

Vol. XXIX, No. 137

**WEATHER:**  
MOSTLY FAIR.

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Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000  
Reserve Fund \$4,000,000

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Main 5090

**MANY AUSTRIANS ARE DESERTING SAYS RUSSIAN STATEMENT**

Arriving in Russian Lines Daily—Embarkment of Przemysl is Still Going On—Sortie Met With Murderous Fire.

**GERMANS NOW OCCUPY CITY OF BLANKENBURG**

March Along Coast Continues but Allies are Massing to Head off Forces of Invaders

**ALLIES' SUCCESS GREATER**

Despatches From France Agree That Advantages Gained by Allies at Various Points More Than Overbalance German Advance Along Coast.

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Heavy Rainstorms Make Rapid Work Difficult, However, and Allies Capture Many Prisoners.

**LIQUIDATION FROM ABROAD UNLIKELY**

Sir George Paish Does Not Expect Any Heavy Movement on Opening of Exchange

**PAYING AMERICAN DEBTS**

Believes That the London Stock Exchange "May Be Opened Within a Reasonable Time."—Expectation is That This Means Early in November.

**THE CANADIAN BANK of Commerce**  
Head Office—TORONTO

Paid Up Capital \$15,000,000  
Rest 13,500,000

Board of Directors:  
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George W. Allard, Esq.

ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager  
JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager.

WITH BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND MEXICO, AND AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THIS BANK OFFERS UNRIVALLED FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF EVERY KIND OF BANKING BUSINESS IN CANADA OR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Collections Effected Promptly and at Reasonable Rates

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Despatches From France Agree That Advantages Gained by Allies at Various Points More Than Overbalance German Advance Along Coast.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

London, October 16.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam confirmed the report that the Germans have occupied Blankenburg, but a few miles from Ostend.

The correspondent stated that Ostend would undoubtedly be occupied to-day. According to the correspondent a severe fight which took place at Usselt, 10 miles southeast of Bruges, the Germans finally forcing their way into Bruges yesterday.

One of the Chronicle's correspondents telegraphed that before entering Bruges, the Germans sent an aeroplane over the city and a bomb was dropped on the barracks there.

It is evident from the reported movement of troops that the Allies are preparing for a big battle to prevent the Germans from occupying the coast of France. In fact, the operations being conducted by General Joffre against the west flank of the Germans in France may be part of the movement of the Allies to force the fighting in order to drive back the Germans.

Despatches from France agree that the successes attained by the Allies during the past few days more than overbalance the advance of the Germans along the coast. General Joffre has positively announced important successes in several parts of the long battle line of the Aisne. These successes are particularly marked in northwestern France, where the Allies are hammering continuously on the Germans west flank.

During the past few days the Allies in northern France and Belgium have occupied Ypres, forced the Germans back from the River Lys, recaptured Estaires and are unofficially reported to have recaptured Lille. It is confidently believed here that General Joffre is slowly doubling back the German flank and that he has forces sufficient in every way to protect the sea coast from the threatened German advance through Belgium.

Conflicting claims of victory in the first stages of the great battle now raging in South Poland and Galicia are made to-day in despatches from Petrograd and Berlin. The Russians claim to have cut the main German force in two, near Warsaw, driving the invaders back many miles. The Germans say that at the same place they defeated the Russian attack with heavy loss.

The Times printed a despatch from Lemburg to-day denying that that city had been re-taken by the Austrians. The correspondent added that there were large forces of Russians in the city who were on splendid terms with the inhabitants.

Despatches from Petrograd insist that the Russian victory along the Vistula was overwhelming. The fighting, it was said, was under the personal command of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, and General Von Hindenburg, the German Commander-in-Chief.

The despatch insists that the Russian victory has definitely halted the German invasion of Poland.

**ALL VESTIGES OF REBELLION IN SOUTH AFRICA DISAPPEAR.**

Cape Town, S. A., October 16.—Arrests of Boers and others suspected of having anti-British sympathies continue. Premier Botha reports that all vestige of the rebellion is being stamped out and that the army is loyal.

A correspondent with Brigadier-General Lukins, leader of the British forces, sent against German Southwest Africa, sends the following report of operations: "The Germans have withdrawn into the interior, leaving a belt of about fifty miles wide of sheer desert between our camp and theirs. They have polluted the waterholes. The week of October 10th was marked by numerous sharp encounters between their patrols and ours. About half a dozen Germans were captured."

**FRENCH NEARING METZ.**

London, October 16.—A News Agency dispatch from Paris says the French are pressing toward Metz from two directions and hope to lay siege to the city within a week. Metz is surrounded by a circle of the strongest fortresses in the German Empire. The advance guard of the French forces is only about twelve miles from the outer works of Metz. It is believed the French have no guns of sufficient calibre at the eastern front to attempt to reduce the forts.

**THE ADMIRALTY STATEMENT.**

London, October 16.—The Admiralty in its announcement of the sinking of the Hawke said: "His Majesty's ship Theseus was attacked by a submarine in the northern waters of the North Sea yesterday, but was missed. His Majesty's ship Hawke was attacked about the same time and sunk. Three officers with 49 men of the crew have been landed at Aberdeen from a trawler."

**RUSSIANS BUY AUTO TRUCKS.**

Chicago, October 16.—Firms here on Thursday closed a contract for 500 one ton trucks for the Russian army. A wagon concern here is reported working night and day to fill French and English army orders.

**HYDRO HOME MAY COST \$250,000.**

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission has authorized its officials to get prices on the foundation and exterior work in connection with a five-story Hydro office building, to be erected on University Avenue, Toronto. The site cost \$65,000, the excavation has been completed, and it is estimated that the total outlay will be about \$250,000.

**GOLD AT LONDON.**

London, October 16.—Bank of England has purchased £21,000 gold bars and £123,000 United States gold coin.

## GERMANS FIGHT LIKE DEMONS TO "CUT A PATH TO THE COAST"

Heavy Rainstorms Make Rapid Work Difficult, However, and Allies Capture Many Prisoners.

Paris, October 16.—Following the fighting orders that are said to have come direct from Emperor William to "cut a path to the coast." The German troops in the north along the Belgian border are battling like demons to stem the advance of the Allies.

Heavy rainstorms have broken over north-eastern France and northwestern Belgium, drenching the soldiers, filling trenches with water and turning the roads to deep rutted swamps of mire. Both sides are rushing reinforcements of artillery to the front, but the progress of the guns is slow owing to the condition of the highways.

The Germans are pushing with feverish energy every advantage gained at Antwerp. They are throwing into the field every element of force at the command of the German general staff. The invaders are reported to be rushing 50,000 Landwehr reservists to the western front.

The chief evidence of the Allies' success in the past four days has been the increased number of prisoners from the north. The British and French are said to have taken nearly fifty thousand captives this week, most of whom are in bad condition.

Both General Joffre and Field-Marshal Sir John French report that the losses of the Allies in prisoners is small.

A mystery has developed regarding the Belgian army. No one in authority seems to know just where it is. At last reports it was either in Ostend or was making its way westward from Ostend, toward "the sheltering wings" of General D'Amades forces.

## BRITISH CRUISER HAWKE SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Only Fifty Out of Crew of 400 Saved When British Vessel Was Torpedoed in North Sea Yesterday.

London, October 16.—The British cruiser Hawke has been sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea. Of a crew of 400, only 50 were saved.

It was learned at the Admiralty Office that the disaster to the Hawke occurred yesterday.

The sinking of the Hawke evidently occurred far north, as the survivors of that cruiser were landed at Aberdeen in Scotland. The Hawke was commanded by Captain Williams and was built in 1893.

New York, October 16.—Eight warships have been sunk during the war already by submarines, and in this mode of warfare the Germans have undoubtedly had the best of the argument. The German submarine force has sunk 6 British and Russian vessels, five of these being British ships, while the British submarines have succeeded in sinking two small German vessels.

The most famous submarine exploit of the war was the sinking of the British armoured cruisers Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue off Holland on September 23. The German submarine U-9 accomplished this daring feat, sinking one cruiser after another by well placed torpedoes. The British lost fully 1,400 men in this disaster, while the German submarine escaped unscathed.

The submarine warfare began actively on September 6th, when the British converted cruiser Pathfinder was sunk off the coast of Scotland.

It has never been clearly established whether or not the Pathfinder was a victim of a submarine or a German mine. Officially, it was stated that the cruiser was sunk by a torpedo.

The submarine has not as yet played any part in the naval warfare between France and Austria. Neither country has lost any ships by submarine attacks.

Note.—The Hawke was a second class protected cruiser, built in 1893. She had a tonnage displacement of 7,250, and the original cost was \$2,003,510. The Hawke's speed was estimated at 20 knots.

## RUSSIANS DEMAND SURRENDER OF FORTRESS AT PRZEMYSL

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, October 16.—A Russian demand for surrender of the Austrian fortress at Przemysl has been rejected. The following account of the Russian general's demand and its answer was given out by German War Office to-day: "On the afternoon of October 2nd, the commander of the fortress at Przemysl received through a messenger bearing a white flag a request for surrender at once to prevent useless slaughter. The demand was signed by General Dimitrieff.

"The commandant of the fortress refused to dignify the demand with a lengthy reply. He rejected it with a short message."

The Austrian general staff announces that the fortified heights of Starasol, in Galicia, have been occupied.

Austrian attacks against Styria and Sambar have also been successful.

Austrian forces also have occupied the heights southeast of Przemysl, north of River Strivaz. Austrian forces are slowly but surely forcing the Russians back through the Carpathians, it is announced.

## LIQUIDATION FROM ABROAD UNLIKELY

Sir George Paish Does Not Expect Any Heavy Movement on Opening of Exchange

**PAYING AMERICAN DEBTS**

Believes That the London Stock Exchange "May Be Opened Within a Reasonable Time."—Expectation is That This Means Early in November.

New York, October 16.—To the Baron Financial News Service representative, who met the Baltic at Quarantine, Sir George Paish said: "I am here in the capacity of an advisor to the British Treasury on financial and economic subjects. I am accompanied by Basil B. Blackett, a high official of the British Treasury. We came to get information and to discuss the whole financial situation with Treasury officials at Washington and financiers in New York."

"I am not aware of any plan for the establishment of a gold clearing house in America, in fact, we have no specific plan, but we hope to arrive at some definite conclusion after conferences with the Treasury officials, and the clearing house officials, J. P. Morgan and other financiers in New York."

In reply to a question as to probable time of the re-opening of the London Stock Exchange, Sir George said: "I believe it may be opened within a reasonable time."

Here Mr. Blackett interrupted to say: "We do not want to commit ourselves to any definite time for the re-opening of the London Exchange, but the moratorium will be off on November 4, and general expectation is that before that time some plan will have been arranged whereby the London Exchange may be opened."

Reopening at New York.

The next most important question pertained to the re-opening of the New York Stock Exchange, and as to whether there would be any liquidation of American stocks from abroad upon the Exchange again embarking on business. To these questions, Sir George replied:

"I see no reason for heavy liquidation from abroad, and as to the date for the opening of the New York Stock Exchange, of course, I can say nothing. Financial conditions in London are now practically normal."

"When war was declared, we were taken unawares and had to adopt extreme measures. I consider we are now ready to weather any storm. We do not expect any trouble when the moratorium ends, in about three weeks."

"There is lots of gold in London at the present time and the government will protect those who are unable to pay their debts which will become due on November 4th."

"The accepting houses are accepting freely and discounts are being freely extended."

In reply to a query as to how much gold is due from America to England, Sir George said: "My estimate which is not final, is that the balance in favor of Great Britain is from £40,000,000 to £50,000,000. My final estimate will be based upon an examination of conditions here during the past week or ten days while I have been away from London."

**Insists on Gold Payments.**

A question as to whether England would insist upon gold payments being made, Sir George met this with:

"My reply to that is that as a great and wealthy nation you are just as anxious to pay your debts as we are to have you pay them."

"Your cotton exports at this season in normal times would pay the large balance against you. The cotton situation is therefore one of the important matters I want to take up while here. We feel that the situation in his staple would quickly straighten itself out under ordinary conditions."

"The Liverpool Exchange opening will depend upon the opening of the New York and the New Orleans Cotton Exchanges."

"We expect your market soon to be under way. The free movement of cotton will, of course, facilitate payment of American balances abroad."

"There has been no discrimination in the London discount market in regard to American acceptances or bills or notes, excepting in the case of banking houses with German affiliation."

Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett were met by George H. Roberts, director of mint, and Theo. H. Price, well known cotton man.

## FRENCH SUCCESSFUL IN VOSGES

Paris, October 16.—Furious fighting is taking place in the passes of the Vosges Mountains. An unofficial dispatch from the front says the Germans are being hurled back.

## SERVIA IN GOOD SHAPE

Nish, Serbia, October 16.—The Servian government announced that Belgrade is no longer in danger of capture by Austrians. The announcement further says that war pensions will be paid beginning to-day, and that food is so plentiful that the export of food stuffs will be permitted.

## RUSSIANS BUY AUTO TRUCKS

Chicago, October 16.—Firms here on Thursday closed a contract for 500 one ton trucks for the Russian army. A wagon concern here is reported working night and day to fill French and English army orders.

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Collections Effected Promptly and at Reasonable Rates



## The Crown Trust Company

145 St. James Street, Montreal

Paid-up Capital \$500,000.00

A trust company for the public's service, able and willing to act in any approved trust capacity. Enquiries invited.

Irving P. Rexford, Manager

## BERLIN SAYS RUSSIAN ATTACK ON EAST PRUSSIA HAS FAILED

Official Statement From German War Office Directly Contrary to That Issued From Petrograd Headquarters.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, October 16.—"The Russian attack, which had for its object the invasion of East Prussia, has been broken. There is a German army of eight corps before Warsaw. The Russian attack against the German troops on the Ivangorod, Warsaw line has been repulsed with heavy losses. Claims of the Russian general staff of the capture of German guns are baseless. This is the gist of an official German announcement to-day relative to the progress of operations in the Eastern theatre of war. As to the progress of the German campaign in Belgium, the War Office says:

"Five thousand prisoners were taken when Antwerp was captured. An immense amount of booty fell into our hands. It included 500 guns, ammunition and provisions, automobiles, trucks, locomotives, railroad cars, grain, flour, wool, copper, silver and supply trains filled with live cattle."

The German general staff claims that the progress of the German campaign continues favorable at every point in France.

Among those who accompanied Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor to Brussels, were Rudolph Von Valentini, chief of the Kaiser's Imperial Civil Cabinet, Minister Trautler and Councilor of German Legation, which was formerly at Brussels.

## The Aristocrat of Watches

A gentleman wants a gentleman's watch. A watch he is proud to own—one he knows to be thoroughly reliable. Our new model extra thin watch is the last word in watch construction. It is adjusted to meet all conditions and is recognized as the thoroughbred of watchdom. We invite your critical inspection. Price \$20.00 to \$75.00. "Presents For All Occasions"

**MAPPIN & WEBB** St. Catherine Street at the Corner of Victoria.

CANADA LIMITED

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Tailoring.

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**OUS**

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ST., WEST

**INGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT**

s Refuse Orders to go on the Stage—Will Spend Winter Quietly

000 FOR EV. R.

Champions Gets a Fair Return for Work—Lower Canada College in Class by Itself.

es are remarkable men as well as players. It is reported that a crew invaded Fenway Park yesterday for the players for the winter, but it is not often that easy money players, or even ordinary people as well for the chances of the game that none of them fell for the

de about \$40,000 during the past the baseball point of view he de- If Stallings gets a proportional x, the club treasury will be de-

college is having a great to- to their laurels by beating u- nessy's boys seem to be in a as far as school football is con- hoped that they may meet some of the Toronto schools before the

man jockey, Alec Carter, a cap- rooms, was killed at the head of cent engagement. He lay on the

English, was a naturalized he long for W. K. Vanderbilt, rney Schreiber and Mr. Duryea.

ralian football carnival. Results in at Sydney, Australia, in d deficit, the largest proportion the Victorian league, which is at body. This disappointing in- not because of a decreasing in- from the more serious matters d for the time being with the usually accorded to the game. At the Australian football cham- the Victorian and South Aus- teams, and resulted in a win of 5 goals, thus restoring the ctoria by the Adelaide players king contest, held during the D. McNamara, a well known erculean proportions, who best 67 yards 8 ins., and falling of 76 yards 8 inches, his record

ame of Rugby football between nglish team visiting Australia am, was played on the Mel- and resulted in a win for Eng- 15 points. The attendance was a, considering that a majority s had little acquaintance with e English players are under- about £3,500 as their propo- during the tour.—Exchange

**SOLD HOLDINGS.**

—James A. Patten is report- grain holdings, aggregating at, 350,000 bushels of corn and Reasons assigned were the for wheat, low prices for Ar- offerings of Northwest oats

**DEFEAT AUSTRIANS.**

—The Exchange Telegraph the following telegram from in troops have completely de- in the neighborhood of Sar- uses were enormous. Hun- y guns were captured."







RAILROADS
CANADIAN PACIFIC
CHICAGO EXPRESS
ONTARIO SHORE LINE

PERSONALS
Mr. Andrew Shearer has closed his residence at Dorval and returned to the city for the winter.
Mr. Geoffrey Porteous has closed his cottage at Front's Neck, Maine, and returned to town.

SAME INSURANCE RATES FOR NEXT CONTINGENT
Mr. J. C. Stanton, Jr., Manager of the City Agency of the Sun Life Assurance Company, Says He Believes Same Methods Will Be Followed as Before.

SAFETY FIRST MOVEMENT IS ENDORSED BY MANUFACTURERS
Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Manufacturing Company Shows How Safety First is a Paying Proposition—Speaks for Employer and Employee.

INGENIARISTS ARE STILL AT WORK IN MONTREAL
Fire in Notre Dame Street Drug Store Was Caused by Robbers, Cellar Door Was Found Broken Into.

REAL ESTATE
Real estate continued active yesterday with the formal registration of forty-six deals, the largest being one for \$22,500. This was the purchase by Eusebe Lecavalier, builder, from Arthur Charles Chase of the undivided half of lots 12-13-14 and lots 12-15, 117 and 118 Cote St. Louis, with the buildings thereon known as No. 2517 March street, and 233, 285 and 269 Charles Edward street.

WINDTRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
TRACK ALL THE WAY
Toronto - Chicago
INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.

PENN. RAILWAY INSURANCE DEPT.
Chicago, October 16.—R. H. Newberr, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, in an address before the National Council for Industrial Safety on the safety of railroads, said in part:

BANK CLEARINGS.
All leading Canadian cities with the exception of Halifax, show a decrease in bank clearings for the week just ended.

REGULAR DIVIDEND.
New York, October 16.—The Trenton Pottery Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on non-cumulative preferred stock, payable October 24 to stock of record October 15.

BRITISH INVESTOR DISCUSSES TENDENCY TO DEFER DIVIDENDS.
A gentleman in London, ENG., writing to a local broker, has something to say regarding the general passing of dividend payments by commercial enterprises.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTS.
2c Per Word for the First Insertion
1c Per Word for Each Subsequent Insertion

AT 156 1/2 IN LONDON.
Business is restricted in public tone is distinctly easy owing to absence of buyers. Consols sold yesterday and Canadian Pacific at 156 1/2.

Real Estate and Trust Companies
Quotations for to-day on the Montreal Real Estate Exchange, Inc., were as follows:
Aberdeen Estates 120 124 1/2
Beaudin, Ltd. 198 1/4
Bellevue Land Co. 70 78 1/2

DEPENDS ON COURSE OF WAR.
Dr. F. S. Pearson, who has been in Toronto on business, said that he had no doubt that the labor disturbance in Mexico City would be overcome. The future of the different public utility companies in which Canadians are interested was, he said, like every other international enterprise, dependent very largely upon the course of the war.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTS.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
SUM OF \$7,000 TO \$10,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE real estate valued \$25,000. Address Dr. Handfield, 144 St. Catherine East. East 7273.

WANTED.
POSITION AS HANDY ALL ROUND MAN IN ART Dept. in Newspaper Office. Expert in horses, cat-dogs etc. Twenty years experience in this city in newspaper and trade journals. Address P. O. 7273, Journal of Commerce.

TO DOCK THIS A.M.
dock 16.—The White Star Line steamer dock at 10 o'clock this morning.

Table of Real Estate and Trust Companies (continued)
Mont. Westering Land 75 80
Montreal South Land Co., pfd. 40 55 1/2
Do., Com. 10 18 1/2

CLASSIFIED ADVERTS.
BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET.
VERY CHOICE SUITE OF OFFICES ON TOP floor of Eastern Township Bank Building, overlooking St. James Street, can be had three months free by assuming balance of lease with 2 1/2 years to run. Phone West 1100. Mr. J. H. Sherrard.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTS.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
590 SHERBROOKE WEST. RITZ-CARLTON Block. Single and Double rooms, suites. First-class board; evening dinner.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTS.
PATENT FOR SALE.
AN INDISPENSABLE KITCHEN SINK STOPPER converting an ordinary sink into a set tub, also preventing the escape of gas. Just patented. F. A. Cote, 68 Angus Street, Montreal.



Journal of Commerce

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Subscription price, \$3.00 per annum. Single Copies, One Cent. Advertising rates on application.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914.

German Intrigues

The trouble in South Africa no doubt is due to the intrigues of the Germans, who, wherever the British flag flies, and particularly in the distant territories of the Empire, endeavor to foment discord among the people.

Imported Mineral Waters

Canada annually imports a considerable quantity of mineral waters from various European countries. Germany, Austria and France have a number of fashionable watering places which annually attract thousands of tourists.

The Farmer's Opportunity

The story is told of an old Kansas farmer who continually showed a feverish desire to purchase more land. When asked why he wanted more land, he answered: "I want more land to grow more corn, to feed more hogs to buy more land."

Get-Rich-Quick Schemes

The war and the previous business depression have wiped out a lot of get-rich-quick schemes and a lot of more or less fly-by-night propositions which, to say the least, were of questionable merit.

The Invasion of Belgium

A nation not only strong in its resources, but convinced of the justice of its cause and confident of success in the war in which it is engaged, would hardly resort to the methods employed by Germany today to influence the public opinion of neutral nations.

SAYS WIVES FOLLOW HUSBANDS.

In spite of all the suffragettes and the suffragettes, in spite of all the feminist orators and the feminist writers, men still manifest a disposition to accept the creeds of their husbands.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Diogenes was looking for an honest man. "What luck?" asked the wayfarer. "Oh, pretty fair," replied Diogenes. "I still have my lantern."—Life.

THE OLD FLAG!

Who says that Britain's Sun has set In clouds to rise no more? As fought their sires of yore? From Highland strath and Lowland glen There come the bold reply— Where proudly waves old Britain's flag We'll conquer, or we'll die!

THE MOVIES.

Few people have any adequate notion of the actual extent of the moving picture business in America. Chairman E. C. Howe, of the National Board of Censorship of motion pictures, gives these figures: 13,000 to 20,000 theatres daily entertain from 7,000,000 to 12,000,000 persons, an aggregate of 2,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 yearly. The capital invested amounted at \$150,000,000, and the public spends annually something like \$300,000,000.

SOUTH AMERICA'S NEED.

South America's need, fortunately, is for goods that we can readily supply. Indeed, we can duplicate practically every article exported there by the countries now at war.

THE PEOPLE'S SUFFERING.

Imagine the situation of a good commonplace German family: Times are very hard, because business is prostrate. Probably the breadwinners are away in uniform.

PROFITING FROM THE WAR.

Features of the general financial and business conditions within recent time have been the increased shipment of wheat to Europe and the credits abroad that have thereby been created.

A "WAR OF DEFENCE."

A war of defence means something different in Germany from what it means in any other country. It does not mean a war in which you are attacked, either diplomatically or with arms.

COST OF NAVAL ARMAMENT.

Table showing naval armament costs for 1905 and 1914 for various countries including Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Japan.

THE HELPER HELPED.

The moment you lift up somebody else you lift up yourself. What is done for a community, or for a stricken people, or in behalf of a languishing section of the country, it is not all outgo.

THEN AND NOW.

Paris reports that the Indian troops have landed in France. Time works surprising changes. The last time French, British and Indian troops were in the field in notable numbers was in the days of Lord Clive.

TRIBUTE TO SAM.

Sam. The World regards you as a wonder—Toronto World.

CANADA ACTED WISELY.

Canada acts wisely in declining to confiscate personal holdings of German citizens in the Dominion. To commit larceny of this sort would be a serious reflection upon the vaunted fairness of the Anglo-Saxon race and their regard for individual rights.

ROBERT SIMPSON DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Robert Simpson Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent for the half year on the preferred stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 15.

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BANK OF MONTREAL. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL PAID UP \$16,000,000.00. REST \$16,000,000.00. UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$1,938,938.48.

BANK OF MONTREAL. Head Office - MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President.

BANK OF MONTREAL. BRANCHES AT ALL IMPORTANT CITIES AND TOWNS IN EVERY PROVINCE IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

BANK OF MONTREAL. BRANCHES IN GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON, 47 Threadneedle Street, E.C. 3. Sub-Agency, 9 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, W.

BANK OF MONTREAL. BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES: NEW YORK, R. Y., 60 Broadway, N. Y. City, 100 Broadway, SPOKANE, WASH., CHICAGO, ILL., MEXICO: MEXICO, D. F.

BANK OF HAMILTON. ESTABLISHED 1872. Head Office: HAMILTON. Capital Authorized \$5,000,000. Capital Paid Up 3,000,000. Surplus 3,750,000.

BANK OF HAMILTON. Head Office: HAMILTON. Capital Authorized \$5,000,000. Capital Paid Up 3,000,000. Surplus 3,750,000.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK. Capital Paid Up \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund 1,250,000.00. Undivided Profits 182,547.61.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK. Head Office: TORONTO. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE CHARGE OF THE CENSOR. Cannons to the right of 'em; Cannons to left of 'em; Volleyed and thundered. But no reporters there. Nor, in fact, anywhere. Theirs not to write the tale, Theirs not to catch the mail; Theirs but to cuss and wail— War correspondents! —Public Ledger.

LIFE POLICY LOANS. No statistics are yet available as to increases of loans to policyholders by life insurance companies, but it seems certain that there has been a large demand for funds of this sort.

GERMAN PEOPLE WANTED WAR. "The Germans have gone into this war with their eyes wide open and have counted all the costs. The popular notion seems to be that a blind German is rushing heedlessly after a mad Kaiser to certain suicide.

CANADA ACTED WISELY. Canada acts wisely in declining to confiscate personal holdings of German citizens in the Dominion. To commit larceny of this sort would be a serious reflection upon the vaunted fairness of the Anglo-Saxon race and their regard for individual rights.

ROBERT SIMPSON DIVIDEND. The directors of the Robert Simpson Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent for the half year on the preferred stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 15.

CANADA CEMENT PREFERRED. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent of the preferred stock of the Canada Cement Company has been declared, payable November 15th, to stock of record October 31st.

HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY FINANCING. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent of the preferred stock of the Hocking Valley Railway, which has \$4,000,000 one year 5 per cent note maturing November 1st, plans to issue an equivalent amount of one year 6 per cent notes to pay off maturing issue.

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LOAN COMPANIES JOIN IN MERGER. Standard Reliance Takes Over Old Established Sun and Hastings. BOTH COMPANIES STRONG.

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# OPENINGS SET FORTH FOR FURTHER TRADE

## Manufacturers Indicate Some Opportunities for Expansion Arising Out of War

### POSITION IN COLONIES

Reports Serve to Show That Canada, Australia and South Africa Are All Financially on a Sound Basis and Prepared to Make the Best of the Situation.

London, Oct. 16.—In connection with the scheme which the Board of Trade has initiated for assisting British manufacturers and traders to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war for securing trade formerly in the hands of German, Austrian and Hungarian rivals, it is notified that information in regard to commercial and financial conditions and openings for British trade in various countries has been received, including Australia, South Africa and all financially on a sound basis and prepared to make the best of the situation.

In Australia, the Trade Commissioner at Melbourne reports the financial position of the country strong, the gold coin held by the banks the Treasury and in private hands being estimated to exceed £4,000,000 sterling. There is a tendency to restrict credit in trading to all but the first-class firms. The banks are not restricting overdrafts to approved firms but where overdrafts have been given on stocks of wheat the holders are being asked by the banks to reduce their stocks. Some of the mines are taking steps to work short shifts and some may close down. None of the public works in progress throughout the country is apparently being affected. In the retail drapery trade dullness is being complained of and the activity in the building trade will probably fall off.

Have Cancelled Orders. In Sydney it is stated that business is being executed much the same as usual though there is a certain amount of anxiety and tension as to what is going to happen. A few wholesale houses especially in soft goods have cancelled orders given before war broke out and the general feeling seems to be that for some time in the future the purchasing power of the public will be limited and merchants are rather chary of carrying large stocks in consequence. In the future there must be expected a severe check on the activity of the industrial and commercial community in Sydney and money is bound to be scarce.

At Adelaide the advice is to the effect that British shippers of goods to Australia in British vessels who have drawn against the documents need have no fear about the draft being met as the goods will represent even better value to the consignees now than they would under normal conditions. Imports are likely to continue, but on a restricted scale. A large number of the public will be limited to absolute necessities. Exports for the time being have ceased, as the extra war risk charged by the insurance companies is practically prohibitive.

Banks in Strong Position. In Canada, the correspondent at Toronto reports that financial conditions generally in Ontario are good. The chartered banks are in strong position, and their managers state that legitimate borrowers will have no reason to complain of lack of credit facilities. There are signs, however, that the banks will not grant loans for any great extension of factory operations, or for much new work of any nature. While the general financial situation is good there is an unmistakable spirit of economy on the part of the individual, the factory, the wholesale house, and public authorities. In the aggregate this means a reduced purchasing power for the time being at least, but at the same time it appears to be a good period for a close study of this market by those British houses desiring to do business now and in the future. British firms should in all cases quote strictly inclusive prices to Canadian buyers.

The advice from South Africa say that British trade there will receive an enormous impetus as a result of the complications in Europe, although it may be acknowledged that the immediate prospects of trade are not of the best. The Trade Commissioner emphasizes the importance of attention being paid to the following details of trade organization by British manufacturers desirous of taking advantage of the extended possibilities of the South African market as a field for their enterprise:

1. The need for local representation.
2. The enormous advantages that, as a rule, follow the visit of a principal to South Africa for the purpose of becoming intimately acquainted with local conditions of trade.
3. The necessity for meeting foreign competition by the supply of articles identical with those being exploited by our foreign competitors (e. g., enamelled ware, cheap musical instruments, cheap toys, etc.)
4. The adoption of an overhead charge in all cases where South African trade custom makes it necessary.
5. The study of packing, in order that handling, both on the part of the wholesaler and retailer, may be reduced to a minimum of labor with the maximum of convenience.
6. Sympathetic and generous treatment toward the local representative, and a strong endeavor to adjust the exporter's point of view to that of the South African merchant.

The articles which may be most readily displaced by British merchants are stated to be cotton and woolen made up goods (undershirts, shawls, etc.) and hardware. The Collector of Customs mentions that there is no doubt that the success of the German trade in this colony has been due to the comparative cheapness of the goods when compared with similar articles of British make. In the whole of the East cheapness is the main consideration of the purchaser provided his taste as regards color, design, etc., is flattered.

Commenting upon the present trade situation, Austin Wilson, a commercial expert, says that the loss of trade in the past is largely owing to the carelessness and lack of enterprise of British firms, and, though we may regain a good deal of lost ground as a result of the war, it cannot be too strongly urged that commercial Britain must "wake up" and pay more attention to the methods of their competitors if they hope to maintain a pre-eminent position.

AMALGAMATED COPPER. New York, October 16.—Amalgamated Copper Co. declared quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share. This compares with \$1.50 a share in preceding quarter, a reduction of \$1.00 a share.

Dividend is payable November 30 to stock of record October 24th.

# DR. SAROLEA TELLS OF HORRORS HE SAW IN NATIVE COUNTRY

## Sight in Belgium Shattered His Nerves—A Whole Nation of Unemployed is Condition Affairs Are In.

London, Oct. 16.—Dr. Charles Sarolea, the head of the French and Romance languages department of the University of Edinburgh, writing in the Daily Chronicle, makes a plea for help for the people of his native country, Belgium.

"After five weeks," Dr. Sarolea says, "I have returned for a few days from the seat of war in order to advocate the urgent claims of my native country to the sympathy and generosity of the British people. My nerves are still shattered and my imagination is still haunted and will be haunted till the end of my days by the harrowing events which in the course of those five tragic weeks followed each other with such staggering rapidity.

"Other belligerent nations may suffer from unemployment. In Belgium alone there has been created a whole nation of unemployed. In other countries trade and industry are dislocated. In Belgium they have come to a complete standstill. Out of a population of eight millions, seven millions are under the heel of the invader. Railway men are starving, for the railways have ceased work. Office clerks are starving, for banks and offices are closed. Public officials are starving, for no salaries can be paid. Journalists and printers are starving, for newspapers and books have ceased to appear. Mill hands and coal miners and iron workers are starving, for mills and coal mines and iron works are closed.

It is true that the Germans have re-opened the gigantic works of Cockerill and have even offered the Belgian ironworkers an increase of wages of 50 per cent. But I doubt whether the 15,000 ironworkers of Cockerill will be induced by this diabolical bribe to manufacture for the German guns which will mow down their Belgian brethren.

"The appalling evils of complete commercial and industrial paralysis, culminating in starvation, is still further intensified by the wholesale emigration of the people. This phenomenon of the Belgian refugees is unique in the history of modern warfare. Wherever the German ublan has appeared he has created a desert. It is literally true to say that a whole people have taken to the road. Because the Germans have reverted to the barbaric stage, the unfortunate Belgians have had to revert to the nomadic stage. But, alas! there is this difference between the nomadic Belgians and their ancestors, that their ancestors were the shepherds, the Belgians are the sheep, driven at the mercy of a relentless foe.

"What adds to the tragedy of this exodus of a nation is the fact that those vagrant populations are formed of the most sedentary population in the world. The Flemish peasants are rooted in their native soil. Most of them had never looked beyond the horizon of their village. A sudden salsystem has driven hundreds of thousands into strange lands, homeless and penniless.

"The misery is almost beyond human help. Yet a great deal can be done to alleviate the sufferings of a martyred nation. A great deal has been done already. A great deal more requires to be done. A total of \$150,000 has probably been raised for the different Belgian relief funds. We ask for \$500,000. With a million refugees in distress \$500,000 would yield only 50 cents for each individual case. And let us not discriminate in our charity to the British and in our charity to the Belgians. The Belgians have fought, they are still fighting, the battles of Great Britain. If there is to be priority, let priority be given to those who were first in suffering and who are suffering most.

"If the British people and the British Government are not going to help, I ask who then will help? As long as German occupation lasts there is no Belgian Government to appeal to. Until the Teutonic invader is expelled from Belgian territory, the Belgian people are under the sole protection and dependent on the generosity of their British brethren."

# FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET DEVELOPED DECIDED STRENGTH

New York, October 16.—The foreign exchange market responded with decided strength as a result of the issuance by the city loan syndicate of a call for a fourth installment. The loan being payable in exchange, the call has added to the prevailing demand. Demand sterling advanced to 4.97 1/2 and cable transfers to 4.98 1/2. Commercial bills continue in light supply.

A feature which has recently developed in the market is the strength displayed by golders on Amsterdam. They now rule around 42 1/2 against a normal quotation of a fraction above 40. The demand is from those remitting to Berlin.

On account of interruption of cable communication direct to that centre, importers who have accounts to settle there find it to their advantage to remit via Amsterdam.

Dealings in marks continue on a sizeable scale. Trades have been put through in one day by a broker aggregating \$90,000 marks. Rate ranges from 92 1/2 to 92 3/4 for both checks and cables.

Francs are quoted at 80 1/4 and 5.05, for cables and checks respectively.

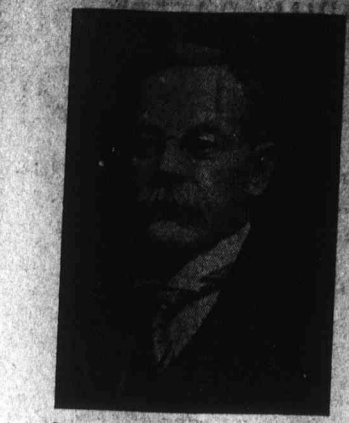
NEW HAVEN MEETING. New York, October 16.—At a directors' meeting of the New Haven, held yesterday, Wm. Skinner, a director since 1902, and Morton F. Plant, tendered their resignations, which were accepted. As the annual meeting of the stockholders will occur on October 28, no steps were taken to fill the vacancies. At a regular meeting of the New York connection, railway routine business was transacted.

At the New England Navigation meeting the transfer to the trustees of securities necessary to carry out the decree of the court in the government suit was authorized. At the Ontario and Western meetings officers were re-elected.

REGISTERING COMMERCIAL PAPER. New York, October 16.—Evidence of the increasing favor with which registration of commercial paper is being considered by corporations and bankers is seen in the adoption of the plan by the Fisk Rubber Company, which has appointed the Bankers Trust Company as registrar of its paper.

Plan will become effective at beginning of Fisk Company's year, November 1st, 1914. At present some of the oldest and most conservative corporations register their paper. Considerable progress along this line has been made in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities.

TO CIRCUMVENT ENEMY. London, October 15.—The Standard states that the Commander of the Lowestoft naval base has offered \$5,000 reward for information leading to the capture of any German mine layers or submarines, and \$1,000 for information resulting in pursuit.



JOHN FIRSTBROOK, Vice-President Standard Reliance Mortgage Corp. which has just taken over the Sun & Hastings Savings and Loan Co., of Ontario.

# GREAT INCREASE IN USE OF COKE LATELY

## American Government Has Model of Complete By-Product Coke Plant

### INDUSTRY IS VITAL ONE

On Account of the Rapid Exploitation of the Anthracite Coal Fields and the Consequent Increase in the Price of That Variety.

Washington, October 16.—An interesting new exhibit has just been placed in the United States National Museum by the division of mineral technology, consisting of a model of a complete by-product coke plant. The model, constructed in the museum shops, is in the form of a relief-panel 28 feet long and 7 feet high, on a scale of one-thirtieth actual size, with the processes following in sequence along the panel.

In connection with this recent acquisition is an exhibit showing the development of the coke industry from the earliest crude form of merely burning coal in the open to the present highly complex system of distillation without combustion, preserving and utilizing all the by-products.

This industry is coming to be one of vital importance to the country on account of the rapid exploitation of the anthracite coal fields and the consequent increase in price of that variety. As a domestic fuel coke is fully equal to anthracite, weight for weight, and on account of its smokelessness is far superior to bituminous. When the price of anthracite reaches a height where the gas companies and other producers of coke as a by-product will profit by putting out a better-grade as a substitute coke will in all probability become the most widely used domestic fuel.

Coke, which for metallurgical purposes takes the place of charcoal, first came into prominence in this country about 1820 because of the forest depletion around Pittsburg. The method of making coke at that time was extremely crude and consisted of merely arranging a heap of coal so that, when kindled, it would burn backward against the draught, and allowing it to smoulder in the open, until all the volatile matter was burned out of the coal. This method

# INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO. TO REDUCE ITS FLOATING DEBT

Is Producing Daily at Present Time About 1,600 Tons of News and Wrapping Papers, and Miscellaneous Papers—Demand is Excellent.

Boston, Mass., October 16.—Officials of the International Paper Co. are quite confident that the next 10 or 12 months will witness a most substantial reduction in the total of floating debt. On December 31 last the company had floating obligations, held by friendly banks, aggregating \$5,521,000. There will probably be a moderate reduction from this figure by the end of 1914. But inside another twelve months a very substantial cut should be accomplished and it is likely that floating obligations can be brought to not over \$4,000,000, due in part to conversion of unusually large stock of raw material into paper.

International Paper Co. is producing at present about 1,600 tons of news and wrapping papers and miscellaneous papers daily. This is fully 100 per cent of normal production for this season of the year. Demand is excellent, but in general the buying spirit which featured August operations has not continued. Perhaps it is just as well, as a continuation of August conditions would have made higher prices inevitable.

As it is now, some of the leading newspaper authorities are beginning to recede a trifle in their opinions of a 1/4-cent jump in newspaper prices when contracts expire in December and January. There will be some advance beyond question, but that it will be as large as at one time seemed likely is seriously doubted.

### MONEY TO LEND ON CALL

New York, October 16.—The announcement that one of the banks has a moderate amount of money to lend on call at 7 per cent. is the first instance of willingness of any of the financial institutions to make new loans since the business on Stock Exchange was suspended.

Loans outstanding on July 30th have not been disturbed and when time loans matured they were continued on call but no new lending was done and highly important.

The announcement just made is therefore considered now that a beginning has been made in lending on call there will be a great deal of interest in the basis on which stocks are accepted as collateral.

In unaffiliated markets a number of leading issues have declined sharply in price but the banks have taken no official notice of that fact.

It is considered probable, however, that in making new loans they will treat the collateral on a different basis and their treatment of it will reflect expert opinion as to how far values have depreciated since the end of July.

### GOLD AT LONDON.

London, October 16.—The Bank of England bought £214,000 in gold bars, and £170,000 in United States gold coin, while £200,000 previously ear-marked for Indian gold reserve fund has been released.

### RUSSIA AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Rome, October 16.—The Messaggero publishes a dispatch from Petrograd stating that the Austrians and Germans were completely defeated by the Russians yesterday at Warsaw.

was known as the Bennington coke pile.

The crude beginnings, however, quickly gave way to the next step in the development of the coke industry, the enclosed burning in beehive ovens, in which to-day is made three-fourths of all the coke produced in this country. Beehive ovens produce excellent metallurgical coke, but make no attempt to utilize the by-products and the acknowledged wastefulness of this method has given rise to the development of the by-product coke oven.

# CAN BRITAIN TAKE GERMANY'S TOY TRADE?

## Many Obstacles Stand in Way of the Accomplishment of This Design

### FAMINE IN THE NURSERY

An Incentive to the British Toy Industry Will Be the Toy Fair and Market to be Held in the City of London Next March.

London, October 15.—If your small daughter appears to have a trouble on her mind mysterious to you it may well be because of the famine in skipping rope handles. The famine is due to the war, for the Germans make nearly all of these articles.

The fact was mentioned, casually by a wholesale agent at the "exchange meeting" for the toy trade, organized by the Board of Trade, Commercial Intelligence Branch. It illustrates well the thoroughness with which the Germans have seized this particular trade.

The two large rooms at 32 Cheapside, where the meeting was held, full of specimens of German and Austrian toys, took the stranger aback with their evidence of the victorious activity of the Austro-German toy-maker.

The Board of Trade's exchange meeting for their object the assistance of the British manufacturer to capture trade hitherto dominated by the enemy. It is a sound business move. Over the actual examples of the enemy's commercial successes importers, buyers and manufacturers are able to discuss the prospect of supplanting them, and a good many proposals were agreed to and orders given at the meeting.

To look at that multitude of toys it seemed that every cherished joy the British nursery possesses must be German. Nothing seemed missing. Rattles, trains, dolls, doll's houses, Noah's arks, engines, trumpets, steamboats, Teddy bears, dolls' tea sets, familiar friends, every one.

There were more dolls on show than any other class of German toy. Dolls in endless variety of size, make and character. Wax dolls labelled "go to sleep"; celluloid dolls, light as eggshells, jointed dolls that move their arms and legs to any position; wash leather dolls; cheap wood dolls that clash with the

"These china doll heads—there are none made in this country," said a representative of the toy trade who believes England may capture Germany's toy business. "Not for years could one be made here either. It took more than a dozen years to develop that make in Germany and the china they use is the peculiar property of Germany. Then the hair used for stuffing the body. Do you know what it is? It is hair rubbed off by deer against fences and trees and collected by women. We have no suitable hair in England.

"Again, these legs—every process concerned in them is done by child labor."

The child and woman labor on which so much of the German toy trade is based is recognized all round as a serious obstacle to the capture of the trade by the English, among whom it would not be tolerated. In a town devoted chiefly to the clever productions of the German home working wood turners—furniture, suits, doll houses, Noah's arks, bricks, and so on—a critic was making himself rather unpopular by maintaining that these things could not possibly be made in England.

"Where is your home working population skilled enough and numerous enough to take up this work?" he was asking. "You need to train a large number of people for several years. Then you haven't the right kind of wood"—and so on.

# UNENDING DEMAND FOR BRADFORD WOOL

## Sudden Call for Blankets That Struck Market Has Caused Distinct Upward Price Movement

### OFFERINGS ARE TOO SMALL

Wool. (Special Correspondence.) Bradford, October 7. (By mail).—The consumption of crossbred wool of all descriptions seems unending and it is all wanted for government work. Up to the night ago, the demand for khaki and blue wool crossbred serge maintained, a strong demand for New Zealand slipes and English skin wools in khaki, and also for a fair weight of home and English grey fleeces, but the sudden call for blankets that has struck the market has caused a distinct upward movement of prices. Many manufacturers were buying, or still had to buy, wools for their woollen yarns, and when the blankets manufacturers came on to the market ready to take almost all the suitable wool that was offered many firms' stocks were cleared out. Country managers and merchants have experienced a similar situation for once they could have sold their wools at a price some 10 per cent over.

Crossbred tops are as much as 1d dealer this week ago, the rise being very distinct in certain grades, though all qualities from 40's to 66's show about 3d to 1/2d advance. Some makers ask more still, while others, having none at all, will not quote. Many have sold sorted New Zealand fleeces which they intended to comb, but which he yielded a better profit while still in the greasy state. Most merchants who are sold out of such skin wools as are wanted are not buying new stocks privately in London.

The offerings are small, and the demand is very strong, many firms wanting these classes of wools who in ordinary times buy none or very little. The reason for this widespread demand is that the government has placed its orders for military goods everywhere where they can be executed, dozens of firms now being engaged on government work. Many have never done any before this war broke out. Merino tops are firmer, 64's being quoted at 2s 3d. Botany yarns are not largely wanted just now, the goods in which they are used are light weight fabrics for spring and summer wear, and orders from home are not yet begun to come in freely. Mergers, of course, are very busy, but other Botsan men are rather slack. Crossbred khaki spinners are extremely busy, and are asking 1d more per pound for their yarns than last week, together with weeks or more in which to deliver new orders. Khaki dyes are growing very scarce, and this, coupled with the brisk demand, is responsible for the rise in price in London.

STOPPING OF COTTON IMPORTS MAKES BUSINESS FOR CANADIAN MILLS

Mills are Also Being Called Upon to Supply Portions of the Trade, Which Formerly Went to English Mills—Increased Costs of Handling and Transportation the Cause.

Imports of manufactured cotton into Canada have been running at about 60 per cent. of the production of 17 per cent. of the consumption in this country. While the largest importations have come from the United Kingdom, there have been substantial imports from Germany, France and Switzerland also. The shutting off of imports from Germany and Switzerland mean that much of the cotton that has been imported into Canada from these countries will now have to be made in this country.

Canadian cotton mills are also being called upon to supply a portion of the trade that formerly went to England. This is due to the increased cost of cotton imported from the United Kingdom owing to increased freight rates, exchange and insurance, and to uncertainty on the part of many dealers regarding delay or loss in shipment.

The condition of stocks in the retail trade in Canada at the commencement of hostilities was another factor in bringing about the increased demand upon Canadian cotton mills. For some time previous to the breaking out of the war the consumption of cotton in Canada had been very much under normal. Unfavorable business conditions had resulted in dealers allowing their stocks to run down. Many of them who did place orders for future needs made their orders subject to later instructions as to delivery.

It is a significant and most encouraging fact that since the commencement of hostilities most of such orders have been released for immediate shipment. The release of these orders, together with the receipt of new orders from regular customers who had delayed ordering because of uncertainty as to the crop and business conditions generally, and orders from other dealers who had formerly ordered abroad, are giving the cotton industry in Canada a great impetus at this time.

LIVERPOOL COTTON. Liverpool, October 16.—Jan.-Feb. 47s, sold price fixed 1,400 including American, 1,100 sold on call 2,500 including American, 1,800, stocks 769 including 471 American, forwarded 34 including 28 American, and exported 5 including 2 American.

MERCHANTS BANK QUOTATION. The quotation on Merchants' Bank of Canada sent out by the Committee of the Montreal Stock Exchange yesterday was incorrect. Instead of 177 it should have read 180.

GOLD FOR CANADA. New York, October 16.—There was withdrawn from Sub-Treasury \$3,000,000 gold coin for shipment to Canada.

# The Endless Chain.

Mr. Retail Merchant; your business depends entirely on the prosperity of your customers. Canadian factories running at top speed mean top-notch business for Canadian merchants.

The merchant himself can be a big help in bringing this about. Consumption of goods "Made in Canada" means employment for every Canadian workman.

Mr. Merchant, urge your customers to buy Canadian goods for their sake, for your own sake. Every Canadian faces the responsibility of keeping Canada prosperous—it is the way you can do your share—and it is to your own advantage.

Push Them Because They're "Made in Canada."

# DOMINION COAL COMPANY

GENERAL SALES OFFICE



BRITAIN TAKE  
GERMANY'S TOY TRADE?

Stand in Way of the  
Completion of This  
Design

THE NURSERY

The British Toy Industry Will Be the  
Market to be Held in the  
of London Next March.

er 15—If your small daughter ap-  
prouble on her mind mysterious to you  
because of the fame in skipping rope  
game is due to the war, for the Ger-  
my all of these articles

mentioned, usually by a wholesale  
exchange meeting" for the toy trade,  
a Board of Trade, Commercial In-  
It illustrates well the thorough-  
the Germans have seized this parti-

rooms at 32 Chesapeake, where the  
d. full of specimens of German and  
the stranger aback with their evi-  
ous activity of the Austro-German

Trade's exchange meeting have for  
assistance of the British manufac-  
trade hitherto dominated by the  
and business move. Over the ac-  
the enemy's commercial successes  
and manufacturers are able to dis-  
of supplying them, and a good  
were agreed to and orders given at

it multitude of toys it seemed that  
joy the British nursery possesses  
Nothing seemed missing. Rat-  
dolls' houses, Noah's arks, engines,  
boats, Teddy bears, dolls' tea set—  
every one.

oll heads—there are none made in  
a representative of the toy trade  
years could one be made here,  
more than a dozen years to develop  
any and the china they use is the  
of Germany. Then the hair used  
y. Do you know what it is? It  
by deer antlers and fawn and  
men. We have no suitable hair in

—every process concerned in them  
bor."

oman labor on which so much of  
de is based is recognized all round  
le to the capture of the trade by  
whom it would not be tolerated,  
chiefly to the clever productions of  
working wood turners—furniture,  
Noah's arks, bricks, and so on—  
ing himself rather unpopular by  
these things could not possibly be

home working population skilled  
enough to take up this work,"  
o need to train a large number of  
ears. Then you haven't the right  
so on.

UNWINDING DEMAND  
FOR BRADFORD WOOL

Sudden Call for Blankets That Has  
Struck Market Has Caused Distinct  
Upward Price Movement

OFFERINGS ARE TOO SMALL

Khaki Dyes are Getting Very Scarce and This When  
Coupled With the Brisk Demand, is Respon-  
sible for the Rise in Price in Many  
Wools.

(Special Correspondence.)  
Bradford, October 7. (By mail).—The consumption  
of unwinding wool of all descriptions seems unwinding,  
and it is all wanted for government work. Up to a  
few days ago, the demand for khaki and blue worsted  
remained more or less maintained, a strong demand for  
New Zealand shipes and English skin wools in par-  
ticular, and also for a fair weight of home and New  
England greasy fleeces, but the sudden call for blank-  
ets that has struck the market has caused a dis-  
tinct upward movement of prices. Many khaki  
manufacturers were buying, or still had to buy, skin  
wools for their woolsen yarns, and when the blank-  
et manufacturers came on to the market ready to  
take almost all the suitable wool that was offering  
many firms' stocks were cleaned out. Country fel-  
lowers and merchants have experienced a time  
when for once they could have sold their wools sev-  
eral times over.

Crossbred tops are as much as 1d dealer than a  
week ago, the rise being very distinct in carded  
wools, though all qualities from 40's to 56's usually  
show 1d to 3/4d advance. Some makers ask 3/4d  
more still, while others, having none at all to sell  
will not quote. Many have sold sorted New Zealand  
wools which they intended to comb, but which have  
proved a better profit while still in the greasy state.  
Most merchants who are sold out of such skin wools  
as are wanted are not buying new stocks privately  
in London.

The offerings are small, and the demand is very  
strong, many firms wanting these classes of wools  
who in ordinary times buy none or very little. The  
reason for this widespread demand is that the gov-  
ernment has placed its orders for military goods ev-  
erywhere where they can be executed, dozens of  
firms now being engaged on government work who  
have never done any before this war broke out.

Merino tops are firmer, 64's being quoted at 2s 3/4d.  
Botany yarns are not largely wanted just now, as  
the goods in which they are used are light weight,  
fabrics for spring and summer wear, and orders for  
them have not yet begun to come in freely. Mule  
spinners, of course, are very busy, but other Botany  
men are rather slack. Crossbred khaki spinners are  
extremely busy, and are asking 1d more per pound  
for their yarns than last week, together with six  
weeks or more in which to deliver new orders. Khaki  
dyes are growing very scarce, and this, coupled with  
the brisk demand, is responsible for the rise in price.

—every process concerned in them  
bor."

STOPPING OF COTTON IMPORTS  
MAKES BUSINESS FOR CANADA

Mills are Also Being Called Upon to Supply Portion  
of the Trade, Which Formerly Went to Eng-  
lish Mills—Increased Costs of Handling  
and Transportation the Cause.

Imports of manufactured cotton into Canada have  
been running at about 60 per cent. of the production  
or 21 per cent. of the consumption in this country.  
While the largest importations have come from the  
United Kingdom, there have been substantial im-  
ports from Germany, France and Switzerland also.  
The shutting off of imports from Germany and the  
curtailment of imports from France and Switzerland  
means that much of the cotton that has been import-  
ed into Canada from these countries will now have  
to be made in this country.

Canadian cotton mills are also being called upon  
to supply a portion of the trade that formerly went  
to England. This is due to the increased cost of cot-  
ton imported from the United Kingdom owing to in-  
creased freight rates, exchange and insurance, and  
to uncertainty on the part of many dealers regard-  
ing delay or loss in shipment.

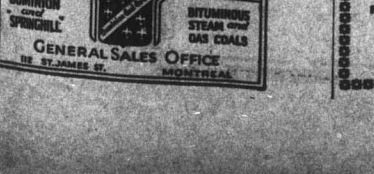
The condition of stocks in the retail trade in Can-  
ada at the commencement of hostilities was another  
factor in bringing about the increased demand upon  
Canadian cotton mills. For some time previous to  
the breaking out of the war the consumption of cot-  
ton in Canada had been very much under normal.  
Unsatisfactory business conditions had resulted in  
dealers allowing their stocks to run down. Many  
dealers who did place orders for future needs made  
their orders subject to later instructions as to deliv-  
ery.

It is a significant and most encouraging fact that  
since the commencement of hostilities most of such  
orders have been released for immediate shipment.  
The release of those orders, together with the re-  
ceipt of new orders from regular customers who had  
delayed ordering because of uncertainty as to the  
crop and business conditions generally, and orders  
from other dealers who had formerly ordered abroad,  
are giving the cotton industry in Canada a great im-  
petus at this time.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.  
Liverpool, October 16.—Jan.-Feb. 4.75, sold price  
Tied 1,600 including American 1,100 sold on call 2,600  
including American 1,800, stocks 769 including 471  
American, forwarded 34 including 28 American, and  
exported 5 including 2 American.

MERCHANTS BANK QUOTATION.  
The quotation on Merchants' Bank of Canada sent  
out by the Committee of the Montreal Stock Ex-  
change yesterday was incorrect. Instead of 177 it  
should have read 180.

GOLD FOR CANADA.  
New York, October 16.—There was withdrawn  
from Sub-Treasury \$3,000,000 gold coin for shipment  
to Canada.



AMERICAN TEXTILE TRADE

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, October 16.—The cotton goods markets  
are crumbling fast. It is everywhere recognized that  
prices must be brought into line with quotations for  
raw material and with that idea in mind merchants  
have sharply revised prices downward in an effort  
to establish a genuine and permanent level of prices  
and thereby assist the situation.

It is undeniably true as a result of all this that  
the current level of prices is becoming more attrac-  
tive, but nevertheless many buyers are holding off  
until the middle of November when further cutting  
of prices is expected. By that time one and all will  
have made their adjustments and by that time, too,  
money will be easier in jobbing centres.

Buying is considerably under normal and mainly  
for immediate needs. Brown goods are offered more  
freely and some westerners are buying. There is a  
little scattered purchasing of grey cloths on the be-  
lief that prices are low enough.

Prints are in very small demand, following the  
heavy sales of some weeks passed. Gingham makers  
as well as the printers are working only part of their  
machinery. Heavy colored goods, too, despite the  
dye-stuffs situation are very unsettled.

Duck markets are uneven, Khaki, however, being  
in good demand—but commercial duck neglected.  
Fine and fancy goods continue to improve and New  
Bedford is reported as very busy. The outlook is  
still rather discouraging and it will take a good deal  
of export business to even up things. The south is  
so badly crippled as entirely to derange normal dis-  
tribution. The October 10th was safely passed by  
borrowers, which helped sentiment but fundamen-  
tally consumptive power has been dull.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, October 16.—There is no change in the  
naval stores situation, the market being steady with  
a limited business moving for current requirements.  
No active inquiry is in evidence, owing to the fact  
that manufacturers are going slow since they will  
curtail operations soon. At the same time, it is said  
that their stocks are light and necessitate frequent  
replenishment. The strength of the Savannah mar-  
ket, where the receipts are light, tends to maintain  
prices here. Thus 48 1/2 cents is generally asked for  
spot turpentine with some circles suggesting 1/2 cent  
less as possible on round lots. Tar is steady at the  
basis of \$8.50 for kiln burned and 50 cents more for  
retort. Pitch is repeated at \$4.00.

Rosins are dull and nominally quoted at former lev-  
els. For common to good strained \$3.80 to \$3.90 is  
asked.

Following were the prices of rosins in the yard:  
B. C. \$4.00 asked; E. F. G. \$4.05 asked; H. \$4.00 to  
\$4.05; I. \$4.10 asked; K. \$4.65 asked; M. \$5.25 asked;  
N. \$6.55 asked; W. G. \$6.80 asked; W. W. \$6.90 asked.

Savannah, October 16.—Turpentine nominal at 45 1/2  
cents. No sales; receipts 311; shipments, 4; stocks,  
27,008.

Rosin nominal. No sales; receipts 1,693; shipments  
38; stocks, 108,493.

Quote: A. B. \$3.50; C. D. \$3.52 1/2; E. F. G. H. I.  
\$3.55; K. \$4.15; M. \$4.50; N. \$6.00; W. G. \$6.25; W. W.  
\$6.35.

IDAHO NOT SHIPPING GRAIN.

Genesee, Idaho, October 16.—Little grain is mov-  
ing from this point. Most of the farmers are hold-  
ing for better prices. Fall plowing is being done with  
ground in fine condition.

POPULAR CLOTHS IN THE ENGLISH MARKET.

In suitings, the buyer has the choice of worsteds,  
saxtonies and chevots. The former, high in price, and  
wearing exceedingly well, are represented in all sorts  
of mixtures, and chiefly in checks rather than in  
stripes. Small two-colored checks in eight and eight,  
six and six, four and four, and two and two, are on  
all the bunches. These in black and blue make a  
new and talking combination, whilst brown and black,  
brown and blue, green and blue, smoke and blue,  
and other nicely blended shades are to be seen in  
great variety and number. Then there is the Glen  
Urquhart check, which is also very much to the fore,  
and looks very well in medium greys, blue smoke,  
blue and black, and green grey grounds. Sometimes  
the check is combined with a stripe of silk, which  
is very good in effect, the silk being usually white  
or some high color. There is both the clear cut and  
the milled worsted, but for winter the latter is usually  
favored, through being warmer to the touch.

WHEAT FOR EXPORT.

Chicago, October 16.—For export by way of the  
Gulf of Mexico 70,000 bushels of wheat were sold  
yesterday.

STEEL MILLS PRODUCTION.

New York, October 16.—One manufacturer esti-  
mates that the steel mills of the country are operat-  
ing about 45 per cent. capacity, the lowest level  
reached this year. It is not believed, however, that  
production will sag much below 40 per cent. Several  
equipment companies are operating less than 25 per  
cent. capacity, railroads being almost entirely out of  
the market.

ARGENTINE CABLE.

New York, October 16.—The Argentine weekly  
cable to the Produce Exchange: Shipments of wheat,  
80,000. Corn, 4,072,000. Oats none. Indian wheat  
shipments, 1,008,000 bushels. Australian wheat not  
received. Argentine wheat, visible decrease 10,000.  
Corn decrease 400,000.

AVAILABLE WHEAT FOR EXPORT.

Chicago, October 16.—The Daily Bulletin says  
that the United States has 258,000,000 bushels of sur-  
plus wheat still available for export.

CANADIAN COTTON  
INDUSTRY HEALTHY

Government Orders for Cloth for Uni-  
forms for Overseas Contingents  
and British Army have Helped

ARE WELL DISTRIBUTED

Busy Winter is Expected by Mills and Full Time  
Will Maintain as Nearly as Possible—  
Repeat Orders Are Slow—Spring  
Samples Showing.

Owing to the weight of orders for supplies for the  
clothing of soldiers volunteering for the Overseas  
Contingents, the general textile trade is holding up  
well and practically all mills are busy. Orders have  
also been received from England for the British  
Army and they have been fairly well distributed to  
mills capable of turning out the cloth.

The shortage of dye-stuffs and chemicals has acted  
in the capacity of a serious handicap to the tex-  
tile industry and this extends to practically all  
branches of the trade. Manufacturers state that it  
is next to impossible to secure the general run of  
colors except in large quantities and some colors are  
impossible to procure at any price. This makes  
the manufacture of certain cloths an extremely ex-  
pensive undertaking. Prices have advanced sharp-  
ly and stocks are next to nothing, and although the  
trade is hopeful of finding a solution to the diffi-  
culty, none has been forthcoming so far. The United  
States are in an equally bad position and have  
asked some of the principal chemical men in Can-  
ada for supplies, but without success, according to  
all reports.

The position of the knit goods trade remains much  
as it was a month ago, although manufacturers are  
starting to put forward next spring's samples. Prices  
for the next year, it is said, will remain firm. Al-  
though this year's business will not be satisfactory, a  
more optimistic feeling prevails regarding next year  
and though no one expects a phenomenal rise in the  
volume of orders, they look for a steady trade.

A good demand has been noted for all lines of  
sweaters, heavy socks, and practically all lines of  
winter underwear. Repeat orders have not been  
coming forward for fall goods and this business has  
shown a considerable falling off from last year.  
There is little worry on the part of the manufac-  
turers as to this winter's trade as they are fairly well  
fixed and intend to keep their mills running as near  
full time as is physically possible. The Depart-  
ment of Trade and Commerce has brought this fact  
well home to them in a series of articles by experts  
on Canadian trade.

It would be a bad thing for the  
industries and the country alike if the mills were  
forced to close down, partially and thus throw a  
burden of unemployment on the country's hands dur-  
ing the present crisis.

Business for spring has been fair, although cut-  
ters-up and jobbers are none too hopeful for the  
next few months' trade.

The war in Europe is causing greatly increased  
activity in the cotton industry in Canada and cot-  
ton factories that were running on short time for  
months are now being ordered to full capacity. The  
putting of cotton to new uses to replace other im-  
ported raw materials that cannot be secured is one  
reason for the increased activities in the cotton in-  
dustry. It has been customary to use jute in the  
manufacture of sugar and flour bags for export. Jute  
in its raw state comes from India and, as a  
rule, is manufactured in the United Kingdom. The  
holding up of several shipments of jute has resulted  
in a dearth of jute in Canada and the substitution of  
heavy cotton for jute in bag manufacture. Other  
possible uses for cotton are being investigated by  
Canadian manufacturers, and it is said that new uses  
are being discovered every day.

Thus, the outlook for the industry in Canada is  
brighter to-day than it has been for some time. One  
method of overcoming the dye-stuff shortage is that,  
with some readjustments and perhaps some changes  
in shades, sufficient dye-stuffs and chemicals to meet  
the Canadian demand will be secured. Everything  
points to a busy winter for all the Canadian cotton  
mills and to the continued employment of the 14,  
000 hands required in their operation.

THE STEEL SITUATION.

New York, October 16.—The head of a large steel  
company says: "As the war progresses industry  
abroad will become more and more curtailed and  
liquidation in non-producing countries continue. We  
are in a period of retrenchment and no great in-  
crease in exports can be expected until obstacles in  
the way of the development of the world's commerce  
have been removed. Stocks of merchandise all over  
the world, and this country is included, continue to  
shrink and the first definite signs of peace will be  
followed by a quick revival."

This country will get the cream of the business as  
the countries now at war will find recuperation slow  
and difficult.

"The steel industry has been through many periods  
of depression but not in the history of the industry  
have the steel companies been in a stronger position  
than they are to-day to face a long period of re-  
trenchment. If the Inter-State Commerce Com-  
mission grants the railroads a reasonable increase in  
freight rates, hundreds of thousands of men now idle  
will be able to find employment during the winter."

INQUIRY BEGINS TO-DAY.

Washington, October 16.—Rock Island inquiry by  
the Inter-State Commerce Commission will begin to-  
day.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

No new developments were noted in the egg mar-  
ket, but the feeling remains firm under a good de-  
mand for strictly new laid stock at 22c per dozen,  
of which supplies are none too large, but stocks of  
other grades are sufficient to fill all wants and on  
the whole a fairly active trade is doing.  
New laid eggs, 22c to 23 1/2c.  
Strictly fresh, 23 1/2c to 26c.

The tone of the market is firm under a good steady  
demand and a fair amount of business is doing.  
We quote prices as follows:—  
Fine creamery ..... 27 1/2c to 28c  
Fine creamery ..... 26 1/2c to 27 1/2c  
Seconds ..... 26 1/2c to 26 3/4c  
Manitoba dairy ..... 24c to 25c  
Western dairy ..... 25c to 25 1/2c

Although the demand from over the cable to-day  
showed a sharp falling off, and business was gener-  
ally quiet, the feeling in the country was strong and  
prices at Kingston scored another advance of 7-16c  
per lb. as compared with a week ago, all the offer-  
ings selling at 15 1/2c.  
Finest western white ..... 15 1/2c to 15 3/4c  
Finest western colored ..... 15 1/4c to 15 1/2c  
Finest eastern colored ..... 15 1/4c to 15 1/2c  
Finest eastern white ..... 15 1/4c to 15 1/2c  
Under grades ..... 15c to 15 1/4c

There is no change in beans to note for which  
there is a fairly good demand, and supplies coming  
forward are meeting with a ready sale.  
Hand picked beans per bushel ..... \$2.75 to \$2.85  
Choice one-pound pickers ..... 2.60 to 2.65  
Lower grades ..... 2.25 to 2.30

MONTREAL GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

The following is a list of grain shipments from the  
Port of Montreal for the week ended Thursday, Octo-  
ber 15th. London is the largest buyer of flour,  
with Leth the largest buyer of wheat and the only  
buyer of barley.

Table with columns: Flour, Wheat, Barley, Sacks, Bush, To, Liverpool, London, Bristol, Leth, Glasgow, Manchester, Calais, Hull.

BOSTON GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

Thomas Ronald & Co., Grain Brokers, 618 Cham-  
ber of Commerce, Boston, report that the following  
are the shipments from Boston for the week ending  
October 10, 1914:

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Arabic, Liverpool, Bohemian, Liverpool, Michigan, Liverpool, Iberian, Manchester, Total week, Total week Oct. 11, 1914.

The following are the stocks in the elevators, Oct.  
15th:—

Table with columns: Wheat, Oats, Bye, B. & A., B. & M. Mystic, B. & M. Hoosac.

OREGON CROPS.

Portland, Oregon, October 16.—Oregon's wheat  
crop for the year ending October 1st, of 16,685,000  
bushels, will require 13,348 cars of capacity of 1,250  
bushels each to transport it. The value is \$11,846,-  
000 at the farm. It is figured by the State Com-  
missioner of Labor that forty per cent. will remain in  
the counties where grown. The average yield is 19 1/2  
bushels an acre.  
The hop crop of 22,460,000 pounds is valued at  
\$5,615,000.

LONDON METALS.

New York, October 16.—The Metal Exchange re-  
ceived a cable from London late Thursday quoting  
spot standard copper at 43 1/2. Lead weak, October  
£17 5s. Spot spelter, 42 1/2 1/2.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago opening—Wheat, December 11 1/2 to 5/8, up  
1/8 to 1/4; May, 11 1/8 to 1/4, up 1/8 to 1/4.  
Corn, December, 67, up 1/4; May, 69 1/2 to 3/4, up 1/4  
to 1/2.  
Oats, December, 48 1/2, up 1/4; May, 51 1/2, up 1/4.

CANADIANS SHOULD  
CONSUME MORE FISH

Every Canadian's Duty to Help the In-  
dustry at Present Time by Eating  
Fish More Freely

A \$40,000,000 INDUSTRY

If the General Public Would Realize the Advantage of  
Fish as a Food, it Would do a Whole Lot  
to Circulate Canadian Money With Can-  
adian People and Industries.

"Every Canadian should make it a point to eat  
more fish," is the advice of A. H. Brittain, managing  
director of the Maritime Fish Corporation to the con-  
suming public, maintaining that it is an important  
Canadian industry which could receive the support  
of each individual. "Canada," continued Mr. Brittain,  
is to-day producing large quantities of fish from the  
Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, as well as from the  
Great Lakes. The amount of fish produced in Can-  
ada, each year, aggregates approximately \$40,000,000,  
and if each Canadian would make it a point to eat  
fish once a day, it would stimulate the trade, reduce  
the high cost of living very considerably and at the  
same time help to keep the \$40,000,000 in Canada.

"If the general public would only realize the ad-  
vantage of fish as a food it would do a whole lot  
towards circulating Canadian money with Canadian  
people and industries. The catch of fish this sea-  
son has been a very good one, but the export trade  
to Mediterranean points, which in former years has  
been very heavy, has naturally been much affected.

"Another side of the question of fish consumption,  
is the great help which it will render to the fish-  
men who risk their lives continually to secure to fish  
which is annually consumed or exported from our  
shores. The fishermen must have a market for their  
products, and with a large share of the export trade  
disabled, more fish will naturally come into the  
home markets. This will mean that consumers will  
have to pay less for the fish they eat than is usual  
at this season of the year. At the present time, fish  
in the local markets is the cheapest form of food  
which can be produced."

Speaking of the fish trade for the first six months  
of the current year, Mr. Brittain stated that the busi-  
ness for the corresponding six months of the previous  
year was somewhat smaller, which goes to show that  
the public are to a small extent, realizing the ad-  
vantages of fish as a cheap, good and wholesome  
food.

THE HOP MARKET.

New York, October 16.—Oregon hop markets are  
quiet, California and Washington markets dull and  
lifeless. In New York State growers show more dis-  
position to sell, but buyers are scarce, and the mar-  
ket in consequence remains at a standstill. The local  
market is dull and featureless.

The Waterville "Hop Reporter" says: "The local  
hop market remains at a standstill. The growers  
are busy with other farm work and are not forcing  
their hops on the market at present. Dealers have  
few, if any, orders for hops; and it appears to be a  
waiting game on the part of all concerned. This un-  
precedented dullness at this season is giving rise to  
a lot of conjecture, but as a matter of fact it is pure-  
ly conjecture, for at present no one can foresee the  
future. There are too many unusual circumstances  
in regard to the foreign situation to be reckoned with  
this year."

The quotations below are between dealers in the  
New York market and an advance is usually ob-  
tained from dealers to brewers:  
States, 1914—Prime to choice, 43 to 45; medium to  
prime, 38 to 42.  
1913—Nominal. Old olds, 10 to 11.  
German, 1914—Nominal.  
Pacific, 1914—Prime to choice, 15 to 16. Medium  
to prime, 13 to 14.  
1913—11 to 14. Old olds, 10 to 11.  
Bohemian, 1914—Nominal.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, October 16.—Wheat opened up 1 1/4 to 3  
points from Thursday, October 15 17 3/4d; December  
88 9/4d. Corn opened up 1d. from Thursday's open-  
ing, October 15 7d.

The Australian House of Representatives passed a  
bill appropriating \$500,000 as a gift to Belgium.

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NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Canada is Getting Her Share of Orders From British Government—No Ground for Complaint

TURKS SHOOT BRITISH OFFICIALS

Noel Buxton, M.P., and Brother Wounded by Fanatic—Rebellion in South Africa Has Called Out All Loyal Burghers—Pick Up Austrian Mines in Adriatic.

A London despatch says complaints made since the war began that the War Office was placing orders with firms in the United States instead of in Canada will probably be heard no more, for thanks to the energetic representations made by Hon. G. H. Peirce and others, there should be no repetition of this in the case of commodities which Canada is in a position to furnish.

A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Bucharest says:

"Noel Buxton (member of the British Parliament for North Norfolk), and his brother, Charles Rodin Buxton, sons of Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, former Governor of South Australia, who had been in Bulgaria to confer with Bulgaria's attitude toward the European war, were both shot to-day by a young Turk, Pasha Hassan. Neither was seriously wounded.

As a result of Col. Maritz's rebellion in the north-west of the Cape provinces, General Louis Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, and commander of the troops of the Union, is taking the field earlier than he originally intended to do. General Botha is placing himself at the head of several strong Dutch commandos, organized on the old burgher line, which are affiliated with regiments trained by the Union defence force.

General Hertog, who has been one of General Botha's most bitter opponents, has placed his services at the disposal of the Premier.

Statesmen, diplomats, jurists and educators received honorary degrees from Brown University yesterday in connection with the celebration of the institution's 150th anniversary.

Archbishop Howley, Catholic primate in Newfoundland, died aged 71. He was the first Newfoundland created by the Pope as Archbishop of the colony. He was noted as a historian, and also as an active and public-spirited citizen, who prominently identified himself at all times with the public affairs of the colony.

A Central News despatch from Rome says: "According to a telegram from Constantinople published here, Turkey has informed Germany that owing to a lack of money she will have to demobilize her army."

Turkey has informed Germany that owing to a lack of money she will have to demobilize her army.

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Eighty South African rebels have been captured.

The Czar has warned his officers against heedlessly endangering their lives.

German artillery continues to bombard the cathedral of Rheims.

Austrian floating mines have been discovered in the vicinity of Venice.

The Kaiser's headquarters have been moved further into France.

The Germans have placed in the field an army of 30,000 freshly trained troops.

The Australians have asked the German ship Comet with a wireless equipment aboard.

Evening performances in London theatres have been cut down to twice a week.

German losses in France and Belgium now total 700,000, and on the Eastern front 150,000. Austrian losses exceed 500,000.

Switzerland has spent nearly \$10,000,000 on mobilization, and will lay direct tax on incomes and tobacco.

Eight Austrian generals have been dismissed since the war began, two of whom are reported to have committed suicide.

William T. Grier, former general coal and freight agent of the Lehigh Valley, has been named traffic manager of the system, a new position.

The Belgian Government ordered all males between 18 and 45 to enter the army within two days on pain of being considered traitors.

A French soldier who refused to wash his feet when ordered to do so by a lieutenant, has been sentenced to five years' labor on public works.

M. Briand, Minister of Justice, has instructed all district attorneys of France to seek out and sequester all property and funds belonging to Germans.

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Washington despatch says British and German syndicates are reported to have acquired warehouses in which to store quantities of cotton bought direct from growers at less than 10 cents per pound.

Earl Kingdon, a Canadian, who is serving with the Irish corps, writes: "I have bagged one German already. I only wish I had my Ross rifle and telescopic sight, and I'd get a few more."

Ten years in the penitentiary, with eight lashes with the cat-o-nine tails, was the sentence imposed yesterday in the Court of Special Session by Judge Langelier on three men who were found guilty of highway robbery.

Representative Gardner has prepared for introduction in the United States Congress, a resolution requesting the appointment of a commission to investigate the preparedness of the United States forces for possible war, and to report to Congress.

Ohio Supreme Court has dismissed the suit of George H. Phelps, independent oil producer to Findlay, to oust the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, and three other Standard Oil companies from the state on the ground of illegal combination and fraud.

Cuban House of Representatives has provided for issue of national bonds, including \$2,000,000 in silver; the giving of premiums for cultivation of tobacco; has authorized the president to issue \$5,000,000 6 per cent. bonds, and has provided for relief of agricultural laborers.

Reports are in circulation in Boston that Professor Hugo Münsterberg has resigned from the faculty of Harvard University, as a result of alleged threat of Miss Charlotte Weston, not to have \$10,000,000 to Harvard if Professor Münsterberg is not dismissed from his defense of Germany.

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Examiners of McGill Rob Team of Two Good Players—Lemay Also Leaves Team

STALLING'S STORY

Leader of Braves in McGill-American Universities Ask for Canadian Football to Test Them the Open Game.

Unfortunately football at McGill are just as amenable to spurious discipline as the ordinary undergraduate who lives on the fringe of the athletic spot light. No matter how well a man may back the line of principle, the more he gains the sympathy of descriptive faculty or roommates, the more he must make way in the crowded university. "Don't let your studies interfere with your university course," is a well-observed motto with many men, but it has no place in the professor's room. The specific reason for this piece of platitudes is the sad announcement that "Chico" Watrous will be an absentee on the McGill line this year, owing to the prejudice of examiners whose conformed vision is blinded to the importance of football, by the symmetry of a geometric figure. In other words, Watrous in company with Trapp, who also is a greater figure on the gridiron than in the class room, was pulled in his "slops." It is to be hoped that the authorities are probably right for they had the scholastic reputation of the university more precious than a football championship. Here's hoping that both men will be back next season well primed for their exams and able once more to tear through the line for old McGill. They can do it.

The loss of Watrous is only part of McGill's misfortune. Lemay, the line man who was the find of last season, has announced that owing to parental objections, he will not be with the team any more. Lemay played last Saturday against "Varsity," and while he did not show anything like his last year's form he probably would have routed into shape before long.

In spite of these losses McGill should retain the championship if Queen's shows nothing better than "Varsity" produced.

George Stallings has written a letter to the Boston Globe telling how he built a world's championship team from a fall-and-club in two years. The letter is frank but not hot. Stallings takes no great credit for the wonderful record of the Braves, but gives all the praise to the players, the public who supported the club, and owner Gaffney, who gave him carte blanche to build up the organization. This is what might be expected from a man like Stallings, but even the casual baseball news reader knows to whom the glory of the year is due and that is none other than Stallings himself.

Jack Marshall has failed to sign up his championship. The announcement that the Toronto Club will make no reduction in salaries has brought Holmes and Wilson into the fold already.

The first death of the 1914 football season in the United States took place yesterday when Charles C. Hayes of Fordham, Prep. died as a result of injuries received in a game with St. Peter's College at Jersey City, Wednesday.

The American universities know how to get what they want. When they started to play hockey they came to Canada for hockey and now they give the best Canadian colleges terms a run for their money occasionally mixing in a defeat to show there is no hard feeling. Now since open play is being developed in football, Harvard has decided to fight Yale in the matter of employing Canadian Rugby methods in its football campaign, and arrangements have been completed for the sending of half a dozen local players to aid the Crimson eleven. For some time Yale has had several members of the Tiger Rugby Club of Hamilton, as its guests while improving their knowledge of the open passing game. This information finally reached the ears of Harvard supporters.

Not to be outdone the Harvard authorities have entered negotiations with the Rowing Club of Toronto. The arrangement finally made is for six of the most proficient members of the team to visit Cambridge and spend more than a week working under the general guidance of Head Coach Percy Haughton to teach the Crimson players the open field tactics of the Canadian game.

The players will leave for Cambridge Saturday night after their game against the Ottawa team.

The only improvement that could be suggested would be to invite "Shag" with George Laine, Phil Falgout, Jefferys and Montague. What this quartette doesn't know about the Canadian game could be written on a tinny wall.

AROUND THE CITY HALL

Controllers Suspect That Some Employers Who Are Receiving Pay as Enlisted Men Are Not at Front

Instructions were given yesterday by the Board of Control to supervise more carefully the expenditure of money which goes to the families of the municipal employees who have gone to the front. Complaints have received a certain amount of publicity that volunteering or even recruiting is not always a pious duty that the recruit has actually come to the scene of war or is on active guard duty here in the Dominion.

As a precautionary measure the Board of Control resolved yesterday that all heads of city departments must submit a complete list of their employees who are on active service to the superintendent of the Municipal Assistance and the superintendent, Mr. A. Chevrolet, was further instructed to supervise the payment of all salaries to the families of those who are either at the front or are performing active military service elsewhere.

A cable to the Journal of Commerce says the Committee of the London Stock Exchange has received statements from provincial exchanges, indicating that money outstanding loans amounted \$8,000,000, while loans of London Exchange members are placed at \$41,000,000.

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NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

First dealers in public utility securities in New York City say that the week has witnessed an expansion of the market, especially in preferred stocks. Inquiries have been more numerous than any time since the market closed last October. The buyers are for stocks at lower prices than the market has been rather active for the last week, largely in anticipation of a selling to dividend Oct. 16 and its price has advanced about 12 points from the low price of several weeks ago. Cities Service preferred and American Public Utilities preferred have figured also in the trading and several other stocks have shown a broadening market. Prices are showing an advancing tendency from the low and the firms look for a steady increase in the volume of trading in these securities. It is observed by the houses in New York that the buying orders are largely from out of town sources, the central west showing the largest number. This is to be expected as the public utility issues have been much more in favor with the public in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the central states than in the East. Several reports that the utility prospects had been lessened in these securities to a marked degree and there are now many more inquiries from would-be buyers than from those who desire to sell. In a number of instances selling orders have either been withdrawn entirely or the prices put on the stocks advanced materially. There are many bargain hunters in the market, but their demands as to prices cannot be met.

The annual report of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore for the year ended June 30, 1914, shows an increase of \$25,322 in gross revenue despite drastic rate reductions ordered by the Public Service Commission of Baltimore. The new schedule of rates is very low, the maximum rate for gas having been scaled down to 10 cents per thousand feet and the maximum rate for electricity cut from 10 to 12 cents per kilowatt hour. Gross income for the year was \$6,400,816, as compared with \$6,144,971 in the preceding year, a gain of 4.3 per cent. Operating expenses and taxes were much heavier, resulting in net earnings of \$1,077,024, a shrinkage of 19.4, or 2.1 per cent. The falling off in net is attributed chiefly to the increased cost of gas oil taxes and rate reductions. The amount of electricity sold during the year increased 30.5 per cent, but gross income rose only 3.7 per cent, because of the lower rates. In the department a similar large increase in net profit was made, earnings amounting to \$1,193,000, but gross income during the year was \$1,338,000, or 12.5 per cent more than in the previous year. A total of \$2,013,000 was expended in the upkeep of the property, which was equal, according to President Aldred, that the company's plant is in a better condition than ever before.

BEGIANS STILL HAVE AN ARMY OF 80,000 MEN TO OPPOSE GERMAN

Remnant of Fighting Force of Little Country Headed by King Will Fight to Last Trench, Says Minister.

FRUIT STEAMER SUNK METAPAN IN NEW YORK HARBOUR

Freighter Loran Tows into Side of Incoming Vessel—Passengers Were Saved—Young Englishmen Were Cool.

New York, October 16.—A collision in the lower harbor late yesterday between the steamer Metapan coming in from Colon, and the freighter Loran, leaving port for San Francisco resulted in the Metapan sinking shortly after she had been driven as far as possible on the starboard beach. All her passengers and her crew were rescued. The Loran was seriously damaged, stood by and her boat took two of the Metapan's passengers aboard. The remainder were transferred to rescue craft and landed in New York last night. The extent of the damage to her could not be learned definitely but she was not towed. Metapan said her bow was badly bent and crumpled.

The Metapan is a United Fruit Company steamer and sailed from Colon for this port on October 8. The crash with the Loran was the worst of the kind of her voyage occurred according to her officers and passengers, during a dense fog. The Loran hit the Metapan about thirty feet from the bow of the ship on the port quarter, blowing through the steel and iron and inflicting a wound that caused the Metapan to fill quickly.

The wireless operator on the Metapan immediately sent for calls for assistance which were quickly answered by six or eight vessels in the near vicinity, among them being the United States freighter Atlantic and the British cruiser Lancaster on patrol duty off this harbor. As soon as it was seen that the steamer was sinking, Captain H. H. Brown, of the Metapan, headed the vessel for shallow water and ordered the boats and without confusion or undue excitement everybody was taken off the steamer. A party of about 50 young Britons on their way from Peru to England to join the army were on the Metapan. These young men, their fellow-passengers say, proved to be among the coolest of their kind. As their boat, among the last to leave, was lowered from the davits they joined in singing "It's a long road to Tipperary." Just as they were about to depart, one of the women passengers was seen standing on the deck apparently afraid to go down. One of the English, Peter Fitzgibbon, promptly climbed to the deck and, taking the woman on his back, slid down the falls to the lifeboat.

Officers of the steamer declined to discuss the incident until after they had reported to the officials of the United Fruit Company in New York.

THOUSANDS OF PENNILES REFUGEES CROWDING FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 16.—A pall of terror and a deluge of thousands of refugees from Belgium and France, and many have been taken to England where they are being cared for.

WEATHER: SHOWERY. Vol. XXIX, No. 137

THE MOLSONS BANK

THE DOMINION SAVING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY

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WAR SUMMARY.

German occupied Ostend October 15, it is officially announced in Berlin.

Allied left wing has occupied Layrite, near Lille. A new German advance on Paris by way of Dunkirk, Havre Rouen and thence along Valley of the Seine is predicted.

Russian Embassy at Washington says Russian have resumed the offensive along the Volga.

It is reported that German have been driven from Lille.

NIGHTY ENGAGEMENT IN FRANCE BEGAN FIVE WEEKS AGO.

The night engagement in France which began as the battle of the Aisne and developed into a conflict of two nations began five weeks ago today, and its climax is not yet in sight.

The German are reported to have been driven out of Lille which was occupied by the Allies but this has not been officially confirmed. The latest German offensive was repulsed, and the French in that region are halting the lines of the German troops.

French troops at least had 12 miles from Metz and are pushing forward with the greatest vigor.

Along the centre near Rheims the Germans are unable to move from their trenches.

Near Reims, the British have captured a number of German positions.

In Belgium and the Rhone regions, where the German have been attacking to smash the lines of the Allies, all attacks have been repulsed.

In the vicinity of the town Albert and Lille, the French and British forces operating with horse foot and artillery have broken the German lines, and the Allies are now reaching to the English Channel, effectually precluding the possibility of any flank movement of the German forces.

In the vicinity of Ypres where the British have taken several reinforcements, the Allies have taken several positions forward vigorously.

The German lines of communication are still active. The British have been reported to have captured several German positions.

The capture of Ostend by the Germans and the establishment of the German right wing on the coast of Northern Belgium to get into touch with the forces of the German army.

This is of big advantage to the invaders, because it enables them to prevent an unbroken front so that they can only get about the date set for the attack. The right wing of the German army is now being moved to the front.

The German army is now being moved to the front. The right wing of the German army is now being moved to the front.

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