.

The feature of the Boston-Philadelphia double header was the no-hit-no-run game pitched by George Davis, Boston's youngest recruit. This shut-out compensated somewhat for the 10 to 3 defeat in the first game.

Ray Collins and Plany went ten rounds to a draw yesterday but in the eleventh session Plank faded and forced in two runs, the only tallies of the game, giving the Laminites another victory. Fortunately the Athletics can stand a slump or otherwise their supporters would begin to worry.

to accompany the British army. He will represent all men, as he will be the only American correspondent of the American newspapers, his dispatches being given without favor to the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service and New York Sun Service. It required the services of the State Department at Washington to arrange with the English War Office for the presence of an American press representative, and Palmer was chosen by a conference of the association chiefs.

Palmer was in Mexico, and was one of the American correspondents venturing through to Mexico City from Vera Cruz. He represented Everybody's Magazine at that time.

That war correspondents get fabulous salaries seems the general opinion. An old timer expresses the belief that Palmer will get at least \$20,000 for his services in addition to unlimited expenses. The book and magazine privileges have a great value to a writer of note, which happens to be the case both with Palmer and Richard Harding Davis.

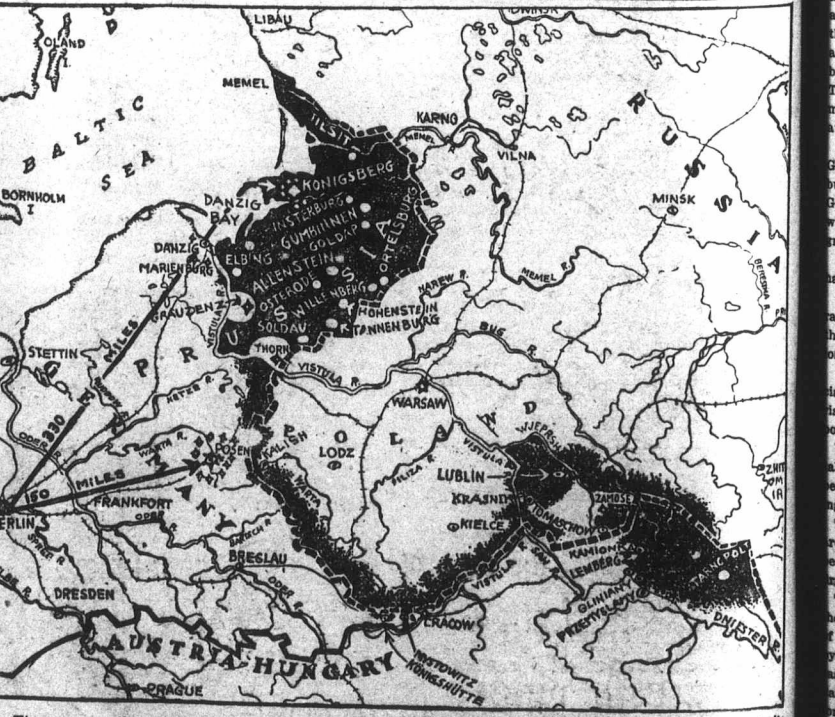
The day of the war correspondent seems about over, however, for Germany, France and Russia have put their feet down on either correspondents or American military observers from the United States army accompanying their troops.

All is not play with the correspondent, even though he does not appear directly on the firing line. In the Egyptian campaign of twenty years ago the heliograph played an important part in transmission of news from the front to telegraph lines, according to a correspondent who was then representing a London paper. To-day the wireless does an important part in this work.

The Boston papers, with two exceptions, receive the Associated Press reports. These are supplemented, however, by special services from New York papers. The Globe receives the World and Herald proofs at its New York bureau. The Post has been getting special cables through the New York Sun syndicate. The Herald gets New York Times service, in addition to the Associated Press.

It is understood that several of the New York papers have combined to the extent of splitting cable tolls on some of the London newspaper specials. This run high these days, those of the Sun on a single day exceeding \$1,000.

The International News Service, which supplies the Boston News Bureau, has probably made the most elaborate arrangements to cover the war. This includes the war news of the London Times, London Daily Telegraph, Le Matin of Paris, and Berlin Lokalzeitung.



The steam roller advance of the Russians in Galicia and Eastern Prussia continues. Vienna admits that the Archduke Frederick lost 120,000 men in Galicia or one-fourth of his command. In Northern Galicia the Russians have forced the Austrians back to the Rivers Rana and Lubaczowka. The Germans who have gone to the aid of the Austrians have been defeated. In Eastern Prussia the Russians have brought up reinforcements and are preparing for another forward movement.

WEATHER: SHOWERY.

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THE MOLSONS BANK

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CHEERED PATRIOTIC ADDRESS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

Governor-General Presided at Meeting of Club and Gave Hearty Support to Causes For Patriotic Fund.

The Rose Room of the Windsor Hotel was the scene to-day of a meeting of the Club who assembled to hear His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, speak on the men at arms of Canadian Patriotic Fund. The gathering, which was presided over by Adams of McGill, was a most enthusiastic one, and heard the echo of the patriotic utterances of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and other speakers.

As the representative of His Majesty King George V, His Royal Highness, I am pleased and proud to further this manifestation of your loyalty. Money has not only been generously in men and money I feel sure that you will not fall in the patriotic of caring for those dependent upon the people's front. It is a testing time for the peoples courage, for our beloved Empire, but every word from the King is a word of encouragement. The word from the King, telling us of the heroic stand made by our brave soldiers, tells us of the echo of the patriotic utterances of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, and many others. They have upheld the best traditions of the Empire and we are justly proud of them. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux declared, amid cheers that he was always proud to belong to the British Empire and to owe allegiance to its flag, "but after events of yesterday I am prouder than ever of my connection."

Among those present at the head table were Dean Adams, the Duke of Connaught, who presided, Archbishop Bruchesi, Bishop Farthing, Sir Theobald Mathew, H. V. Meredith, H. B. Ames, M.P.; S. Dandurand, W. M. Egan, J. W. Ross, Geo. Drummond, and many others. Dean Adams outlined the plan of campaign to be followed by the canvassers, and announced that at a meeting of the committee would be held at the Windsor at eight o'clock to-night to perfect arrangements.

JAPAN A PARTY TO AGREEMENT.

London, September 11.—A dispatch from Petrograd says word has been received in the Russian capital that Japan has become a party to agreement of triple entente not to conclude peace without the consent of all.

KOENIGSBERG IN FLAMES.

London, September 11.—Part of the City of Königsberg which the Russians are reported to be bombing is in flames, according to a dispatch to the P. M. from Copenhagen. The message says the news is received in Copenhagen from Stettin.

1,500 PRISONERS.

London, September 11.—The Press Bureau states the German retreat continues. 1,500 prisoners and several guns captured.

FRENCH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON RECEIVES NEWS OF SUCCESS.

Reports Say That Progress of the Allies is Slow but Persistent—German Armies Forced to Retire.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

Washington, September 11.—Slow but steady progress is being made by the Allied troops against the German's right wing and centre to the north, a northeast of Paris, according to French dispatches received at the French Embassy here, from War Office at Bordeaux. The dispatch reads: "At 5 o'clock this evening, according to advices given the War Department, considerable advantages had been gained against the German right wing by our troops. The north of La Fere Sous Jouarre, the first German army was obliged to recross the Marne, and last night below the line of the River Seduis Mey and Fere Tardenois, the Valley of the Marne was free of German troops, according to reports made by the British aviation corps.

"Our troops in Champagne were forced by the German army to retire to Gourinon and Salort, but part of ground lost was regained. The Fifth German army before Yassinourt in the Argonne was attacked by our troops, and the French pressed slightly.

"The Fort at Gencourt in the Valley of the Meuse has been attacked by Germans.

"Slight progress on road to Chateau Salins in Lorraine has been made by Sixth German army. The forest of Champenouart part of that advance was lost.

"As far as Maubeuge is concerned, we have no official confirmation of its fall. At any event the garrison was not half so large as German agencies report.

Wounded French officers say the Germans have been the offensive at some points along the centre between Beaune and Vitry le Francois and that fighting in that district is most furious.

The French aerial scouts report that the German are rushing heavy guns to the front but that it may be ten days or two weeks before they are upon the firing line.

The German right flank is apparently retreating in the direction of Soissons, leaving behind detachments of German troops in the territory roughly bounded by Senlis, Demarrin and Gonesse immediately north of the city. This district is wooded and there is a possibility that this German force will be cut off and ordered to surrender or suffer annihilation.

After making a desperate stand near Epervan and Chateau Sur Marne, the Prussians, which had been pushed forward to the German firing line in an offensive movement, is falling back upon Rheims, according to a report to General Gallant.