

Important Week in National Race Concludes To-day

Louis and Chicago HAVE MADE GAIN

Good Position as at First of Week

every real baseball fan no matter

the attendance may have been

national during the week just closing

crucial games of one of the tightest

ed in that organization were taking

our first division teams played each

days starting the week on an even

Readers have dropped to last place

and fans see in their fall the first signs

the splendid pitching in on whom

ended. Rudolph, after losing eleven

ipped two in a row, while Tyler and

to be showing signs of the hand

Giants are still clinging to first

or their hitting not pitching promise

There much longer. St. Louis stand

which has gained most during the

is now but two games behind

played at home with myriad of

revenge on Boston for the four

oes to look from their favorite in the

high brow city. As for the Cubs

chances for revenge. True, they

away from the leaders, but fourth

lock to hold when it is remembered

played eight games more than the

re than the Braves and three more

On base the Cards look like the

it would be a popular victory, but

WEATHER FINE AND WARM

Vol. XXIX. No. 99

Town of St. Lambert 130% Depositors Due 1934

THE MOLSONS BANK Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000

EUROPEAN AGENCY. Wholesale orders promptly executed

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS (Established 1811)

GERMANY PAYS TOO BIG A PRICE FOR HER VICTORIES

Kaiser's Recent Admission That Landsturm Would Have To Be Called Out

London, August 31.—Although the battle line of the Allies in the north has been driven back

at Twelve International Exchange, Gold Medal, Adams at 185.

H. Barnett Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

WITS Hot Weather

Iron Ritchie, TAILOR, 85 BUREAU ST.

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Business Man.

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The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

MONTREAL, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1914

ONE CENT

LEFT WING OF ALLIES DROPS BACK AGAIN

Further Retreat Necessitated By Onrush of Huge German War Machine

MUST BEAR BRUNT

French and British Forces Between Amiens and Paris Will Have to Stand Firmest Onslaughts During Next Few Days.

London, August 31.—A further retreat by the left wing of the Allies has been necessitated by the onrush of the big German forces.

It is the opinion of military experts that the forces of the French and British massed between Amiens and Paris must bear the brunt of the fighting of the next few days.

The German turning movement missing strongly against the Allied lines is apparently neglecting for a time, the occupation of the coast cities and paying all attention to the work of attacking the Allied positions.

The Russian advance in East Prussia has penetrated to the Vistula River, according to announcements.

There was a report here to-day that the city of Kronigsberg had been captured and the fortress commanding the town occupied by the Russians.

Other reports say that the Russians held only the outer defenses of the city which the Russian cavalry occupied at the heels of the retreating German army.

The Russian general advance both in East Prussia and Galicia remains unchecked.

There are reports here of dissatisfaction in the Slav and Polish soldiers of the Austrian and German.

Several Slav regiments in the Austrian service are reported to be dissatisfied.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, August 31.—The total losses to date, but probably relate only to early received from the front are 5,200 divided as follows:

Killed, 1,143; wounded, 3,226; missing, 1,761.

The German War Office explains that these do not cover the losses to date, but probably relate only to early days of the war.

The French War Office claims that after a battle in the Vosges, 7,000 Germans were found.

TURKEY MAY DECLARE WAR.

London, August 31.—Fears that Turkey will enter the arena of war, and call out her hordes in an attempt to regain territory lost in the Balkan conflict, grew hourly to-day.

The situation is extremely grave," he says. "The Germans are pouring into Constantinople to help the Turks, but the Porte has been warned that Turkey signs its own death warrant if it begins hostilities.

The expert fails to state the source of his information, but he is usually reliably informed.

Austrians claim victory.

Berlin, August 31.—Via Amsterdam.—Count De Szojonyi, Austrian Ambassador to Germany, announced that the Austro-Hungarian army that invaded Russian Poland and defeated the Russians at Kranik had thrown them back upon Lublin.

"A desperate battle has been in progress for several days at Kranik," he said, "and we have won. The enemy is retreating to Lublin. Austrians are pursuing Russians who fought with desperation and we have also taken up a strong position in front of Zamosc."

Neither despatches from Berlin via Amsterdam have been confirmed from any other quarter.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER DAMAGED.

Christiania, Norway, August 31.—The Norwegian steamer Kongstornen, arrived in port badly damaged as a result of being under fire in the naval battle between the German and British warships off Heligoland.

BATTLE NOW RAGING.

Paris, August 31.—First great battle of the war on French soil is reported to be raging in a zig-zag line from Villers in the Department of Meuse to Montmarais in Department of Ardennes.

No details of the conflict could be secured at the War Office up to 3 p.m., the only announcement being made, being these two words: "The Allies are holding their own."

Several train loads of French troops were sent northward toward San Quentin and Guise during the forenoon.

The distance in an air line between Villers and Montmarais is about 95 miles.

GREAT BRITAIN PROTESTS AGAINST UNITED STATES PROPOSAL

Urges Americans Not to Permit in Plan to Purchase Ships Belonging to Belligerent Power.

Washington, August 31.—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, on behalf of his government, filed a protest with Secretary of State Bryan, on the purchase by the United States of foreign ships during time of war.

The British Government is of the opinion that the acquisition by the United States of foreign shipping at this time, constitutes a breach of neutrality, inasmuch as it would enable Germany and Austria to obtain money for their ships which now are forced to lie idle, a heavy expense to the home government.

It is feared at the State Department that the opposition of Great Britain, coupled with that of France, which was made known about ten days ago, will be sufficient to deter the United States in order to make the American flag a firmer standard in all parts of the world.

News of British protests was wired to the Chief Executive immediately after Ambassador Spring-Rice's visit to-day.

At the same time that the British Ambassador filed his protest he informed Secretary Bryan that Great Britain stands ready to modify the rules of governing prize courts so that American shippers whose goods were seized abroad might obtain their money with a little loss of time as possible.

NO CONFIRMATION YET

Rainbow's Exploit Not Officially Announced to O-T-Law Authorities It Is Said.

Ottawa, August 31.—"We know nothing official about it up to the present moment," was the reply at military headquarters regarding the Vancouver report of the capture of the German cruiser Leipzig.

Vancouver, B.C., August 31.—The World publishes the following despatch under a Victoria date line: "The chase for the German cruiser Leipzig, which has been playing hide and seek with the cruisers protecting British trade in northern Pacific waters is over. The German warship on her way to Esquimaux. She will be in that port to-night according to most reliable advice obtainable."

To the French cruiser Montcalm and the Canadian cruiser Rainbow, according to the information so far received, the credit of capture is assigned.

The casualties aboard the Leipzig are said to have reached 12 killed and wounded. The full details both of the fight, the capture, the casualties and the bringing in of the German war vessel are being withheld owing to the instructions from the naval authorities here to report first direct to the British admiral.

WILL TURKS COME IN.

Washington, August 31.—The belief in diplomatic circles that Turkey is about to be drawn into a European war, and that she will soon declare a holy war against the Allies throughout the near east, was strengthened when A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador declared that the situation evidently was becoming seriously strained.

London August 31.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts, addressing a meeting Saturday night for the purpose of securing recruits for the army, declared that the country was in great danger. There was no use in mincing words.

"England expects every man."

London August 31.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts, addressing a meeting Saturday night for the purpose of securing recruits for the army, declared that the country was in great danger.

France Check Germans.

To-day the news is again favorable. The British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on the right and left, have, for the time being, brought the German attack to a standstill.

Over 5,000 Britons Killed in Battle

Four Days Engagement Exact Tremendous Toll but Germany Paid More Heavily

STEADY AND SKILFUL

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Four Days Engagement Exact Tremendous Toll but Germany Paid More Heavily

STEADY AND SKILFUL

London, August 31.—After four days of desperate fighting the British army in France is re-estimated, and reinforced for the next great battle, according to an announcement to-day by Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War.

Lord Kitchener's statement which was issued through the medium of the official information bureau, follows:

"Although the despatches of Sir John French as to the recent battle have not yet been received, it is possible now to state what has been the British share in the recent operations.

There has, in fact, been a four days' battle—on the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth of August. During the whole of this period, the British in conformity with a general movement of the French army, were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance and in withdrawing to new lines of defence.

The battle began at Mons on Sunday, during which day and part of the night the German attack, which was stubbornly pressed and repulsed, was completely checked by the British front.

"This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was conducted, and as on the previous day very heavy losses, far in excess of anything suffered by us were inflicted on the enemy, who in dense formation and in enormous masses marched forward again and yet again to storm the British lines.

The British retirement proceeded on the twenty-fifth (Tuesday) with continuous fighting, though most on the scale of the previous two days, and by the night of the twenty-sixth the British army occupied the line of Cambrai, Landreux and la Citeau (Cambrai is a fortified town in the Department of the North 25 miles southeast of Lille on the River Scheldt. La Citeau is 11 miles east by southeast of Cambrai). It had been intended to resume the retirement at day-break on the twenty-sixth (Wednesday), but the German attack, in which no less than five army corps were engaged, was so close and fierce that it was not possible to carry out this intention until the afternoon.

British Troops Superb.

The battle on this day, the twenty-sixth (Wednesday), was of a most severe and desperate character. The troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to the tremendous odds with which they were confronted, and at length extracted themselves in good order, though with serious loss and under the heaviest artillery fire. No guns were taken by the enemy except those the horses of which had all been killed or were shattered by high explosive shells.

General French estimates that during the whole of these operations from the twenty-third to the twenty-sixth, inclusive, his losses amounted to 5,000 or 6,000 men. On the other hand the losses suffered by the Germans in their attacks across the open and through their dense formation are out of all proportion to those which we have suffered.

In Landreux alone on the twenty-fifth (Tuesday), as an instance a German Infantry brigade advanced in close order into a narrow street which they completely filled. Our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town. The head of the column was swept away. A frightful panic ensued, and it is estimated that 500 or 600 dead and wounded Germans were left in this street alone.

Another incident which may be chosen from many like it was the charge of the German Guard Cavalry division upon the British Twelfth Cavalry Brigade, when the German Cavalry were thrown back with great losses and in absolute disorder. These are notable examples of what has taken place over practically the whole front during these engagements, and the Germans have been made to pay the extreme price for every forward march they they have made.

Rested and Ready.

"Since the twenty-sixth (Wednesday), apart from cavalry fighting, the British Army has not been engaged. It has rested and refitted after its exertions and glorious achievements. Reinforcements, amounting to double the losses sustained, already have joined. Every gun has been replaced and the army is now ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undiminished spirit.

France Check Germans.

To-day the news is again favorable. The British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on the right and left, have, for the time being, brought the German attack to a standstill.

"Sir John French also reports that on the twenty-eighth (Friday) the British Fifth Cavalry Brigade fought in brilliant fashion with German cavalry, in the course of which the Twelfth Light Horse and the Royal Scots Greys repulsed the enemy and secured a large number in flight.

"It must be remembered throughout that the operations in France are vast, and that we are only on one wing of the whole field of battle. That strategic positions of ourselves and our Allies are such that whereas a decisive victory for our arms in

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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Rest 13,500,000

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WITH BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES

ENGLAND AND MEXICO, AND AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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Irving P. Rexford Manager

CANADIANS AND NEW YORK HOTELS

Over a hundred Canadians, from all parts of the Dominion, registered at one New York hotel in one day in a striking tribute to the popularity it enjoys in this country.

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WALTER S. GILSON, Vice-President. WALTER GLADSTONE, Jr., Manager.

SELLS LIMITED 302 Shaftesbury Building MONTREAL

SERVIAN 50 MILES OVER FRONTIER.

Nish, Servia, August 31.—Servia War Office announced that Crown Prince Alexander has gone from Valjevo to lead troops that invaded Bosnia, after the defeat of the Austrians at Srebrenica.

"Austrians have attempted to rally several times," says the official statement, "but our determined pursuit has forced them 50 miles from the frontier. We expect to be in control of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

France probably would be fish in the enemy, a continuance of resistance by the Anglo-French armies upon such a scale as to keep in the closest grip the enemy's best troops. If prolonged, had only to the conclusion?"

STEAMSHIPS

CUNARD LINE

CANADIAN SERVICE

From	To	Days
Southampton	Montreal	Sept. 5
Aug. 26	ALASCANTIA	Sept. 10
Aug. 27	ALANDANTIA	Sept. 15
Sept. 17	ALANDANTIA	Sept. 20

Steamers call Plymouth Eastbound. Rates, Cabin Rates—Cabin (D) Eastbound Westbound, \$10.00 up. Third Class eastbound and westbound, \$18.75 up. Atlantic eastbound, \$25.00 up; westbound, \$35.00 up.

THE ROBERT REFORM CO., LIMITED.
General Agents, 20 Hospital Street, Steerage Branch, 48 St. James Street, Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine St. West.


DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

From Glasgow	To Montreal	Days
Aug. 22	LETITIA	Sept. 5
Aug. 29	CASSANDRA	Sept. 12
Sept. 12	ATHENA	Sept. 26

Passenger Rates—Cabin (D) Eastbound \$17.50 up. Westbound \$21.00 up. Third-class, eastbound and westbound, \$31.25.

THE ROBERT REFORM CO., LIMITED.
General Agents, 20 Hospital Street, Steerage Branch, 48 St. James Street, Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine St. West.



DELIGHTFUL WATER TRIPS

VALCARTIER

Steamer leaves nightly 7:00 p.m., connected at Quebec with trains direct to the Camp.

SAGUENAY RIVER

Steamer leaves Quebec Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 8:00 a.m.

Toronto Exhibition
Service Daily.

SPECIAL LOW RATES

Ticket Office—9-11 Victoria Square

HER BALLIN DID HIS BEST

Head of Big Shipping Interests Exerted All His Efforts to Maintain Peace.

London, August 31.—A page that has escaped attention in the history of the past fortnight was the effort of Her Ballin, the chief figure in German shipping and personal friend of the Kaiser, to avert war. He interrupted a cure at Kissingen and came to London on June 23 ostensibly to conduct negotiations for the acquisition of oil fields in California. In reality his visit was to consult with Lord Haldane, Sir Edward Grey and Winston L. S. Churchill. He discussed the situation with them and on his return to Germany a special messenger from Berlin was sent through the German lines with a despatch for Lord Haldane.

No one realizes more than Her Ballin the critical condition in which the German mercantile marine now is, because even with the cessation of hostilities it will be many years before it recovers its former position. He has 1,019 steamers of 4,783,044 tons gross tonnage owned by the Hamburg-American Line and Norddeutscher Lloyd being just about half of that aggregate, while no fewer than twenty-five liners were being built for them. All the German members of the staff have retained the army and Court Wagon, his representative, left London last week a broken hearted man. He is captain in an infantry regiment.

HARBOUR IS FILLED

While United States Government Contemplates Purchase of Line—New York Harbor is Lined With Vessels Waiting Cargo.

New York, August 31.—Shipping agents complained yesterday that while the Government at Washington was considering the purchase of certain steamships to move the grain crops, New York and other ports on the Atlantic were filled with vessels waiting for cargoes. Ships could not load without freight the agents contended, and if conditions did not improve several sailings would have to be cancelled.

P. A. S. Franklin, first vice-president and general manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company at 1 Broadway, said that the steamships Valerian, Berlin, Manhattan and Montreal were waiting for cargoes, and the harbor was blocked with tramp steamers that had come over to carry the grain crops to Europe. The conditions in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Savannah and Galveston were the same as in New York.

LETITIA'S GOOD PASSAGE

The Donaldson Line steamship Letitia, which came into the harbor last night with 197 passengers and a large cargo, including 21 horses and a fine passage across the Atlantic, no hostile warships being sighted. A great proportion of the passengers were Americans coming home weeks or months earlier than they had expected because of the outbreak of war.

DETAILS OF BRITISH WAR INSURANCE SCHEME ADOPTED

Scheme Not Confirmed in Any Way to Ships Bringing Cargoes to United Kingdom, But Extended to All Parts of Empire.

New York, August 31.—Details of the British shipping insurance scheme under which at least four-fifths of British shipping is now organized have been called by mail. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George, announced in the House of Commons August 4, that the Government has endorsed this scheme which was based on the recommendation of a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence, appointed to consider specially the question of insurance against war risks.

To work the scheme a state insurance office has already been opened in London.

The state office would undertake to insure cargoes in British ships insured under the scheme which started on voyages after the outbreak of war, but it was not proposed that any steps should be taken with regard to cargoes already afloat at the time when the scheme took effect. The rate of premium to be charged by the State and covering these risks was to be a flat one, irrespective of the cargo insured. The flat rate was to be capable of variation from time to time with a maximum of five guineas per cent. It was proposed to set up a special advisory board consisting chiefly of persons versed in insurance matters, together with an official element which would have executive powers to advise as to setting the rates as to ships and cargoes.

The scheme was not confined in any way to the voyages of ships bringing food supplies and raw materials to the United Kingdom. He thought it was vital that British shipping in every part of the world should be protected. A little reflection would show that in order to maintain the stream of supplies of necessities for the population of the British Isles, it might seem at first sight to matter very little whether or not a British ship could make a voyage free from New York to Buenos Ayres, but unless the ship made the voyage it would not be available to bring the food from Buenos Ayres to England. The Government therefore felt bound to endorse the conviction of the committee that there was no valid distinction to be made as to the voyage or the nature of the cargo.

The recommendations of the sub-committee relating to cargo insurance carried out in the Government's plan provide:

- That the state shall have the right to fix and vary such rates of premium within a maximum of 5 per cent and a minimum of 1 per cent.
- That the values of cargo for state insurance shall be the values agreed in the marine insurance policies covering the same cargo.
- That marine insurance policies will only be accepted by the state if issued by members of Lloyd's British insurance companies and other approved insurance companies and underwriters.
- That the state shall be prepared to insure all cargo on such vessels irrespective of nationality of the owner of such cargo except enemy cargo.
- That all claims shall be settled by the board of advisers.
- The sub-committee's recommendations in the case of hulls were:
 - That arrangements should be made with the existing clubs or mutual war risks associations that they should extend their existing standard forms of policy to cover the King's enemy risks up to the arrival of the vessels at the final port on the voyage which they are making when war breaks out or hostilities have begun, and for ten clear days after such arrival.
 - That arrangements should be made with these clubs for the issue of policies covering the King's enemy risks on vessels starting on voyages after this country is at war.
 - That the state shall reinsure 80 per cent of all these risks.
 - That no premium shall be charged by the state in respect of voyages current at the outbreak of war.
 - That for voyages begun after the outbreak of war the state shall fix the insurance premium to be charged on a voyage basis, and shall receive 10 per cent of such premium.
 - That the state shall have the right to fix and vary the premiums from time to time as may be considered necessary within a suggested maximum of 5 per cent and a minimum of 1 per cent.
 - That the club shall run the remaining 20 per cent of these risks both before and after the outbreak of war, reserving for voyages commencing after the outbreak of war 20 per cent of the premiums fixed by the state.
 - That all expenses of administration shall be borne by the clubs.
 - That the club policy shall contain warranties that no ship shall start on a voyage if ordered by the admiralty not to do so, and that the ship insured shall be deemed to be at all times fully insured for all perils covered by an ordinary Lloyd's policy.

During recent years the insurance of shipping against war risks has passed from the underwriters into the hands of mutual insurance associations or clubs of which the principle are the following: The North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association, comprising in its war risk steamers of a value of about £30,000,000; the London Group of War Risks Associations, comprising steamers of a value of about £27,000,000; the London and Liverpool War Risks Insurance Association, Ltd., comprising steamers of a value of about £25,000,000. The total steam tonnage of the United Kingdom engaged in foreign trade was valued in 1911 at £17,000,000. The majority of vessels not entered in one or other of the associations were not insured against war risks.

The risks covered by these associations cover fully the risks incident to war so long as Great Britain is neutral, but the risks covering incidents to a war in which that country is a party are strictly limited, and was ready to turn the situation over to the Federal Government, as in the case of Colorado. General Wetherpoon said that the trouble seemed to be not between the mine owners and miners, but between the unions and the I. W. W.

The Charter Market

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce)

New York, August 31.—Chartering was fairly active in the grain trade and five boats were reported closed for Montreal, Baltimore and Gulf loading to the United Kingdom and French Atlantic ports for prompt loading. There is a steady demand for additional tonnage for the same purposes. Rates have declined materially during the week, due to the abundant offerings of boats available for prompt delivery. In other of the trans-Atlantic trades the demand is limited, except for coal carriers to Mediterranean ports. For long voyage business there is a moderate demand for case oil carriers, principally to the Far East, and one exceptionally large carrier was closed for September loading. The South American market is as yet quiet, due entirely to the difficulties of exchange, but there are still several oil orders in the market. In the West India market, there are no new developments and what little demand there is comes from coal and sugar shippers.

The sail tonnage market is unchanged in all important particulars and only a limited coastwise business was reported. Off shore freights of all kinds continue scarce, while the demand for coastwise charters is but moderate.

Charters—Gulf—British steamer Atha, 21,000 quarters, from Montreal to France (Havre, Bordeaux, range), 28, 18th, prompt. British steamer Anglo Australian, 28,000 quarters from Baltimore to Gulf mouth or London, 28, 3d, option French ports 28, 3d, prompt.

British steamer Idlesleigh, 34,000 quarters, oats from Baltimore to French ports, 28, 15d, prompt.

British steamer Ardmore, 5,000 quarters, from the Gulf to French ports, 28, 3d, prompt.

British steamer Thessalia, 18,000 quarters, case, Petroleum—Norwegian steamer Greva, 26,000 cases from New York or Philadelphia, to one or two ports Philippines at about 22 cents of three ports 4 cent additional, option Hong Kong 21s, September.

Coal—British steamer Haxby, 2,352 tons, from Baltimore to Genoa, p.t., prompt.

Schooner Warren Adams, 587 tons, from Philadelphia to Charleston, p.t.

Schooner Kate B. Orden, 541 tons, from Philadelphia to Charlotte, P.E.L., \$1.60.

British schooner Georgian Hop, 43 tons, from Philadelphia to St. John, N.B., \$1.10.

Miscellaneous—British schooner Annie M. Parker, 307 tons, from Norfolk, to Demerara with staves, etc., p.t.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER

New York, August 31.—Total dividend and interest disbursements for September are estimated at \$12,000,000, as compared with \$11,000,000 last year.

Up to the present time dividends declared payable by New York City banks, trust companies and the various corporations of the United States aggregate \$6,000,000, based on a total capitalization of \$2,941,062,516.

Interest payable in September on the bonds of railroad, industrial and miscellaneous companies as well as those of cities, states and counties, in the United States, and the government debt, totals \$1,001,647.

The total of bonds of every class outstanding upon which this interest is payable in September is \$1,562,718,000.

TROUBLE IN MONTANA

Washington, August 31.—Governor Stewart, of Montana, appealed to the War Department for Federal troops to deal with the State Militia in putting down miners' riots at Butte. General Wetherpoon, Chief of Staff, discussed the question at length with Senator Walsh, of Montana, and informed him that the United States could not take a hand in the matter until it was ready to turn the situation over to the Federal Government, as in the case of Colorado. General Wetherpoon said that the trouble seemed to be not between the mine owners and miners, but between the unions and the I. W. W.

EMPLOYEES TO DONATE

Mr. H. S. Holt, President of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, has issued a circular to employees asking the donation of one day's pay to the National Patriotic Fund.

TO DOCK THURSDAY

New York, August 31.—Holland-America Line Rydam, from Rotterdam is due to dock Tuesday morning.

Paris estimates that since the beginning of fighting the Germans have lost 60,000 killed and 150,000 wounded and captured.

Shipping and Transportation

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1914.

ALMANAC

Sun rises—5:10 a.m.
Sun sets—6:46 p.m.
Full moon—August 5.
Last quarter—August 11.
New moon—August 21.
First quarter—August 27.

TIDE TABLE

Quebec
High water—4:05 a.m., 1:58 p.m.
Rise—12.9 feet a.m., 11 feet p.m.
Next highest tide on September 21. Rise 143 ft.

Weather Forecast

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Southwest and south winds; fine and quite warm to-day; showers in some localities Tuesday.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fine and a little warmer.

Lower St. Lawrence—A few scattered showers at first, but mostly fair and a little warmer.

Gulf—Fresh winds, shifting to westerly; clearing; higher temperature.

Maritime—Showers at first in Cape Breton, elsewhere fair and a little warmer.

Superior—Moderate to fresh southerly and south-westerly winds; fair and warm to-day; showers in some localities Tuesday.

Manitoba—Generally fair and cooler, but a few scattered showers.

Alberta—Generally fair and comparatively cool, but a few scattered showers.

At the invitation of the Admiralty the Management Committee of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have nominated their Secretary, Mr. T. W. Moore, as a member of the new Arbitration Court which will deal with questions concerning merchant ships arising out of the war.

The Charter Market

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce)

New York, August 31.—Chartering was fairly active in the grain trade and five boats were reported closed for Montreal, Baltimore and Gulf loading to the United Kingdom and French Atlantic ports for prompt loading. There is a steady demand for additional tonnage for the same purposes. Rates have declined materially during the week, due to the abundant offerings of boats available for prompt delivery. In other of the trans-Atlantic trades the demand is limited, except for coal carriers to Mediterranean ports. For long voyage business there is a moderate demand for case oil carriers, principally to the Far East, and one exceptionally large carrier was closed for September loading. The South American market is as yet quiet, due entirely to the difficulties of exchange, but there are still several oil orders in the market. In the West India market, there are no new developments and what little demand there is comes from coal and sugar shippers.

CITIZENS WILL HAVE TO DRINK CANAL WATER NO LONGER

Conduit After Complete Overhauling is Now as Sound as New, Says Supt. Lesage.

After being empty for four weeks while undergoing repairs, the lateral conduit was again filled with water yesterday. During last night the pumps were connected with it, and by this morning Supt. Lesage announced the regular water supply from the centre of the St. Lawrence River would be available.

According to all accounts, which Supt. Lesage fully confirms, the conduit is now as good as new. The interior repairs have been thoroughly carried out, as the work was not rushed when it was found that the sterilizing of the canal water was fully up to expectations.

As the last repairing was completed on Saturday and the man holes all lightened down, water was allowed to run in at a moderate speed all day and last evening, and before morning Supt. Lesage stated the pumps would be disconnected from the emergency intake at the canal, and attachments made to the lateral conduit, as was the case before it was emptied at the beginning of August.

While length inspected.

Every part of the conduit in its length of five miles, said Mr. Lesage, which showed any signs of weakness was gone over and strengthened. There were at times 200 men in the interior, and to enable them to work a full electric lighting system was installed. Material had to be taken in through small manholes, which were far apart, and this tended to retard the work. But there was no other way, and the repairing proceeded steadily till completed on Saturday last.

As to the section of the conduit which is alleged to have been damaged by an explosion, it was made stronger than ever by putting on a heavy exterior coating of cement. The section which gave way last December was also carefully examined on the inside, said Mr. Lesage, and though the joints needed little attention they were also strengthened. Wherever a crevice was found in the conduit it was plugged up, and in order to make sure that none was overlooked every foot of the five miles was inspected.

"We are all right now," said the superintendent of the water department. "The conduit is safe and sound from one end to the other, as we have made a good job of the repairing."

It appears there was no relaxation of the analysis of the canal water, and the reports obtained were so satisfactory that the officials of the water department declare the city will not suffer by the change of intake. And though the regular supply of water from the centre of the river is being pumped, the sterilizing will be continued, but the quantity of chloride of lime injected into the pump will be considerably less than was found necessary for the canal water.

The new 12-million gallon pump was tried for the first time on Saturday at the pumping station in Point St. Charles, and will now be ready for use, especially when a new motor being attached to the pump that broke down in the early part of the summer, and was later temporarily repaired, but without restoring its full pumping capacity. The installation of another new pump will afford the water department a sufficient margin to make the necessary alterations.

PUBLISHED FALSE NEWS REGARDING BRITISH DEFEAT

London, August 31.—Drastic means to prevent publication of false news was threatened by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons. The threat was called forth by a special article published by the British Times under an assumed date, declaring that the British army was broken by a terrific attack of the Germans and that only 500 men were left of many regiments as the British retreated.

This dispatch was passed by censor on the Continent and was also cabled through the London censor to America, but the British Government is agitated over its publication in London.

The Premier was questioned concerning it when the Commons convened and he replied: "Referring to the London Times' special article of yesterday, it may become necessary to enact drastic legislation regarding false news."

RAILROADS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO

Going September 2 and 3 \$1.00
Return Limit, September 15, 1914 \$1.25
Lv. Windsor St. 7:45 a.m. 9:45 a.m. *1.00 p.m. *1.10 p.m.

QUEBEC

Going September 1, 2, 3 \$3.50
Return Limit, September 14, 1914 \$4.50
Lv. Place Viger 7:30 a.m. *1.30 p.m. *5.00 p.m. *1.10 p.m.

THREE RIVERS

Going August 29 \$3.35
Return Limit, August 31, 1914 \$4.50
Lv. Place Viger 7:30 a.m. *1.30 p.m. *5.00 p.m. *1.10 p.m.

SHERBROOKE

September 9, 10, 11 \$3.20
Return Limit, September 14, 1914 \$4.50
Lv. Windsor St. 7:35 a.m. 11:15 p.m. 14:10 p.m. 16:35 p.m.

*Daily, † Daily ex. Sunday, 1 Sat. only.

CHICAGO EXPRESS

TORONTO-DETROIT-CHICAGO

The Canadian No. 21

Lv. MONTREAL 8:45 a.m. 10:00 a.m.
Ar. CHICAGO 7:45 a.m. 9:05 a.m.

Lake Ontario Shore Line

to Toronto

Via Belleville, Trenton, Brighton, Colborne, Port Hope, Newcastle, Bowmanville, Oshawa, Whitby, Leave Windsor St. 8:45 a.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY

Montreal-Toronto-Chicago

INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.

Canada's Train of Superior Service.

Leaves Montreal 9:00 a.m., arrives Toronto 4:30 p.m., Detroit 9:55 p.m., Chicago 8:00 a.m. daily.

IMPROVED NIGHT SERVICE.

Leaves Montreal 11:00 p.m., arrives Toronto 7:30 a.m., Detroit 1:45 p.m., Chicago 8:40 p.m. Club-Compartment Sleeping Car Montreal to Toronto daily.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO

Going September 2 and 3 \$1.00
Return Limit, September 15, 1914 \$1.25

QUEBEC

Going September 1, 2 and 3 \$4.50
Return Limit, September 14, 1914 \$4.50

SHERBROOKE

Going September 9, 10, 11 \$3.20
Return Limit, September 14, 1914 \$4.50

WILL CONTINUE CONSTRUCTION

Edmonton, Alta., August 31.—Announcement was made to-day by Norman L. Harvey, secretary to the provincial department of railways headed by Premier Sifton, that construction work will be continued on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and the Alberta and Great Waterways railroads in Northern Alberta. Fifteen hundred men and 475 teams are at work. The Canadian Central Railway is also assisting work in the Peace River country. The Alberta and Great Waterways road, which is being built by the provincial government between Edmonton and Fort McMurray, 230 miles, has completed 8 miles of grade and has laid 25 miles of steel. The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia line has completed 70 per cent of grade between Sawdye and Smoky River, 133 miles. In the line between Edmonton and Sawdye, 169 miles, in operation, J. D. McArthur, president and builder of the line, says the project is financed.

EXPOSITION NOT AFFECTED

The following announcement has been made by Mr. Chas. C. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific Exposition:—

"There have been reports that the Exposition, because of the war in Europe, would be postponed. It will not be postponed.

The Exposition will open on its schedule date—February 20th, 1915. It will be completely ready when open. It is more than ninety per cent completed to-day. Nothing will be permitted to interfere with the consummation of the plans originally laid down."

RAILWAY FARES LESS

Chicago, August 31.—Henry A. Blair says that because of a reduction in factory forces on account of the war, there is a reduction in Chicago railway traffic, and the company which has been making 7 to 10 per cent. increase in receipts the past ten years shows only 1 per cent. increase over a year ago.

BILL WOULD INCREASE PAY FOR CARRYING MAILS

Washington, August 31.—A final report of the Joint Congressional Committee on Railway Mail Pay, of which former Senator Bourne is chairman, recommends the enactment of a bill which would increase the pay of railroads for carrying mail about \$3,000,000 a year over the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

Rates recommended by the commission will yield an average of 24 1/2 cents per 6-foot car mile. This compares with an average of a little more than 18 cents per car mile for passenger service.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

New York, August 31.—United Cigar Stores of New Jersey, declared a dividend of 15 per cent. payable August 19th.

REAL ESTATE

Principal realty purchases of last week ended on Saturday, when the largest sale formally registered was the purchase of the Versailles Building, St. James Street, by the Versailles Investment Company, 3-2, 1 and 4, parcel of Montreal, with thereon known as Nos. 1126 to 1134 and No. 2355 De'Espey avenue. The \$45,000.

Another sale of the same was the purchase of the Robin from Joseph Sault, of the No. 1 of lot 1134, St. James Street, measuring 454 feet, with the buildings thereon of Mrs. Sauriol lots 173, 164, 165, 1, 258, 1187 and 1133, St. Anne ward.

Joseph H. Frowst sold to Joseph B. and M. Hochstadt, with Nos. 401 to avenue, and 557 to St. Laframboise street, paid was \$45,200.

Adolphe Charon sold to Leopold Leroux, two-thirds of lots 321-257 to 249 and 262 of Saint au Recollet, the same being 544.

Remaining deals included the sale by J. L. Patenaude, of lots 1-168 and the lot 1-167, Hochelaga, with Nos. 100 to 303, Boulevard, for \$5,000; Mrs. A. Bourgeois lots 36-389 and 390, parcel of lot 5174 square feet, with buildings containing 5174 square feet, with buildings on St. Regis, for \$5,471; J. Montaudou sold to J. L. Sauriol, parcel of Lot 5174, with buildings thereon, for \$5,500; and T. Laurin sold to J. L. Sauriol, parcel of Lot 5174, with buildings thereon, for \$5,625.

ACTION AGAINST ILLINOIS FIRE COMPANIES

Springfield, Ill., August 31.—Insurance agent Rufus M. Potts Saturday afternoon filed suits against 113 fire insurance companies in Illinois, charging that they form a gigantic combination preventing in restraint of trade, and for the purpose of price fixing insurance. This is the action promised by Superintendent Potts recently, following an investigation into conditions in the State, in which he charged that the companies lower their rates, standard their legal rate-making, and discontinue certain practices relative to their business in the State.

The companies were given thirty days answer by Governor Dymally. At that time, they petitioned for more time, and was granted to August 26th, but no answer was filed.

The defendant companies control property stock fire insurance business in this bill declares that they are members of a "Western Insurance Bureau," the purpose of which is to unlawfully fix fire insurance rates and prevent competition in that line.

PRICE ADVANCED

Chicago, August 31.—An official concern here says that the company's increased 72 per cent last week and on a consequent demand in South America for manufacturers have advanced prices 15 per cent.

New York, August 31.—Scouts American San Giovanni, arrived from Genoa with 100,000 Americans.

Real Estate

Quotations for to-day on the Montreal Exchange, Inc., were as follows:—

Aberdeen Estates	.....	100
Baldwin, Ltd.	.....	100
Beauville Land Co.	.....	100
Bleury Inv. Co.	.....	100
Caledonia Realty, Com.	.....	100
Canter Realty, Ltd.	.....	100
Central Park, Lehigh, Inc.	.....	100
Corporation Estates	.....	100
Charing Cross Co., I. P. Co.	.....	100
City Central Real Estate Com.	.....	100
City Estates	.....	100
Cote St. Luc R. & Inc. Co.	.....	100
C. C. Cottrell, Ltd., I. P. Co., P. Co.	.....	100
Credit National	.....	100
Crystal Spring Land Co.	.....	100
Dalton Realty Co., Ltd.	.....	100
Denise Land Co.	.....	100
Dorval Realities, Ltd.	.....	100
Dunsmuir Realities, Ltd.	.....	100
Eastmount Land Co.	.....	100
Fairview Land Co.	.....	100
Fort Realty	.....	100
Greater Montreal Land, Com.	.....	100
Do. Pfd.	.....	100
Highland Land Co.	.....	100
Improved Realities, Ltd., Pfd.	.....	100
Do. Com.	.....	100
K. & R. Realty Co.	.....	100
Kensmore Realty Co.	.....	100
Les Terras, Ciment, Ltd.	.....	100
Lachine Land Co.	.....	100
Eastborough Co., Ltd.	.....	100
LaSalle Dry Dock Land, Ltd.	.....	100
La Societe, Blvd. St. J. R.	.....	100
La Compagnie de Terres de l'Est.	.....	100
La Compagnie Nationale de L'Est.	.....	100
La Compagnie Montreal Est.	.....	100
La Salla Realty	.....	100
La Compagnie d'Immobilier Unif. Lt.	.....	100
La Compagnie Immobiliere du Canada	.....	100
La Compagnie Industrielle d'Immobilier, Ltd.	.....	100
La Compagnie Montreal Ouest de N. D. St. J.	.....	100
Longueuil Realty Co.	.....	100
L'Union de l'Est.	.....	100
Mountain Sites, Ltd.	.....	100
Model City Annex	.....	100
Montreal Realty Co.	.....	100
Mont. Deb. Corp. Pfd.	.....	100
Mont. Deb. Corp. Com.	.....	100
Montreal-Edmonton Western Land & Inv. Co. of Canada	.....	100
Montreal Extension Land Co.	.....	100
Montreal Land and Improvement Co.	.....	100
Montreal Factory Land	.....	100
Mont. Quebec 2nd B'n, Ltd.	.....	100

RAILROADS

DIAN PACIFIC EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
September 2 and 3. 10.00
September 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. \$1.12

QUEBEC.
September 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. \$1.12

THREE RIVERS.
August 31, 1914. \$3.35

SHERBROOKE.
September 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. \$1.12

AGAGO EXPRESS
TO-DETROIT-CHICAGO.
Canadian No. 21
8.45 a.m. 10.00 p.m.
7.45 a.m. 9.05 p.m.

Ontario Shore Line
Toronto
Brighton, Colborne, Port Hope,
Oshawa, Whitby, Leam

TICKET OFFICES:
Phone Main 1123
1500 St. Lawrence St.
1500 St. Lawrence St.

TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ACK ALL THE WAY
Toronto-Chicago
NATIONAL LIMITED.
Train of Superior Service.

Chicago 9.00 a.m., arrives Toronto 4.30 p.m.
Chicago 9.00 a.m., daily.
NIGHT SERVICE.
Chicago 11.00 p.m., arrives Toronto 7.30 a.m.
Chicago 8.40 p.m., Club-Com.
Car Montreal to Toronto daily.

EXHIBITIONS
TORONTO.
September 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. \$1.00

QUEBEC.
September 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. \$1.00

SHERBROOKE.
September 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. \$1.00

James St. cor. St. Francis Xavier
Phone Main 1195
1500 St. Lawrence St.
1500 St. Lawrence St.

INJURY CONSTRUCTION.
August 31.—Announcement was made by Mr. L. Harvey, secretary of the board of directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, that the Exposition, hereafter, would be postponed. It will be completely ready in less than ninety per cent. completion will be permitted to insure completion of the plans originally open on its schedule date. It will be completely ready in less than ninety per cent. completion will be permitted to insure completion of the plans originally

FARES LESS
Henry A. Blair says that the factors on account of reduction in Chicago railway fares which has been making 7 per cent in receipts the past ten years increase over a year ago.

FOR CARRYING MAILED.
A final report of the Joint Commission on Railway Mail Pay, of which Mr. J. B. McLaughlin is chairman, recommending a bill which would increase carrying mail about \$2,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

United Clear Stores of No. 16 per cent payable

REAL ESTATE

Outstanding property, which figured in many of the principal realty purchases of last week, was again in evidence on Saturday, when the bulk of the fifteen deals formally registered was the purchase by Jean Versailles, of Versailles Building, St. James street, from the Versailles Investment Company, Ltd., of lots 11-2, 1 and 4, parcel of Montreal, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 1126 to 1134 Laurier avenue, and No. 2155 Dal'Espey avenue. The price paid was \$145,000.

Another sale of size was the purchase by J. Eisner from Joseph Saul, of the northwest portion of lot 1151 St. Anne ward, measuring superficially 484 feet, with the buildings thereon for \$35,000, and 4 Mrs. Sauriol lots 173, 165, 166, 167, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137 and 2138, St. Anne ward, for \$69,500.

Joseph H. Frost sold to Joseph Bolet lot 14-258 and 259, Hochelaga, with Nos. 401 to 419, Plus IX avenue, and 557 to 571 Lafontaine street. The price paid was \$45,200.

Adolphe Charon sold to Leopold Lemire and others two-thirds of lots 321-257 to 260 and 261 to 269, parish of St. Paul, the same being vacant, for \$16,864.

Remaining deals included the sale by E. A. Wilson to J. L. Patenaude, of lot 15-168 and the northwest of 11-167, Hochelaga, with Nos. 100 to 208 Third avenue, Yvelin, for \$3,000; Mrs. A. Bourque sold to F. Bourque lots 36-329 and 40, parish of Montreal, containing 5175 square feet, with buildings on Cyrille St., Outremont, for \$4,771; J. Monette sold to L. Belan lot 40-81, parish of Longue Pointe, with No. 222, Roche Blave street, for \$5,500; and T. Laurie sold to J. E. Gladu lot 130-145, Cote St. Louis, with frontage to Papineau avenue, for \$5,622.

ACTION AGAINST ILLINOIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Springfield, Ill., August 31.—Insurance Superintendent Rufus M. Pettit Saturday afternoon filed anti-trust suits against 115 fire insurance companies doing business in Illinois, charging that the companies form a gigantic combination preventing competition, in restraint of trade, and for the purpose of fixing the price of fire insurance. This is the affirmative action promised by Superintendent Pettit in his report recently, following an investigation of fire insurance conditions in this State, in which he demanded that the companies lower their rates in Illinois, abandon their illegal rate-making combine, and discontinue certain practices relating to the conduct of their business in this State.

The companies were given thirty days to file their answer with Governor Danne. At the end of this time, they petitioned for more time, and an extension was granted to August 20th, but no answer was filed. The defendant companies control practically all of the stock fire insurance business in this State, and the bill declares that they are members of two confederations, one called the "Union" and the other the "Western Insurance Bureau," the purposes of which are to unlawfully fix fire insurance rates in Illinois, and prevent competition in that line.

PRICE ADVANCED.
Chicago, August 31.—An official of a large steel concern here says that the company's operations increased 75 per cent. last week and on account of increased demand in South America for steel wire, manufacturers have advanced prices \$1 a ton.

New York, August 31.—Sixtus American Line S. S. San Giovanni, arrived from Genoa with 678 passengers, all Americans.



Captain J. G. Ross, of the 5th Royal Highlanders, who is going to the front in charge of the regiment's machine gun. Two other brothers, Majors J. M. and R. B., are also going with the Canadian Contingent, the former from Vancouver and the latter from London. Captain Ross is a mining engineer by profession, being a partner in the firm of Milton Hensley & Co.

SUBSTITUTION OF SACCHARIN FOR CANE SUGAR IS DEPLORED

New York, August 31.—Following a bulletin issued recently by Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of the New York Department of Health, warning the public against the use of foodstuffs in which saccharin has been substituted for cane sugar, the Monsanto Chemical Works of St. Louis take exception to the statement in the bulletin "that the Remsen board of the (Federal) Department of Agriculture has pronounced against saccharin."

Dr. F. Queny, president of the Monsanto Works, has sent a letter to Dr. Goldwater stating that there is nothing in the Remsen board's report which justifies either Federal or State authorities or departments of health to prohibit the use of saccharin in foods and beverages; that the addition of saccharin does not in any way affect the quality or strength of the food; and that the use of saccharin in quantities is impracticable since its extreme sweetness would limit its consumption by the individual to amounts below what might prove injurious.

The letter also points out in detail that there was misapprehension on the part of the Federal authorities in signing the regulation prohibiting the use of saccharin, and that the commodity is not the "drug" some interests would like to make it.

"Saccharin has been used to sweeten food products for more than 35 years," the letter continues, "with no single case on record of having done harm, but on the contrary it has been the means of prolonging the life of many."

The letter to Dr. Goldwater concludes: "As a public official you should be unprejudiced, and, unbiased in your rulings and should not discriminate in favor of sugar, particularly when it is a well known fact that sugar is poisonous to many."

National Transit Company, to assume September 1, issuance of negotiable warrants for oil in exchange for orders on credit balances.

FIRST INSURANCE REPORT ISSUED IN SASKATCHEWAN

First Report of Provincial Superintendent Warns Public Against Doing Business With Unlicensed Companies.

The first annual report of Mr. Arthur E. Fisher, Superintendent of Insurance, was issued during the latter part of July. The publication of this report was quite eagerly awaited by insurance and other business men, as well as the general public, and the report possesses an added interest owing to the fact that it is the first compilation, relating to insurance matters in the Province of Saskatchewan exclusively, which has yet appeared.

In an introductory letter, Mr. Fisher points out that the duties of his office are threefold. "First his duty to the province by virtue of the Insurance Act; secondly, the duty to the citizens of Saskatchewan to see that their rights are respected and safeguarded; thirdly, the duty to the licensed companies and their agents to see that they have the protection which should be accorded companies and agents that comply with the intent and spirit of the law."

The steadily increasing correspondence of the branch is a sufficient indication that the public is coming more and more to appreciate the service which the Insurance Branch is able to render them. The report begins with the detailed financial statements of provincial insurance companies, which are, of course, of much interest to the insuring public. The statements of Dominion licensees are to be found in the Dominion Government's blue books. The report continues with a number of tables, of which the following is a summary, showing the amount of business written by the various companies during the year 1913:

Table with 3 columns: Class of Insurance Company, Premium Income, Losses Paid. Rows include Fire, Life, Guarantee Accident, Em-ployers' Liability, etc.

Mr. Fisher points out that the regulation of unlicensed insurance is a question that vitally concerns all insurance departments. This refers to all classes of unlicensed insurance. It is surprising that some of our citizens and good business men continue to patronize the unlicensed concerns. Their contracts are null and void under our laws, and are not enforceable in our courts. Parties placing insurance in such companies have the following conditions to contend with: First, the difficulty in case of any loss which may occur, as the policy holder is without recourse to the courts of this province to secure his rights, and of necessity must resort to the home state of any such company; secondly, the Insurance Branch, having no jurisdiction, would be unable to assist the assured in any way. The operation of the Act will tend to lessen the amount of unlicensed insurance, there being no discrimination between insurers by its terms.

During the year 1913 the branch, acting under the Fire Insurance Act of 1912, only dealt with fire insurance companies, of which there were 87 in business in the province, and also 13 hail insurance companies, but since The Saskatchewan Insurance Act came into force on February 15, 1914, the total number of companies is 101, of which 134 are provincial and 27 Dominion licensees. These consist of 83 fire insurance companies, together with 7 fraternal societies. The number of hail insurance companies dropped to 6.

It will be seen from the above figures that a very satisfactory showing is made, and there was only one class of insurance where the losses paid exceeded the premium income, namely in automobile insurance. In consequence of this a number of companies this year are only assuming first class risks on new cars.

The fire loss ratio, which is given at 52.14, may seem at first glance to be high, but it is not really so, especially when compared with that of other provinces. The Province of Alberta, for instance, had a loss ratio of 72.77. The disastrous fire at Big River, which destroyed an enormous amount of property, was alone responsible for 12 1/2 per cent. of the total premium income, and if it had not been for this fire the loss ratio would have been quite a normal one.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH IN CASE OF BETTS SHOOTING

Coroner's Inquest Finds no Blame Attached to Anyone on Account of Shooting of Young Highlander Guarding Canal.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental shooting on Saturday morning at the inquest into the death of Gordon Betts, the fifteen-year-old private of the 5th Royal Highlanders, who was shot by a comrade while doing sentry duty on the shooting range at St. Catharines. Private C. S. Taunton, from whose rifle the fatal shot was fired; Corporal Brumby, in charge of the guard at the time, and Captain J. G. Carsley, who received the report of the shooting, were the chief witnesses at the inquest.

TO ISSUE NEGOTIABLE WARRANTS.

New York, August 31.—National Transit Company has notified its patrons that beginning with September 1, it will be ready to resume issuance of negotiable warrants for Philadelphia Crude Oil in custody of its gathering system in exchange for orders on credit balances. In taking this step the company is resuming a practice that has not been in vogue for years, but was common in the early days of the oil industry. The petroleum warrant is practically a warehouse receipt. Crude petroleum, owing to European war an enormous production in United States is piling up in tremendous quantities where formerly oil of the producer found a ready market and quickly obtained the cash. It is now proposed to issue negotiable warrants to producers for their oil in amounts of one hundred, five hundred and one thousand barrels.

Washington, D.C., August 31.—The Senate will pass the Clayton Trust Bill before adjournment today and will begin voting at 4 o'clock.

FRED W. G. JOHNSON
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
Bill Board of Trade Building
Telephone: - - - Main 7822; Up 1238
Your patronage solicited.

INSURANCE MEN CONFIDENT NO PANIC AFTER BIG WAR

Times Are Really Better Than Ever Before—People Not Frightened, But Trust Reliantly on Organizations.

New York, August 31.—One of the things indicating in these days of stress and uncertainty, of moratoria, banking and trade restrictions and complications due to the European war, the obsolescence of the Stock Exchange of the world and the suspension or interruption of communication that times are really better than they were not so many years ago is the fact that it has occurred to no inexperienced or novelty-seeking insurance commissioner to demand financial statements, details of contested area liability, and the like from the domestic companies and the various foreign ones which have been welcomed and admitted to do business in the United States.

Of course nothing of this sort would be expected from the older and more experienced commissioners or from insurance departments administered with that practical breadth of view characterizing New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and many other States but it is a bit surprising that no McNeill of unsavory memory eager for the limelight and longing to harass his natural prey the insurance companies whose interests as well as those of the public he is supposed to conserve, has yet jumped to the fore with all sorts of vexatious inquiries and panic breeding requirements.

Perhaps the wise and universally commended attitude of the New York State Superintendent of Insurance, following the San Francisco catastrophe of 1906, in refusing for months, even on the behalf of the Governor himself, to ask for statements, has not been forgotten. The far-sighted heads of the New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut departments are controlling the situation, realising that the market value of almost anything here or abroad is to-day uncertain, having confidence in the underwriting conservatism of the officers and managers of the companies under their supervision, and believing as to the foreign companies, that as they have honorably and successfully weathered other wars and passed through the San Francisco and other similar disasters they could be depended on to find a way to take care of any obligation a conflagration might impose, even if their funds now here and obtainable prices were not sufficient, just as soon as communication could be established.

Therefore, to attempt to put a value on securities at this juncture or require statements of liabilities, etc., actual or contingent, might work a great and unjustifiable hardship and injury not only on the companies, but on property owners and agents as well, either because of the timidity and ignorance of many or the sensational exploitation, in which it would doubtless be the delight of some to indulge through the press or otherwise.

In this emergency threatening the general public

PERSONALS

Col. Jeffrey H. Burland, president of the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, left last night for Toronto, where a meeting of the executive of the society is being held.

At the Ritz-Carlton.—Mr. and Mrs. Caspar W. Norris, Philadelphia; Miss Lucy Weston, New York; Ernest Ryle, Kippewa; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond P. Lips, Toledo; Miss Banker, Philadelphia; Alfred J. O'Neill, Jersey City; Widner Brough, Toronto; C. A. Chandler, Cleveland; T. J. McBride and the Misses McBride, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Keaney and the Misses Keaney, Brooklyn.

At the Windsor.—W. J. Stinnett, New York; N. R. Miller, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Libby, Chicago; M. J. Burns, Seattle; H. J. Hayes, Elmira, N.Y.; F. P. McCanna, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. Allyn, Winnipeg; E. Brandt, New York; W. B. Bishop, St. John, N.B.; Mr. and Mrs. Ellet Hubbard, Jr., Boston.

At the Plaza Viger.—Mrs. F. E. Booth and Miss Booth, San Francisco; A. C. Spurr, Philadelphia; B. M. Spurr, Mountville, W. Va.; C. W. S. Dunn, Quebec; Sam. L. Sloan, Newark, N.J.; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Atwaters, New York; James D. McIntosh, Guelph; Miss M. C. Hamilton, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. H. Cassels, Toronto.

At the Queen's.—H. C. Hitchcock, Pittsburg; Knowles E. Crosby, Yarmouth; P. H. Cowherd, Vancouver; D. J. Mahoney, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. David Ryer, Brooklyn; J. M. Gullault, Quebec; L. Stephen, Toronto; W. R. Snow, Ottawa; C. W. Kirkwood, Stratford; J. S. Nichols, Philadelphia; H. Bryce and Miss Bryce, Pittsburg; William Wild, Fort Huron.

WAR RISK INSURANCE BILL PASSED.

Washington, August 31.—The War Risk Insurance Bill was passed in the House by a vote of 230 to 18. The measure passed the Senate the week before and was reported to the House without amendment. During the closing hours of the debate the House agreed to several minor amendments.

One of these reduced the proposed salary of the director of the War Risk Bureau to \$5,000 per annum. It was \$4,000 in the Senate Bill. It also inserted a provision limiting the pay in the experts on insurance to be consulted by the Government to \$15 per day and added a new section limiting the life of the Bureau to two years.

Confidence and the stability of every line of business, whether insurance, banking or what, selfish interest and any disposition to play to the gallery should be subordinated to the common good, just as party distinctions have been eliminated in the war devastated countries of Europe. Much, indeed, is due to Superintendent Kelsey for the wisdom he displayed in 1906 and the effect of his example felt to-day.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
ONE OF THE BEST COMMERCIAL CORNERS ON Notre Dame street west, near Bonaventure station, 10,300 feet, with buildings, good revenue, attractive price, very desirable for moving picture theatre, store or factory. Would take \$10,000 to \$15,000 in well located lots as part payment. P. E. Brown, 97 St. James street.

COTTAGE IN OUTREMENT—WELL LOCATED solid brick house; nine large bright rooms in splendid condition; side entrance, \$3,000 cash; balance in ten yearly payments. Severs & Co., Main 399.

KINDLING WOOD FOR THE MILLION—Kindling, \$2.25; Cut Hardwood, \$2.25; Mill Blocks, \$2.00 per load. "Molacul" for horses. J. C. McDiarmid, 402 William Street. Tel. Main 452.

OUTREMENT—Comfortable semi-detached cottage, on Bellingham avenue, close to St. Catherine Road, containing 11 rooms, modern, in first class order; price \$15,000; small cash deposit required, with easy terms; would accept good lots or flats in part payment. Room 26, 157 St. James Street, Main 1544.

BURNSIDE PLACE, 34 AND 36, CORNER MCGILL College—Two stores, in good condition, to let; immediately, at cheap prices; one at \$20, and the other at \$30. Apply East 1293.

DORCHESTER WEST—TO LET STORE AND OFFICES on second and third stories, of new building; near completion; No. 266 Dorchester street, opposite Fraser Library. Apply A. Bovin, 245 Mackay Street.

MANUFACTURING PLATS, WAREHOUSES AND garages, all heated, to let; in several localities. Will divide to suit tenant. Very advantageous. Apply 269 St. Denis. East 931.

PHILLIPS SQUARE, NO. 23 (NEAR COR. St. Catherine)—Basement for Barber Shop; plumbing all done; heated; no taxes; immediate occupancy, \$40.00 per month. Jas. H. Maher, 724 Transportation Building. Phone Main 2510.

SHERBROOKE STREET WEST, 512—BUTCHER'S store to let; first class opening for butcher. Phone Westmount 3924.

WANTED.—BUSINESS MAN WHO WOULD LIKE nice furnished room with home comforts, use of living room, telephone, electric light, etc.; good location; rates reasonable; private family. Phone UP 6560, or write Box L. 63, Journal of Commerce, city.

WANTED, GORDON PRESS FEEDER—A GOOD smart young boy who desires a permanent position, with an opportunity to learn the printing business preferred. Apply, stating age, experience and so forth to Box 360, or in person to the Industrial and Educational Press Co., Ltd., 600 Reid Building, St. Alexander Street, City.

FIRE INSURANCE INSPECTOR: ENERGETIC Young Man, Canadian, several years' experience; good record; well known in Ontario and Quebec. Controls about \$10,000 premium at tariff rates. Desires position either with good Company or with firm of General Brokers, tariff or independent, where he could assist in building up business; expert, intelligent application either on salary or commission. Box A, Journal of Commerce, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT TO TAKE CHARGE OF office, experienced. Apply by letter The Brodeur Co., Limited, 86 St. E. after St.

SUMMER BOARD—Fairmount House has a few vacancies; good rooms and board, plenty of shade, convenient to Post Office and Lake; young ladies and gentlemen preferred. Apply Mrs. M. McClay, Bondville, P. Que.

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE HAY MARKET STABLES, CORNER OF Ottawa and Nazareth Streets, one block south of the Hay Market, has been remodelled and rebuilt into one of the finest Sales and Commission Stables in the city. Large and roomy stabling for one hundred horses and one of the best sales yards in the city to show horses. Also large offices and waiting rooms. Will open for business Monday, August 24th, with large stock of choice selected horses, suitable for all purposes. We will hold regular auction sales every Monday and Thursday. Private sales at all times. T. W. Foster & Co., Proprietors, 68 to 74 Ottawa street. Telephone Main 720. Mr. Tom W. Foster, who officiated as King's auctioneer for the late Boer war horses, and also has officiated in Cincinnati, Chicago, Lexington, St. Louis and New York. Auctioneer, Montreal's greatest horse auctioneer.

WANTED.—Business Men who would like a real treat in the heart of the Laurentians to come to the Gray Rocks Inn at Ste. Justine. Fine hotel overlooking Lac-Oulmet; running water in the house; own gas plant, free boats, excellent bathing, cuisine unequalled in the Laurentians. Write or phone for rates. Good accommodation at \$3. American plan. Hunting and fishing guides supplied. G. E. Wheeler, proprietor, Ste. Justine Station, Que.

WOOD, COAL, WHEAT AND GRAIN business for sale; established 18 years; good business place in centre of city. Lease to run three years; yet bargain. Reason for selling, owner leaving city; no reasonable offer will be refused. Apply 138 Dorlon. Phone East 3164.

Real Estate and Trust Companies

Table listing various real estate and trust companies with columns for Bid., Asked, and other financial details. Includes companies like Aberton Estate, Beldin, Ltd., Bellevue Land Co., etc.

Journal of Commerce

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MONTREAL, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1914.

The Anniversary of Sedan

It is to be hoped that no such catastrophe will befall the Allies as befell the French forty-four years ago today, when they were crushed at Sedan and the Emperor Napoleon III. handed his sword to Bismarck.

Provisions as Contraband

In the Jonge Margaretha case, cheese sent by an Amsterdam merchant to Brest, where part of the French fleet was stationed, was held to be contraband.

Our Growing Neighbor on The North

Under the above title there recently appeared an article in "The Nation's Business," a publication issued under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

he possessed a young and virile nation as a northern neighbor. During recent years, the trade between Canada and the United States has increased at a phenomenal rate.

The publication of such facts and figures relating to Canada and the scattering of them broadcast throughout the United States will undoubtedly do much to further trade and commerce between the two nations.

The Finances of the Province

For the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1914, the Province of Quebec showed a revenue of slightly in excess of \$9,000,000, or to be exact, \$9,000,376.

WAR STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Table with columns: Country, Peace, War, Reserves, Total. Rows include Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, England, Japan.

THE RURAL SCHOOL.

Among many reasons for leaving the farm education is by no means the least. There may be a romantic suggestion in the little red or white school-house beside the country road.

A MODEL BATTLE PRAYER.

The old Prince of Anhalt, field marshal of Frederick the Great, having been ordered to bring his army to a junction with Frederick's, found himself confronted by a superior body of the enemy through which he must cut a way.

WHILE TRYING.

If I must fall to be of worth. If I a losing race must run. If I must fall into the earth. With not a deed of value done.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

"What name are you calling?" asked the telephone girl over the wire. "McCohen," the customer answered.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The lengthening shadows of war have already cast a gloom over some \$300,000,000 of American capital.

THE WORLD'S CABLES.

Table with columns: Country, Miles. Rows include British, American, French, German, Danish, Japanese.

NO HUMILIATION FOR BELGIUM.

There can be no humiliation for Belgium. Germans might dance on her grave, but they would still be kept busy for 500 years explaining their violation of Belgian neutrality.

NEVERTHELESS.

He heard the fife at the end of the street, He heard the marching of thousands of feet; The rush and the murmur, the beat of the drum, The golden strange delirium;

WATERWAYS OF FRANCE.

With the object of mitigating the floods on the River Seine and improving communication between Paris and the industrial districts of the Nord and the Pas de Calais, a plan has been under consideration for the Canal de la Sambre.

THE INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

For the speculator of large or small means we have no advice. Those whom we would address are the people who, when they buy securities at all, pay for them in full and keep them, if not for a life time, at least for some years.

THE CAUSE OF WAR.

To understand this war you may forget all about Hohenzollern and Hapsburg, Slav and Teuton, Serbia and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

THE DREAMS THAT DIE.

What is it to an empire that Hans and Gretchen's little dream is blasted, that John and Joan will never have the little cottage in the English meadows, that Jean will never take Jenne and her little dowry of spotless linen to their home?

WORLD'S SYMPATHY WITH BELGIUM.

Germany ought not to forget that Belgium was the world's sympathy and admiration, and that any wanton acts against the Belgians will make it harder to win sympathy for the German cause.

WAR'S TRAGEDY.

Paris—One of the most tragic events from the French viewpoint of the big battle around Charleroi was the death of Xavier de Castelain, 29-year-old son of Gen. Castelain, who is one of the royalist leaders.

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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 \$1,998,968.40.

THE Royal Bank of Canada. Incorporated 1869. Capital Authorized \$25,000,000. Capital Paid up \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds \$13,500,000. Total Assets \$180,000,000.

THE CAUSE OF WAR. There was a situation in Europe which could issue only in war or disarmament, and efforts in the latter direction were unavailing.

WAR'S TRAGEDY. Paris—One of the most tragic events from the French viewpoint of the big battle around Charleroi was the death of Xavier de Castelain, 29-year-old son of Gen. Castelain, who is one of the royalist leaders.

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CAPITALISTS TAKE CONCERTED SCARS following North Debacle Now Are Almost Forgotten SOME WAR TIME Relations None Too Close. It is no secret, I believe, that public opinion is being generated by the Bureau of War Information.

CAPITALISTS TAKING CONCERTED ACTION

Scars following Northern Pacific Debacle Now Are Almost Entirely Forgotten

SOME WAR TIME BENEFITS

Certain Industries in the United States Have Been Quickened—Brokers Are Making the Best of a Move For Encouraging Situation.

New York, August 31.—I understand that the reopening of the Stock Exchange is nearer than is generally supposed—that within a few weeks (not months as many apprehend) resumption of business on some sort of a restricted basis will have taken place.

Relations None Too Cordial. It is no secret, I believe, that prior to the great financial crisis generated by the European conflagration relations between Wall Street's leaders of finance were none too cordial.

Our great bankers have passed round the loving cup since that momentous occasion thirteen years ago. "Ill-feeling," however, has passed. Now all are affiliating. War apparently has done what time failed to do.

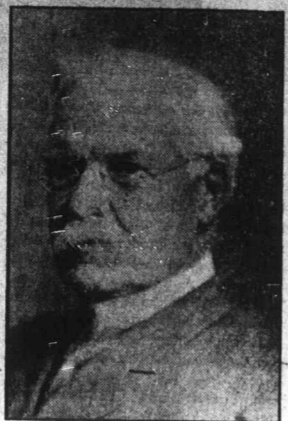
It has brought the big capitalistic interests together in a concerted effort to mend things for the time being, anyway, the scars of 1901 are forgotten. The numerous meetings lately at the Morgan banking house mark significantly the change.

"I am not one of the optimists," a banker of international repute remarked, "who believe there is any good in war. No doubt we in this country will be benefited ultimately and perhaps substantially.

Money Not Yet Vital. Will need of money stop or shorten the war? The financiers are not sure. Some of them figure that so far as the money question is concerned fighting could continue at least for a year before it would become pressing and perhaps a year and a half before becoming vital.

A New York merchant of large wealth and well-known in Wall street for thirty years is as spry and ambitious at 71 as the average man is at 50. Somebody asked him "how he did it." "Well," he explained, "I work mighty hard."

Advance in Freight Rates. There is not much basis, I hear, for the stories that the Interstate Commerce Commissioners have experienced a change of heart and are for an advance in freight rates to part of the plans to relieve existing conditions in the business world.



MR. JAMES MORGAN, President of Henry Morgan and Co., who have given \$1,000 to the Patriotic Fund.

TREMENDOUS DECLINE IN MONTREAL'S BANK CLEARINGS

The paralyzing effect of the war on general trade is again strikingly evidenced in the report of Montreal's bank clearings for the month of August.

Table with columns: Month, Clearings (\$), and Change from previous month. Data for August 1914, 1913, and 1912.

MARITIME PROVINCE SECURITIES

Table of securities with columns: Name, Asked, and Bid. Includes items like Acadia Sugar, Do. ordinary, etc.

BOSTON AND MAINE

Boston, August 31.—The following official announcement is made: "In reply to inquiries as to the appointment of a receiver for the Boston and Maine Railroad, President Husted stated that he had no knowledge of any such intention."

BURY BRANCH OPEN

The Merchants Bank of Canada has not closed its branch at Bury, Que., as reported. This was an error on the part of the Bank Directory of Canada.

President Wilson, it is said, is strongly for fairer treatment of the carriers. The President's prediction of an industrial boom has been upset by the war but he is still hoping that it will be verified before 1915.

SAWYER-MASSEY PASS DIVIDEND

Directors of the Sawyer-Massey Company have passed the preferred stock dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, due on September 1. The reason given is the necessity of husbanding the company's resources in the present disturbed conditions.

RELIEVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

Objection to Gold Exports Appears Well Founded For More Than One Reason

OUTLINE OF SCHEME

Should the Moratorium Be Withdrawn a Great Many Bankers May Find it Impossible to Cover Their Requirements.

New York, August 31.—A suggestion to relieve the stress in the foreign exchange market has been submitted to the Barron Financial News Service.

Extension at Maturity. The Bank of England apparently would be prepared to accommodate acceptors of such bills now in their possession by permitting an extension at maturity on basis of 2 per cent. interest above prevailing bank rate.

Berlin, August 31.—Via Amsterdam.—"Both in the east and west our troops are victorious," says an official statement issued at the War Office.

SEIZURE OF APIA PLEASURES U. S.

Washington, August 31.—Seizure of Apia by the English has lifted a load off the minds of American diplomatists. It was admitted at the State Department.

DIVIDEND AND INTEREST DISBURSEMENTS

New York, August 31.—The Journal of Commerce estimates September 1st dividend and interest disbursements as \$112,367,188, comparing with \$120,381,409 in September a year ago, or a decrease of \$8,014,221.

SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH

(Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on THURSDAY, the TENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

Sheriff's Office, Montreal, 24th August, 1914.

BROKERS MUST PROVIDE STATEMENT OF LOANS

London Stock Exchange Committee Requires Information For Clearing House Settlement Department.

London, August 31.—The Stock Exchange Committee announces that all members must make a return by September 4th of the total amount owing by them on loans to clearing houses and other banks, institutions, firms or individuals for exclusive information of the clearing house settlement department.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

New York, August 31.—It is difficult to detect any change in the foreign exchange situation. In the early trading bankers thought they noticed an easier tendency when demand sterling sold at 5.05 1/2 and cables at 5.06 1/2, but these quotations proved only temporary.

ITALY, TURKEY AND GREECE ON THE EVE OF WARFARE

Paris, August 31.—If Turkey declares war against Greece, Italy will declare war against Turkey, is the assertion made by the Temps to-day. This newspaper usually speaks with official inspiration.

BERLIN CLAIMS VICTORIES

Berlin, August 31.—Via Amsterdam.—"Both in the east and west our troops are victorious," says an official statement issued at the War Office.

TOBACCO PRICES ARE NOW RULING LOWER

England, of all Nations at War, Uses Largest Quantity of American Output of Weed

MANUFACTURERS' AT SEA

Question of United States Government Tax Looms Before Manufacturers—Cuban Plants Closed by Loss of Trade in Europe.

New York, August 31.—The tobacco marketing season has started in the Carolinas and will last until April. Opening prices rule 30 p.c. below those of a year ago, at which time extraordinary conditions prevailed.

Cuban Plants Closed. France takes but little tobacco from the United States and Germany comparatively little. The latter's needs run chiefly to cigarette and smoking tobacco.

Started an Agitation. The various amounts collected during that period were as follows:

Table with columns: Item, Amount. Includes Tobacco (\$59,709,103), Snuff (\$426,976), Cigars (\$450,886), Cigarettes (\$3,919,600).

DULUTH-SUPERIOR

Table with columns: Week, Inc., P.c. August earnings of the Duluth-Superior Traction for August to date, compares as follows:

NIPISSING'S EARNINGS

Nipissing Mines Company net earnings in July amounted to \$131,847.

Wanted:

A Message from Canadian Manufacturers

There never was a time in the history of Canada when the people of Canada needed so badly a message from the manufacturers of Canada.

The factories of Canada's foes are closed to the need of her people. The factories of Canada's allies are forced temporarily to desist from shipping Canada-wards.

These facts are known to the people of Canada, but many of them do not know that Canadian manufacturers are now making many of the articles that have been imported from Europe, and that many Canadian manufacturers will shortly be manufacturing in Canada many other articles that have not been made in this country heretofore.

There is here an opportunity for the manufacturers of Canada to render a real service to the people of Canada and in the rendering of that service to greatly benefit themselves.

Let the manufacturers of Canada use the newspapers at this time more than ever to tell the people of Canada that they are in a position to supply most of the things that have been imported from Europe and that they are equipping their factories to supply more of these things.

The eyes of the people of Canada are looking toward the manufacturers of Canada, waiting their message of reassurance and of ability to serve. The newspapers of Canada are at the service of the manufacturers of Canada to carry their message to the Canadian people.

CANADA EXPANDS IN PRODUCTION OF STEEL

In 1913 Output of Ingots and Castings Was Largest in History of Dominion

TEN YEARS RECORD

Sixteen Works Were Engaged in the Manufacture of Ingots or Castings Last Year as Compared With Fourteen in the Preceding Year.

Production of all kinds of steel ingots and castings in Canada in 1913 amounted to 1,042,503 gross tons, an increase of 188,472 tons above 1912, according to the report issued by the American Iron & Steel Institute. Of the 1913 production, 1,006,149 tons were ingots and 36,354 tons were direct steel castings, being respective increases above 1912 of 185,357 and 4,115 tons.

Table showing production of steel ingots and castings in Canada from 1904 to 1913. Columns: Year, Ingots (gross tons), Castings (gross tons).

In 1913 there were sixteen steel works engaged in the manufacture of ingots or castings, compared with fourteen in 1912. There were four idle works in 1913, compared with three in 1912. In regard to processes, the production of Bessemer steel ingots and castings in 1913 was 273,391 tons, an increase of 65,822 above 1912.

The production of all kinds of finished rolled iron and steel in 1913 amounted to 967,097 tons, an increase of 108,873 tons, and also was the largest in the Dominion's history.

Finished iron and steel.

Table showing production of finished iron and steel in Canada from 1904 to 1913. Columns: Year, Iron (gross tons), Steel (gross tons).

In 1913 there were twenty-one works engaged in rolling, finished forms of iron and steel, and also the same number, in the previous year. There were five idle rolling mills and steel works in 1913, compared with four, in 1912.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK IS ESTABLISHED IN LONDON

New York, August 31.—A. Wunnenberg, representative of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, has received a circular stating that permission was granted to the bank by the British government to carry on banking business in the United Kingdom subject to the following limitations:

- 1. That the permission shall extend only to the completion of the transactions of a banking character entered into before the 13th day of August, 1914, and that no new transaction of any kind save such as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of the completion of the first mentioned transactions shall be entered into by or on behalf of the British branches of the bank.

BOSTON CONDENSED MILK

Involuntary Petition in Bankruptcy Pending—Total Indebtedness \$225,000.

Boston, August 31.—By agreement of parties in interest, Referee Darling in the United States Bankruptcy Court has appointed A. Ingraham Bicknell, Charles F. Curtis and George L. Wilson, co-receivers for the Boston Condensed Milk Company.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy is pending against the company filed by Ammidon & Bicknell for Vermont creditors. A proceeding for the appointment of a receiver is pending before Judge Jenney in the equity session of the Superior Court, but that will be abandoned.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ADDS CONSIDERABLE TO ITS DEBT

Expenditure for Year Ending June 30 in Excess of Revenue, by Over \$3,000,000, According to Annual Statement Just Issued.

The preliminary statement of the revenue and expenditure of the province of Quebec for the year ending with June 30 last has been issued. The ordinary revenue was \$9,000,376 and the ordinary expenditure raised the total to \$12,760,746, necessitating a considerable addition to the debt of the province. The figures are:

Table showing receipts and expenditure of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1914. Columns: Category, Amount.

The prevailing business depression has not yet affected the territory served by the Lehigh Valley Transit Company's lines, judging from the July report given out Saturday.

Public debt. Legislation. Civil government. Administration of justice. Judges of Sessions of the Peace, etc.

HUGE POTASH DEPOSITS FOUND NEAR BARCELONA

Already Engineers Have Proved up Deposits Containing Over 200,000,000 Tons of the Highest Grade.

Boston, August 31.—It is probable that the world is about to shake itself free from the burdensome domination of the German Kali Syndicate.

Potash in immense quantities has been discovered only recently in Spain and already French and Spanish engineers have proved up deposits in the vicinity of Barcelona containing over 200,000,000 tons of the highest grade potash salts the world has yet discovered.

These discoveries mean everything to America. They are of incalculable value to the fertilizer companies, but they also mean much to the woolen industry.

It is understood that one of the largest fertilizer companies of the United States has already secured valuable concessions in these Spanish deposits and will begin development work in the near future.

If matters are pushed, there is no reason why some potash could not come out of Spain in a year. It would probably be two years before large quantities could come forward in a commercial way.

These Spanish deposits outcrop in certain cases, something which rarely happens in Germany. Some of the German mines run down 1,500 to 2,000 feet and the shafts through which operations are conducted are enormously expensive to construct owing to the necessity of keeping all water seepage out of the mine.

It is good opinion that potash from Spanish sources can be secured at less than half what it has been costing in Germany.

POPE RECEIVERS REPORT

Since They Took Charge 2,062 Motor-cycles and 40,602 Bicycles Were Sold.

Boston, August 31.—According to the first report of the receivers for the Pope Manufacturing Company filed in the United States District Court claims aggregating \$2,792,777 have been filed against the company.

The receivers report that since taking charge on November 12 that 2,062 motor-cycles and 40,602 bicycles were sold. Recommendation is made by them of the sale of the Westfield plant at public auction.

BANKING SITUATION IMPROVES.

Chicago, August 31.—According to bankers the situation in Chicago has greatly improved during the past few days and withdrawals from savings are now more than offset by deposits.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

Meriden, Conn., August 31.—The International Silver Company has declared its regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent dividend on the preferred stock, payable October 1st.

NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

Gross earnings of the Republic Railway and Light Company for July, 1914, were \$25,544, a decrease of \$5,351, or 2.07 per cent, as compared with July, 1913.

The Detroit Edison Company reports gross earnings for July of \$465,119, an increase of \$66,178, or 16.5 per cent. Operating expenses increased 21.5 per cent, and net earnings were \$169,794, a gain of 21 per cent.

The Lehigh Valley Transit Company is now in position to get the greatest possible benefit from heavy improvement appropriations of the last five years, and that President Fehr has his operating expense accounts under stong control.

The prevailing business depression has not yet affected the territory served by the Lehigh Valley Transit Company's lines, judging from the July report given out Saturday.

ANTIMONY MINES REOPEN

European War Has Given Price of the Metal a Great Boost—The Company Capitalized at \$250,000.

Frederickton, August 31.—It is possible that the antimony mines at Lake George, York County, N. B., which were closed down four years ago, may be reopened in the near future.

The European war has given the price of antimony a great boost, and the stockholders believe that the time is opportune to resume operations.

When the mine was in operation before the production had to be hauled twelve miles to railway station for shipment, but the St. John Valley Railway, now approaching completion, runs within four miles of the property, which will be a decided advantage from a shipping standpoint.

The antimony deposits at Lake George are said to be the richest in Canada. They are the property of the Canadian Antimony Company, Limited, a concern incorporated by act of the New Brunswick Legislature.

and given most liberal concessions, one of which is exemption from the payment of royalty. The company is capitalized at \$250,000, but only about \$75,000 of stock was issued.

There is a mortgage of about \$3,500 standing by the company, and the buildings are in a good state of repair. The mine is now flooded by water, but experts say that it could be pumped out at a cost of less than \$1,000.

When the mine closed down four years ago antimony was selling at five cents per pound. To-day it is quoted around twenty cents, at which price it could be mined at Lake George at a handsome profit.

The stock of the company is largely held by New Brunswick people.

Negotiations for the purchase of the capital stock of the Frederickton Gaslight Company, which have been going on for some time, have been successful.

The par value of the stock is fifty dollars per share, but the purchase price will be in the vicinity of one hundred dollars. A majority of the stockholders agreed to the terms offered at a meeting held last week.

The name of the new owners has not yet been made public. Negotiations were carried on through a trust company. The company has for years enjoyed a monopoly of commercial lighting in the city.

INSPECT UTILITIES' BOOKS

Indianapolis, August 31.—The Indiana Public Service Commission has called on the Merchants' Heat & Light Company and the Indianapolis Light & Heat Company to throw their books wide open.

It has ordered its auditors to get into the records of the two companies and to make separate records of every consumer in the city—7,000 consumers of the Merchants' and 3,000 consumers of the Indianapolis—giving the rate paid, the average consumption, the connected load and the maximum demand, and other vital contract and service conditions.

The record will be turned to the commission all the differences in charges made for current and will lay bare the exact situation. It will also determine the consumers' demands on the companies. This survey will be used as the basis for final rate adjudications for light and power rates.

DEARTH IN DYES THREATEN TO CLOSE U.S. TEXTILE MILLS

German Supplies Cut Off and Americans Fear to Build Plants Because of Absence of Protective Tariff.

New York, August 31.—Dearth of dyes threatens the closing of many textile mills in this country within the next sixty days unless the foreign supply is resumed or arrangements are made for the manufacture of dyes in the United States on an adequate scale.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company is preparing plans for a \$2,000,000 addition to its plant in Buffalo, and the steps which it will take in that direction depend largely upon what it hears from consumers.

The present tariff enables the Germans to undersell the American manufacturers in many varieties of dyes. Manufacturing chemists of Germany make certain synthetic dyes and pharmaceuticals under patents and trademarks from which they derive a large profit, which more than makes up for the low prices at which they have been selling dyes derived from the same base—coal tar.

A veritable famine in dyes is imminent, according to Herman A. Metz, well known importer of chemicals, in an interview in the current number of the American Druggist.

"It is only a question of sixty days," declares Mr. Metz, "unless we get dyes from the plants of Germany, when one-half of the cotton, wool and silk mills of this country will be shut down, and that means that half a million persons in these industries alone, without considering those in the clothing and other trades dependent upon them."

Inquiries in the cotton trade sustained Mr. Metz's view. Few of the mills have any large amount on hand.

The air is full of projects for the starting of dye factories, but one of the chief obstacles lies in the tariff, the question being what will the consumer do when the German manufacturer is able again to get into the market?

A. D. Julliard, of A. D. Julliard & Co., commission merchants, has issued a circular as chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Protective Tariff League, asking for information as to any articles of use in agriculture, manufacturing or mining for which the United States is dependent upon any foreign country.

"We shall take up every article thus reported," says the circular, "investigate the possibility of successful production and urge upon Americans the desirability of such changes in our existing tariff system as shall create new industries."

L. F. Stone, the president of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, of No. 100 William street, estimated that the dyes used in this country July eighty per cent, were made in Germany. Coal tar, from which the aniline dyes are derived, is obtained as a waste product in the market of gas both in England and Germany. This gas process is not used in this country.

Mr. Stone said that his company would be able to furnish aniline dyes comprising acid colors for wool and silk, direct dyeing colors for cotton and basic colors for leather and paper irrespective of conditions on the Continent.

"We are preparing," he said, "to manufacture for ourselves the raw materials from which these colors are derived."

The plant of the company was established in 1880, and has been able, successfully to compete with Europe in the manufacture of some colors.

The solution of the difficulty as proposed by Mr. Metz, is the importation of the German products by way of Holland.

REGULAR PAYMENTS ON STEEL COMMON

Street Discussing Whether it Will be Possible for U. S. Corporation to Maintain Dividend

EFFECT OF WAR CONDITIONS

In the First Half of the Year There Was a Deficit of \$11,000,000, and the Prospects are For a Still Further Deficiency in the Third Quarter.

New York, August 31.—In the first half of the current year the United States Steel Corporation, after regular dividends, reported a deficit of more than \$11,000,000. This and disturbed international conditions have given rise to considerable discussion as to the possible action of the board at the quarterly meeting in October.

It is stated that the question of dividends has not been discussed, as two months will elapse before the board will be called upon to consider the question. Chairman E. H. Gary is in France, and would have returned home the latter part of next month if war had not broken out. It is probable that he will return much earlier than originally planned.

For the current quarter the Steel Corporation is expected to make as good, if not a better, showing than in the second quarter, but it can hardly show a surplus if the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent is deducted. It is said to assume that in the event of the payment of the regular dividend there will be a deficit for the first three quarters of the year of close to \$15,000,000, and on a guess, nearly \$20,000,000 for the year. In view of this possible deficit, and the war in Europe, the question of maintaining the regular dividend on the common stock will be given serious consideration.

Well Supplied With Cash. The Steel Corporation is well supplied with cash, its holdings running close to \$60,000,000. Its balance to the credit of various funds amounts to nearly \$100,000,000. But in periods of strained money conditions the policy of the management has always been to conserve resources. Definite decision as to dividends is not likely to be taken until Judge Gary returns from Europe.

The chairman has always advised extreme caution in the matter of dividend payments. The Steel business started out well in the early part of July. The volume of business was fairly large and prices were a shade better. Indications were that the last half of the year would make a much better showing than the first half, and that regular dividends could be maintained if there were prospects of a permanent improvement.

For the past year the attitude of Judge Gary has been conservative. At no time in his public utterance has he given any sign of optimism. He has been hopeful. In an address to the heads of the subsidiary companies of the corporation he advised caution and directed the constituents to conserve their resources.

Increase in Dividend. When Steel common was placed upon a 5 per cent basis five years ago, Judge Gary was in Europe. He was advised by cable of the contemplated action of the board and gave his consent. It is understood, however, that while he approved of the action of the board he expressed the belief that at least another year's increase before any action looking toward an increase in the dividend was taken.

The United States Steel Corporation has earned its preferred dividend by a wide margin ever since its organization. From organization to December 31 last the surplus before dividends averaged approximately 20 per cent, annually on the preferred. From this it would appear that the ability of the corporation to maintain the 7 per cent, on the preferred need not be questioned.

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CASH HOLDINGS OF FIVE BIG EUROPEAN BANKS

Statement for First of Each Month Since April, The Bank of England Weekly Report Since the Outbreak of the War.

In the following tables are given the cash holdings of the five great European central banks at about the beginning of each month since April last, with comparisons with the corresponding dates of 1913 and 1912. In the case of the Bank of England the weekly holdings since the outbreak of the war are also given:

Table showing cash holdings of the Bank of England (Gold) for 1914, 1913, and 1912. Columns: Date, 1914, 1913, 1912.

Table showing cash holdings of the Bank of France (Gold and Silver) for 1914, 1913, and 1912. Columns: Date, 1914, 1913, 1912.

Table showing cash holdings of the Bank of Germany (Gold and Silver) for 1914, 1913, and 1912. Columns: Date, 1914, 1913, 1912.

Table showing cash holdings of the Bank of Austria-Hungary (Gold and Silver) for 1914, 1913, and 1912. Columns: Date, 1914, 1913, 1912.

Table showing cash holdings of the Bank of Russia (Gold Actually Held) for 1914, 1913, and 1912. Columns: Date, 1914, 1913, 1912.

SEND SEPARATE SLIPS. New York, August 31.—The Stock Exchange has issued the following statement: "In sending buying or selling orders for securities to the clearing house members are requested to send separate slips, such as are used on the floor for each order in each stock or bond beginning August 31st, 1914."

HEAVY DEMAND FOR FOODSTUFFS

Tinned Goods are Meeting Enquiry and Many Varieties are Included

SUGAR IS STRONG

Demand From Britain for Letter A Flour Demand from all Europe Great that Millers are Unable to Present.

(Exclusive leased wire to Journal New York, August 31.—The foreign foodstuffs is steadily expanding. The tinners are receiving a heavy demand from all of the European nations. The tinners are unable to meet it, imposed by the war are still apparent of the trade and dealers say they are to prevent undue inflation of prices.

Many Lines Disposed. In the past week, local grocery has posed of substantial lines of foreign and they still have moderate supplies, however, seeking to prevent rapid increase of the very uncertain shipping. In tea and coffee the situation shows changes from the conditions of the prices of the former have been well stocked are light and assortments poor. Contract and negotiations are still in progress. Foreign supplies are meagre and a resumption of the movement of desirable grades of Santos are firms having the better grades are prices. In rice and spices trades the situation is dominated by the foreign conditions. Demand for rice has further lowered prices from primary ports are delay in ability of the mills to make profit. There is a good grinding demand for apices. Foreign supplies are meagre and a resumption of the movement of desirable grades of Santos are firms having the better grades are prices.

Business of dried and green fruits small proportion. Buyers appearing for oranges are in light request. Demand on late sales are at concession of the previous week. Buying of somewhat livelier, stimulated by report of a short crop. However, will be off-set by a probable material export movement. Canned tomato developed a somewhat easier tone of advance. Advices from Maryland region continue unfavorable. The pack promising to the fact that the seasons to estimates is one half of that of last year.

COTTON CONDITION BY STATES

Table showing cotton condition by states for 1914 and 1913. Columns: State, 1914, 1913.

NAVAL STORE MARKET. New York, August 31.—The naval continues a waiting affair. The quota spirits is unchanged at 42 1/2 cents. Jobbing inquiries, but there is little manufacturing, who are not operating, at the basis of \$6.50 for kiln burned. Pitch is nominally reported at \$4. Beams are dull. Rosin are devoid of feature, ally repeated with a held to mouth. Demand for good strain is high at \$3.75.

Savannah, August 31.—Turpentine sales, receipts 560; shipments 111; stock 1,100.

The Textile Canadian

Each Issue Contains Many Valuable Technical and Practical Articles on Manufacture of Textile

Also Trade News Affecting the Industry on the Domestic

A GUIDE FOR THE MANUFACTURER

The Industrial

PAYMENTS FEEL COMMON

Whether it will be U. S. Corporation maintain dividend

WAR CONDITIONS

The Year There Was a Deficit of Prospects for A Still in the Third Quarter.

In the first half of the year the Steel Corporation, after reported a deficit of more than \$1,000,000, and a considerable discussion as to the board at the quarterly

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FIVE EUROPEAN BANKS Each Month Since April— Weekly Report Since of the War.

are given the cash hold- ing central banks at each month since April last, the corresponding dates of e of the Bank of England the outbreak of the war

land (Gold) 1913. 1914.

\$207,780,000	\$207,755,000
203,470,000	203,585,000
206,348,495	204,390,360
196,067,170	198,459,155
196,423,300	208,511,135
185,237,200	202,310,250
188,002,935	202,427,270
188,536,090	198,253,575
181,519,895	179,987,195
Gold and Silver.	
\$797,920,000	\$817,695,000
794,115,000	815,805,000
786,210,000	811,855,000
789,210,000	811,855,000
771,195,000	806,775,000
(Gold and Silver.)	
\$363,435,000	\$332,340,000
340,575,000	306,820,000
329,530,000	312,695,000
313,375,000	307,895,000
301,855,000	287,860,000
y (Gold and Silver.)	
\$294,785,000	\$326,734,000
293,953,000	306,427,000
293,586,000	313,405,000
292,205,000	314,405,000
290,909,000	314,429,000
Actually Held.	
\$712,935,000	\$654,690,000
705,760,000	650,980,000
696,810,000	644,120,000
684,225,000	639,905,000
679,965,000	629,240,000

SLIPS. Stock Exchange has in- T. In sending, buying to the clearing house, and separate slips, such as for each stock at 1914."

HEAVY DEMAND FOR FOODSTUFFS NOW ON

Tinned Goods are Meeting with Strong Enquiry and Many Varieties Are Included

SUGAR IS STRONGER

Demand From Britain for Letter Article is Active—Flour Demand from all European Nations so Great that Millers are Unable to Meet it at Present.

(Exclusive leased wire to Journal of Commerce) New York, August 31.—The foreign demand for our foodstuffs is steadily expanding and jobbers in various lines have their hands full in filling orders. The tinned goods are receiving a heavy call, embracing a wide variety of edibles. Great Britain continues a heavy purchaser of raw sugar while the flour demand from all of the European nations is so great that millers are unable to meet it. The conditions imposed by the war are still apparent in every branch of the trade and dealers say they are doing their best to prevent undue inflation of prices.

Many Lines Disposed Of. In the past week, local grocery houses have disposed of substantial lines of foreign canned goods and they still have moderate supplies. They are, however, seeking to prevent rapid exhaustion of these because of the very uncertain shipping outlook. In tea and coffee the situation shows no important changes from the conditions of the previous week. Prices of the former have been well maintained as stocks are light and assortments poor. There have been no coffee shipments from Brazil under new contract and negotiations are still on for the establishment of credit arrangements that will permit of a resumption of the movement. The local stocks of desirable grades of Santos are decreasing and firms having the better grades are obtaining good prices. In rice and aples trades the situation is wholly dominated by the foreign countries. Exports demand for rice has further lowered stocks and receipts from primary points are delayed because of inability of the mills to make prompt shipments. There is a good grinding demand for many lines of apies. Foreign supplies are meagre, according to cable advices.

Business in dried and green fruits have been of small proportion. Buyers appearing apathetic. California oranges are in light request and prices obtained on late sales are at concessions from those of the previous week. Buying of prunes has been somewhat livelier, stimulated by reports of a short crop in California.

The effect of a short crop, however, it is stated will be off-set by a probable material curtailment in the export movement. Canned tomatoes have developed a somewhat easier tone after the recent advance. Advances from Maryland regarding the crop continue unfavorable. The pack promises to be small owing to the fact that the seasons crop according to estimates is one-half of that of last year.

COTTON CONDITION BY STATES. New York, August 31.—Cotton condition by States follows:—

	1914	1913	1912	10 year average
North Carolina	82	78	75	77
South Carolina	77	77	73	78
Georgia	81	76	70	76
Alabama	77	72	75	74
Mississippi	75	69	70	73
Louisiana	66	67	74	68
Texas	79	64	76	70
Arkansas	75	72	77	76
Tennessee	76	80	76	82
Missouri	72	72	78	83
Oklahoma	80	45	84	75

NAVAL STORE MARKETS. New York, August 31.—The naval stores market continues a waiting affair. The quotation for spot spirits is unchanged at 42 1/2 cents to 43 cents for jobbing inquiries, but there is little enquiry from the manufacturers, who are not operating. Tar is steady at the basis of \$6.50 for kiln burned and re-refined. Pitch is nominally reported at 44. Both specialties are dull. Rosins are devoid of feature, being nominally repeated with a hand to mouth buying. Common to good strain is held at \$3.75.

Savannah, August 31.—Turpentine nominal, no sales, receipts 560; shipments 111; stocks 30,444.

ACTIVE BUSINESS WITH FIRM PRICES ON LIVESTOCK BOARDS

Americans are Still in These Markets Buying up Cattle at Good Prices—Trade Was Keen and Prices Slightly Stronger Than Last Week—Hogs Were in Demand.

The local live stock markets saw a very active trade this morning and it was not late in the trading when all lines were sold out at prices slightly firmer than last week. American buyers were in the market for all lines of cattle and there were some heavy sales made to their account.

Steers were in good demand at \$7 to \$8.50. Cows brought out good trade at \$5 to \$7.50. Bulls were about steady at \$4.75 to \$5.50. Sheep sold at 5 cents per pound; lambs at 7 1/2 cents.

There was a good active demand for all hogs, domestics only being offered and prices ranged about 75 cents stronger than last week at \$9 to \$10. Calves sold at \$3 to \$12.

Receipts at the East End live stock yards for the week were: 2,700 cattle; 1,350 sheep and lambs; 1,275 hogs and 950 calves. Receipts for the day were: 1,700 cattle, 900 sheep and lambs, 200 hogs and 450 calves.

Receipts at the West End live stock yards were for the week: 2,850 cattle; 2,700 sheep and lambs; 2,100 hogs and 1,000 calves.

Butcher's cattle, choice	\$8.25 to \$8.50
Do, medium	7.75 to 8.00
Do, common	7.00 to 7.25
Butcher cows, choice	7.25 to 7.50
Do, medium	6.50 to 6.75
Do, common	5.00 to 5.50
Do, rough	4.75 to 5.00
Butcher bulls, choice	8.00 to 8.25
Do, medium	7.25 to 7.50
Do, rough	4.25 to 4.75
Feeders, short keep	7.50 to 7.90
Feeders, short keep	7.40 to 7.75
Stockers	7.25 to 7.60
Do, medium	7.00 to 7.25
Do, light	6.50 to 7.00
Canners and cutters	2.50 to 4.00
Milkers, choice, each	12.00 to 14.00
Do, common and medium, each	15.00 to 15.00
Old sheep	4.50 to 5.00
Lambs	7.00 to 7.50
Springers	6.00 to 8.00
Hogs	5.00 to 10.00
Calves	1.00 to 12.00

TORONTO LIVE STOCK. (Special Staff Correspondence) Toronto, August 31.—Receipts 213 cars, 3,673 cattle, 321 calves, 2,212 hogs, 1,468 sheep, Packers, though in need, kept out of market, as owners were asking high prices. For full butchers \$8.75 was paid for lots. Plenty of good to choice going between \$8.00 and \$8.50 for cows and stockers, the latter going at \$6.15 to \$7.25. Good milkers were firm at \$60 to \$95. For good to choice, calves were strong, \$11 being top paid for few prices ranged down to \$3.50. Sheep steady, between \$5.50 and \$6.25. Hogs were steady to ten cents lower at \$10.30 to \$16.40 fed and watered.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKETS. (Special Staff Correspondence) Toronto, August 31.—The tone of the local wheat market was strong to-day following the ever Sunday advance in Winnipeg. There was little actual business moving, however. The situation in oats continued strong. Available supplies now being reduced to a very small compass. Flour, rolled oats and commals were steady in price, trading in the former commodities being quiet.

Quotations were as follows:—No. 1 Northern wheat \$1.25 1/2, No. 2 C.W. oats \$2.00, No. 1a 6c; Ontario oats outside 59 to 55 cents. Ontario wheat, Toronto, \$1.15 to \$1.20. Manitoba first patents flour \$6.60. Ontario wheat flour 90 per cent patents \$5. Rolled oats, \$6.50 per barrel. Cornmeal \$1.65 to \$2.75 per sack. Manitoba barley 68 to 70 cents. American corn No. 2 yellow fresh shelled 94c Toronto.

QUOTATIONS ON SUGAR. New York, August 31.—The Federal Company continues to quote sugar on a basis of 7 cents, less the usual discount of 2 per cent. for cash. All other refiners still hold to 7 1/2 cents. Spots are unchanged at 6 7/8 cents.

WAR TAX ADVANCES SUGAR AND COFFEE

Sugar Market Completely Disrupted And has Advanced About 70 Cents—Extra Granulated Now \$6.15

COFFEE IS VERY FIRM

General Tones of Wholesale Markets, Outside of Lines Directly Affected by the Tax, is Steadier and Business is Active, Molasses and Teas Unchanged—Rice and Patna Steady—Dried Fruits Firm.

Probably the most unsettling factor in the past week's grocery trade was the Hon. W. T. White's war tax budget. Sugar, coffee, tobacco and liquors have taken a direct advance due to the change in the tariff. Although there are practically no open market quotations on sugar at the present time, the market has advanced about 70 cents, the amount of the war tax. Dealers assert that this tax is practically prohibitive to all business, but it seems necessary to raise money somewhere. It has the effect of stopping all sugar importations to Canada as well as protecting the refiners at the expense of the consumer. The general tone of the wholesale market is steadier and the demand continues heavy, outside of the above articles, few changes have been recorded in the list over the week.

Markets are Disrupted. Wholesalers seen by a representative of the Journal of Commerce state that at the present time, the wholesale markets as regards sugar are extremely variable and few quotations can be obtained. Prices have taken an extremely rapid jump upward with the war tax, and in consequence the market is practically beyond control. There is no doubt but that there will be still another advance in sugar in the near future. Supplies are extremely hard for the dealer to obtain. This also has a marked effect on values.

Due to the heavy stocks of molasses at present in the country, the expected advance in molasses, in sympathy with sugar, did not materialize. At the present time there is no more coming into the country which abates an advance due to high transportation costs.

Coffee Prices Advance. Prices for rice have not shown any further advances over last week's quotations although a strong demand continues to come forward. Advances, however, are likely due to the fact that supplies are extremely hard to secure due to the embargo which is placed on all shipments.

Coffee prices have taken a general advance of two to three cents per pound, due directly to the war tax. It is thought that the extreme advances of from three to five cents per pound placed by some dealers is excessive and these should be brought down at the earliest possible moment. Although the war tax is drastic in the extreme, it does not necessitate an advance of this order and these dealers who are asking for a square deal, should also give one.

Although there have been no reports which have actually confirmed to lifting of the British embargo on tea, some dealers are acting on the rumor, and in consequence, there have been no further advances in this line. In some cases, packages have been lowered slightly, but it is not thought that these prices will prevail for any length of time. There is an active demand for all lines and packers and dealers state that they will not be able to fill all the orders at present on hand.

PROCUREIES.	
SUGAR—	
Extra Granulated—	
100 lb. bags	6.15
25 lb. bags	5.45
1 and 5 lb. cartons	6.05
Second grade, in 100 lb. bags	5.60
Extra Ground—	
Barrels	6.15
50 lb. boxes	6.45
25 lb. boxes	6.55
Powdered—	
Barrels	6.15
50 lb. boxes	6.35
25 lb. boxes	6.35
Paris Lump—	
100 lb. boxes	6.50
50 lb. boxes	6.70
25 lb. boxes	6.80
Crystal Diamonds—	
Barrels	6.55
100 lb. boxes	6.70
50 lb. boxes	6.80
Cartons and half cartons	7.65
Crystal Domines, cartons	7.75
Yellow—	
No. 1	5.75
No. 2	5.50
No. 3	5.70
Molasses—	
Barbadoes, punchcoons	0.32-0.33
Barbadoes, barrels	0.37-0.38
Barbadoes, half-barrel	0.38-0.39
Rice—	
Rice, grade B	4.09
Rice, grade C	3.90
Imported Patna—	
Grade 1	0.05 1/2-0.05 1/4
Grade 2	0.05 1/4-0.05 1/8
Grade 3	0.05 1/8-0.05 1/16
Grade 4	0.05 1/16-0.05 1/32
Grade 5	0.05 1/32-0.05 1/64
Coffee—	
Old Government Java	0.35
Pure Mocha	0.32
Pure Java	0.29
Pure Jamaica	0.28
Pure Santos	0.28
Pure Rio	0.28
Pure Rio	0.26
Nuts in Shell—	
Brazil, new	0.14 -0.16
Pistons, finest, per lb.	0.14 -0.20
Peanut, per lb.	0.17 -0.18
Almonds, per lb.	0.20 -0.25
Walnut, per lb.	0.16 -0.27
Peanut, choice	0.11 -0.11
Peanut, 1/2	0.09 -0.09
Nuts Shelled—	
Almonds, 2 1/2 lb. boxes	0.52 -0.54
Walnut, per lb.	0.50 -0.52
Dried Fruits—	
Apricots	0.18 -0.20
Candied Peas: Lemon	0.10 1/2-0.15 1/2
Orange	0.11 1/4-0.15 1/4
Citron	0.16 -0.20
Citron	0.07 -0.11
Dates	0.07 1/2-0.14 1/2
Evaporated apples	0.11 -0.15 1/2
Prunes	0.06 -0.11
Raisins	0.06 1/2-0.08
Figs	0.13 -0.13 1/2

MILLS NOW BUSILY TURNING OUT KHAKI MILITARY GOODS

Most Activity in Raw Wool, However—Manchester Textiles Restricted by Moratorium—Sixty Per Cent Curtailment Made in German Mill Output.

(Special Cable to The Journal of Commerce.) Bradford, Aug. 31.—The wool market is generally quieter than last week, business being almost confined to khaki orders. The most activity is in raw wool, chiefly New Zealand shelled lambs and merino clothing, but combing merinos are not wanted. Top sales consist mostly of 26s to 46s. Merino tops still easier. Fair sales this week of 6s at 30 to 30 1/2.

America is inquiring for wool more persistently and heavy shipping expenses are only fair to importers. It is believed here that the next London sales will take place. English fleeces are neglected, with more doing in skin wools at generally at half-penny advance. Continental trade is still shut off. Half time is general with the mills in this district.

MORATORIUM RESTRICTS COTTON BUSINESS. (Special Cable to The Journal of Commerce.) Manchester, August 31.—The uncertainty regarding the duration of the moratorium is generally restricting business in cotton circles. There is a moderate trade in yarns. There is a larger delivery of cloth and payments are now more satisfactory, while the question of war risk premiums is delaying export. The trade is looking for an impetus in securing the orders hitherto supplied by Germany.

GERMAN TEXTILE MILLS CURTAIL 60 P.C. The U.S. Daily Consular and Trade Reports of August 28 has the following from U.S. Charge d'Affaires at Berlin: "For information American cotton producers, German textile production reduced 60 per cent. Immediate further reduction probable. Local orders during last few weeks at standstill. A few foreign orders filled. Import of Russian raw material stopped. Only large sales made for military purposes. Much labor withdrawn from mills. No transportation facilities now available. Warehouses at ports overloaded with goods. Impossible to export."

COTTON CROP CONDITION. Washington, August 31.—Cotton condition on August 26 was 73, month ago 76; four years ago 68; ten years average 73 1/2.

STRONG MARKET IN CHICAGO. (Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce) Chicago, August 31.—Nothing is doing, strong margin requirements in commission houses had big buying orders in wheat to-day and prices advanced 5 cents in the first hour's trading. This rise coaxed out a fair volume of hedge wheat as well as speculative profit-taking but demand help up well enough to prevent a material setback from top prices. Sentiment continues radically bullish, owing to the growing belief that the war is going to rage for a long time. There were reports of new foreign business and four sales were heavy. Finley, Barrill & Company estimated the spring wheat yield of the three big producing states at 156,000,000 bushels compared with 150,000,000 last year. Corn advanced with wheat in the early trading but developed an easier undertone later on, on increased offerings which came from the long. Cash demand was not large and receipts were moderate. The yield of the twelve principal states was estimated at 1,652,000,000 bushels, higher than the poor showing of last year.

Cash was strong on reports of further buying for a strong demand. Receipts were light. Grain range follows:—

	Open	High	Low	2 p.m.	Close
Wheat:					
Sept.	111 1/4	112	109	111 1/4	107
Dec.	115 1/4	116 1/4	114	115 1/4	118 1/2
May	122 1/4	123 1/4	121	122 1/4	118 1/2
Corn:					
Sept.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 1/2	80	80
Dec.	72 1/4	73 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
May	75	75 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Oats:					
Sept.	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/4	49 1/2	48 1/4
Dec.	52 1/4	52 1/4	51 1/4	52 1/4	51 1/4
May	54 1/4	55 1/4	54 1/4	55 1/4	54 1/4

A meeting of the Ontario Tobacco Growers' Association held at Ridgeway decided to ask the Government to increase the duty on tobacco.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT. Liverpool, August 31.—Wheat opened 1d. lower, Oct. 8s. 6d.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN GRAIN. (Special Staff Correspondence.) Winnipeg, August 31.—Wheat prices had a sharp advance gain to-day. Winnipeg wheat opened 1 1/4c higher for October and December and May was bid 1/2c higher, but no business in this month so far. The bulk of pit trading was elevator companies hedging, and some light speculative trade. Exporters were doing nothing. The advance was caused by the higher American markets. Following opening, the range in prices was only 1/4c to 3/8c on both months. At noon October was 1 1/8c, December was 1 1/8c, May was 1 1/2c bid to 3/8c higher to 1 1/4c higher, both being steady later. The cash demand was good for all grades of wheat and oats, but offerings were light, farmers being disposed to hold for any advance that may come along. The movement increased daily. Saturday's inspections totaled 277 cars as against 17 last year, and in sight this morning were 340 cars. Of the total expected on Saturday 5 cars were old wheat, and 501 oats.

The weather has been unsettled with rain in parts, forecast is fair and cool to-day and local frost on Tuesday night. Cars inspected on Saturday August 29.

	1914.	1913.
Wheat	269	23
Oats	10	32
Barley	7	6
Flax	16	16
Total	277	77
C.P.R. 192 cars, C.N.R. 133 cars, G.T.F. 20 cars, Duluth 17 cars, total 277. Car shows only 10 cars were old crop, 5 1/2 of wheat, and 5 1/2 of oats.		

Stocks in Terminal:

	1914.	1913.
Wheat	1,121,323	762,384
Oats	100,132	2,165,523
Barley	120,886	257,809
Flax	2,328,318	1,575,841
Shipments:		
Wheat	1,161,352	762,384
Oats	32,777	713,618
Barley	68,429	64,531
Flax	50,197	104,365

WILL WEST CANADA GROW SUGAR BEETS?

American and Canadian Syndicate is Now Investigating Edmonton District As Most Probable Location.

CLIMATICALLY SUITABLE

This Would Mean the Opening Up of Another Large Industry Which Would Put This Dominion on an Independent Footing and Utilize Much Idle Labor.

(Special Staff Correspondence.) Edmonton, Alta., August 31.—Sharp advances in sugar prices in the United States and Canada, resultant from the European war, have prompted a syndicate of American and Canadian investors to investigate certain districts in Central Alberta, with a view to planting a large acreage to sugar beets. Experts advise that a higher percentage of sucrose may be obtained in this part of the country, on account of the continued sunshine ranging from 17 1/2 to 19 hours a day during the summer. Another advantage is that neither irrigation nor dry farming is necessary. The average annual precipitation is 20 inches. From 15 to 16 inches comes during the growing season. S. M. Holmden, Government Meteorological Observer, states that in 179 days, from September 23, 1913, to March 21, 1914, Edmonton was favored with 147 days of sunshine. The total precipitation during the six months was a fraction over three inches of rain and 10 inches of snow, equalling one inch of rain.

EVERYONE CAN HELP BETTER THE SITUATION IN CANADA. It Would Seem to be the Natural Thing Just Now for People to Find Out What They Can do Without—Thus Reducing the Cost of Living.

Under the caption "How Every One Can Help" the Maritime Merchant has the following editorial: One of the greatest

WHAT HAS ENGLAND TO FEAR FROM GERMANY'S AIR FLEET?

Eleven of the Seventeen Zeppelins Are Long Range Craft and Could Easily Reach London and Do Considerable Damage.

"Very soon Germany will have several new Zeppelins ready for use on the Belgian coast and the British Channel." This announcement, coming recently from Berlin, has again struck the terror of an airship invasion into English hearts and raised everywhere the question of just what these great dirigibles of unknown powers may be able to accomplish in war. The question was discussed in a late issue of the London Pall Mall Gazette, in an article entitled "Can the Zeppelins Come?" as follows:

"Germany's strength in first-class airships adds a complication of profound interest to the naval situation. The considerable fleets of aeroplanes of France, England, and Germany will be used chiefly for reconnaissance in connection with land operations; but the long-range airships of Germany may be employed over the North Sea, and even, conceivably, be sent across the North Sea to England.

"Their operations are dependent upon the weather; they dare not venture upon long voyages when half a gale of wind is blowing. But, having a speed of fifty miles per hour or more, and a fuel capacity of over forty hours, they can operate freely within 200 or 400 miles of the German frontier in winds of twenty or twenty-five miles per hour, blowing from any direction. Thus, against a westerly wind of twenty-five miles, a German airship could make a net speed of twenty-five miles per hour travelling westwards, and in that case it could leave a narrow fuel margin for the return journey; for, having the wind then behind it, a gross speed of over seventy miles per hour would be attained, or its engines could be slowed down, and even stopped.

"The more recent additions to the fleet are capable of well exceeding fifty miles per hour, which speed, however, some of the older vessels cannot quite attain. By travelling at reduced speeds, of course, the duration of voyage is increased. In some recently published articles the number of Germany's first-class airships is underestimated, the two newest vessels not being included.

"Germany's big airships have been designed and trained for war, and that they will be used is certain; whether their use will prove effective remains to be seen. Their effective practical range may be put at 1,000 miles, although far greater voyages can be made by the six newer vessels, where distance is the one consideration. In this article it will be assumed that the moderate range of 1,000 miles is their capacity.

"The points from which the airships can operate are the airship stations, where hydrogen gas and all necessary stores can be obtained; and the western chain of stations are of chief interest to England and France.

"The airship stations on the west of Germany are those at Helligoland, Hamburg, Emden, Bremen, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Frankfurt, Mannheim, Metz, and Baden-Baden. Of these, the six first named are those from which airships might venture to set out for the North Sea, although with the war again, France and Russia on her hands, Germany may well have other plans in view. The distances between the stations mentioned and London are as follows:

Helligoland	about 400 miles
Emden	about 400 miles
Hamburg	about 450 miles
Dusseldorf	about 300 miles
Cologne	about 300 miles
Bremen	about 400 miles

"But there are points between these places and London where airships might serve against England; for example, Harwich and the East Coast generally, and over the North Sea itself.

"Germany has seventeen first-class airships, and of these eleven are long-range craft. They can carry large supplies of ammunition—from two to four tons—and can drop high explosive bombs of great size. They might even attempt to adopt the plan of employing their full spare-load carrying capacity for the purpose of discharging one enormous quantity of high explosive with the object of causing wholesale damage to an arsenal or a dockyard. The guns they carry would be of little use save against opposing airships.

"In addition to her first-class airships, Germany has at least six smaller and slower dirigible balloons.

"H. B. Claflin Co. has transferred its real estate holdings in New York city, valued at \$1,500,000 by the city, to J. B. Martindale, one of the receivers.

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Turkey's Entrance into European War Arena Would Mean Her Destruction

BRITAIN GIVES WARNING

She Will Take Step With Eyes Open—Possibilities for the Papal Chair—United States Careful to Maintain Wireless Neutrality.

The London Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent, in an article printed to-day, says: "Turkey may declare war at any moment. It is now only a matter of a few days—possibly a few hours. All efforts of the powers in the Triple Entente have failed, and the London embassy admits the situation very grave. The military party, now dominant in Constantinople, has reached the conclusion that the present is the best time to secure the restoration of Macedonia and the Aegean Islands.

"German officers and men are being poured into Constantinople to help the Turkish army and navy. Turkey apparently counts on the Balkan states quarrelling among themselves while Turkey falls Greece, but it seems likely that Turkey's declaration of war against Greece will be regarded as a hostile act by the Triple Entente, which will send a fleet to dispose of all the Turkish and German ships.

"The British Government has warned Turkey plainly that in starting any campaign at this time she signs her own death warrant."

A Havas despatch from Rome says that according to the Giornale d'Italia, Cardinal Marfi has the best chance of being chosen pope at the coming conclave. The Tribune says that the probable choices are among Cardinals Gasparri, Ferrata, and Serafini.

In order better to preserve the neutrality of the Panama Canal the United States has taken over the wireless telegraph situation in Panama. All private wireless stations have been discontinued.

The fact that a deputation of Zulus waited upon the Mayor of Pietermaritzburg, in Natal, to express their unabated loyalty to the British Sovereign, and offering monetary help, has special significance, in view of the fact that as recently as 1908 there was a serious insurrection in Northern Natal, originating in the murder of a policeman. Since that date the native commission has done much to mitigate certain just grievances of the natives.

A DISTINCTIVE COW

In Six Months Yields More Digestible Nutrient Than Five Average Dressed Steers.

Sandwiched in among ordinary yields there are occasional extraordinary yields that make glad the heart of the good cow's owner because he has taken the trouble to record her actual production. While the ordinary cows in July were giving their meagre doles of seven hundred or six hundred pounds of milk and twenty-four or twenty pounds of fat, a grade cow in Quebec gave 1,279 pounds of milk, testing 8.5, yielding 74 pounds of fat.

A cow like that is surely accomplishing something. In six months of such work she would give as food for humanity more digestible nutrients than would be afforded by five average dressed steers. She is giving far more back from the energy contained in her food than the best skilled engineer can obtain from a quadruple expansion engine for the fuel consumed. It pays to feed cows well; it also pays any farmer to find out, by keeping records of each cow, just what each produces. In the ordinary way, the above excellent cow would be lumped in with the "average" of the district; while she really deserves a distinctive niche to herself in the hall of fame.

CONVENES TO-DAY

Rome, August 31.—Attended by the most solemn and impressive ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, the conclave which will elect a successor to Pope Pius X, convened in the Vatican to-day. This is the first conclave in many years over which the shadow of war has been cast and the conditions prevailing throughout Europe will exercise a powerful influence on the deliberations.

CHICAGO PROFESSOR STRONGLY BIASED

Ferdinand Schevill's Pamphlet on "Germany and the Peace of Europe" Strays From Truth

SAYS BRITAIN WAS JEALOUS

Facts Go To Show That British Manufacturers Rejoiced in Progress of Germany—The Overwhelming Ambition of Kaiser for Supremacy in Europe the Real Cause of Conflict.

(By Professor W. W. Swanson.)

Mr. Ferdinand Schevill, of the department of history of the University of Chicago, has written a pamphlet entitled, "Germany and the Peace of Europe," which has been published under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of Chicago. The reviewer had the pleasure of studying European history under Mr. Schevill at the University of Chicago in 1903-1904, and it must be confessed he expected something more from his former teacher than the inaccuracies of statement and strong bias shown by Mr. Schevill in the pamphlet in question. Very few Americans, it is true, will be so bigoted as to believe the sophistries with which the professor seeks to delude them. These are meant for German-American consumption, but it is safe to say that even there Mr. Schevill will not find the credulous readers he has hoped to meet. It will take more than a regiment of Muensterbergs and Schevills to convince those Germans who have left the tyranny and the oppression of the Kaiser and the military caste behind that Belgium and England ever had any designs upon Germany or the German people. England has always been Germany's best friend, and has contributed in no small degree to Germany's prosperity, as I propose to show.

German Unity and the War of 1870. Mr. Schevill begins: "It is well known that the unification of the German people encountered many hindrances and was finally achieved at the cost of a terrible war with France." This statement has been made over and over again by the uninformed, but it has remained for a professor of history to repeat the platitudes with the unctious of unquestioned assurance. As every one knows, or ought to know, German unity was attained by the smashing of the hegemony of Austria, giving Prussia—a mongrel Slavio-Germanic State—lower to work her will on the smaller German States. The war with France was the outcome of the Machiavellian intrigues of Bismarck. It was not the cause, but the occasion, of German unification, when the swaggering Prussian bully was able to realize his ambition. That Bavaria and other German States swallowed the dose of Prussian medicine that was to heal the German body politic, with a very wry face, is evidenced by the fact that these States took good care to retain what measure of independent action they could, Bavaria, in particular, retaining control of her army. It is high time that Mr. Schevill and other pseudo-historians should get the truth about the war of 1870. German unity could have been obtained without that war, but it merely suited Prussia's purposes to hasten the process by the sacrificing of tens of thousands of lives. But human life has never counted for much to the parasite who could say: "God brilliantly aided the Crown Prince!"

The Alsace-Lorraine Question.

Mr. Schevill says further: "In annexing the two provinces—Alsace-Lorraine—Germany conceived herself as doing no more than settling an old historical account." But the Prussians, not what Prussia conceived herself to have accomplished, but what she people of the lost provinces thought and have continued to think to this day. Prussia violated the principle of modern nationality, the principle that government rests on the consent of the governed. With a savage disregard for the wishes or feelings of several million Frenchmen, the people of these lost provinces, Prussia tore Alsace-Lorraine from France, from that day to this—witness the Zabern affair—the people of Alsace-Lorraine have hated Prussia with a bitter hatred. It is idle to say that this territory hundreds of years ago was German territory. California was once Mexican. On the same principle that State might pass back to Mexico if that country had the power to take it. So with Texas. Would the Texans ever become reconciled to the rule of a semi-barbarous nation? To the Frenchman of the lost provinces Prussia is held in less esteem than are the "Greasers" by the people of Texas, New-Mexico, Colorado and California. And the crass stupidity and boorishness of the Prussians have only added fuel to this fire of hate. Mr. Schevill may dismiss this problem with a wave of the hand; but he may rest certain that France and the people of France, never will England's "Splendid Isolation."

The professor finds it exceedingly difficult to account for England's position with regard to Germany. He says that up to the nineties of last century, when Germany's commercial development had become striking, English statesmen had prided themselves on England's "splendid isolation." But in the nineties the German government undertook to build a navy. "With this naval programme the reigning Emperor, William II, who had mounted the throne in 1888, particularly identified himself, backing it with such extraordinary enthusiasm that the navy became his special hobby. In short, the German navy was a defensive measure, not a threat."

But Mr. Schevill is too short altogether in his chain of argument. It is a rather big jump from the enthusiastic propagandists of the Kaiser for the construction of a navy "that even the greatest naval power will refuse to challenge, because it would endanger the position of that nation as a great power" to the professor's unctuous assurance (who tells him State secrets?) that the German navy was designed as "a defensive measure, not a threat."

Let us come back, however, to his contention that England was contented with playing the role of "splendid isolation." If Mr. Schevill thinks the American people will believe such stuff and nonsense he must think they have little or no knowledge of history. Mr. Schevill knows, and the world knows, that England has intervened again and again to preserve the European balance of power. She saved Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War. She saved Prussia and the German people from the Napoleonic menace. And she is now engaged in crushing a greater tyrant and a more ruthless disturber of the peace. And neither Mr. Schevill nor any other fatuous German apologist need feel that England will desert from that task until the back of Prussian tyranny is broken.

Mr. Schevill, however, makes the direct charge that the root of the trouble between England and Germany is found in England's "striving from her long dream of commercial supremacy" in the nineties to find German competitors in every market in the world. He suggests that England became jealous of Germany, and in this jealousy the seeds of discord were planted which have now yielded such bitter fruit.

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

The Orioles Pulled Last Game Out of the Fire Yesterday Afternoon

BRAVES UP AGAIN

Cardinals Beaten in Three Straight Games During Week End in St. Louis, But Giants Still Hold Lead in National League.

Baltimore pulled out one game in the four staged here. This brand was snatched from the burning in the second attraction yesterday afternoon. We made a great bid for this game but just fell short of making a clean sweep of the series. One of the features of an interesting double-header was the batting of Joe Yeager, who slammed out two doubles, two singles, a sacrifice fly and got a base on balls in five times up.

The Greys are here to-day fresh from finishing up the Rochester series with a double victory, thereby re-assuming the leadership of the league. Anything we get from them will be well earned.

The great week in the National ended better for the Braves than it promised on Saturday when the Boston nine had been compelled to yield second place to the Cardinals. This probably put them on their metal for they won all three of the week end fixtures, following the double victory on Saturday with a one hit, no run decision yesterday with Tyler at the helm. The Braves now stand in second place with only one game between them and the Giants.

The Giants beat out the Cubs for the last game of the series yesterday, after an even break on Saturday. The Champs. have come through the week better than even their friends expected. They still hold first place, whereas this time last week, it was freely prophesied that the coming Sunday would see them in second or third position.

An appeal signed by the officials of the Welsh Rugby Union was made yesterday to all union clubs to join the colors. If the Welsh players, who are regarded as the pick of the rugged men, decide to join the army, it is stated the English Union is bound to follow suit.

It is authoritatively stated that none of the European nations will enter for the 1916 Olympic Games, as the cost of organizing teams in the present circumstances is out of the question. There is a probability that some effort will be made for them to be represented at the Panama Pacific Exposition games next year.

The lacrosse results Saturday:— N. L. U.—M. A. A. A. 7; Shamrocks, 4. D. L. A.—Nationals, 12; Irish-Canadians, 11; Toronto 11, Tecumsehs, 8.

The Ottawa Rowing Club's junior eight, which made a good showing this month in the Canadian Henley at St. Catharines, has contributed three members to the first Canadian contingent. Roy Byron, Charlie Fleming and H. Bronsfill enlisted with the Second Field Battery and have gone to Valenciennes. In fact the rowing club supplies one entire gun crew for the artillery corps, consisting of Fleming, Byron, Bronsfill, Campbell and Dean. Major MacLaren, who commands the battery, is also a well known local oarsman.

TO GROW MORE WHEAT.

The Minister of Agriculture has made an appeal to Canadian farmers to increase their wheat acreages next year, pointing out that apart from the financial advantage it will be the best possible thing to strengthen the Empire.

How absurd is this contention is apparent to the veriest tyro in economics. Far from being jealous, England has admired and encouraged Germany's commercial expansion. She has given Germany the most generous treatment—free entry into her own home market, while, on the contrary, Germany has subjected English goods to high taxation, England's duties, and if they have chosen to give a preference to the Motherland it has been none of England's doing. The great English economic journals—the "Statist" and the "Economist"—have always pointed with pride to the fact that England was Germany's best customer, and that the Fatherland provided a market each year for \$300,000,000 of English goods. Germany's prosperity, in a word, was not a matter of indifference to England, but one of rejoicing, as it meant greater prosperity for the world's business.

The same reasoning would make England hate America, but never, since the colonies started out on their career of independence, have the relations between America and England been so cordial. And besides, Germany is not the only country that has made amazing progress in the last forty years. England's trade never was so great as during the last fiscal year. The British Empire is, taking it all in all, the most prosperous political organization in the world.

The Real Menace.

England has never interfered with the political or economic expansion of Germany, but has rejoiced in both. The same, unfortunately, cannot be said of Germany. The world, unfortunately for Mr. Schevill, has not forgotten the insult the Kaiser gave to the British people when he sent his telegram of congratulation to the Boer republic, which was a protectorate of England.

The Kaiser has merely found in England an insuperable obstacle to his mad desire to dominate Europe. He felt instinctively that England would not permit it; and he was right. England will not stand idly by and see France crushed and French culture and civilization obliterated. That conclusion may not suit Prussia but it suits England and the English.

Causes of War.

Mr. Schevill asks us to mark well the date of Russian mobilization—the real cause of the war. In regard to a ruthless and ambitious power, Austria, Hersegovina, but, as the German Chancellor said to the British ambassador when Belgium's neutrality was violated: "Why make such a disturbance over a little scrap of paper?"

The German policy is tyranny, and calling it by any other name will not make it any sweeter, or make it more acceptable to the modern democracy that hates the bullying of Prussia and the loud-mouthed boasting of its mongrel Slavs. They endure slavery and that explains their readiness to inflict it upon others.

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

The camp strength at Valenciennes is 25,999, 1,000 being officers.

Apia, capital of German Samoa, has surrendered to an expedition sent by New Zealand.

The Princess Patria's are encamped at Lewis, awaiting instructions from the British Admiralty.

It is reported that the Rainbow and Montcalm have captured the German cruiser Leipzig in the Pacific.

A German army corps has been wiped out by General Paix's troops.

It is stated in London that war expenditures of the British government average \$5,000,000 a day.

Edward S. Smith, president of the bankrupt firm of Smith, Gray and Co., has filed a petition in bankruptcy for \$167,000.

In order better to preserve the neutrality of the Panama Canal the United States has taken over the wireless telegraph situation in Panama.

The Russian newspapers announce that the German railways are preparing to transport troops from their western front against Russia.

France is said to have formed a new army of a quarter of a million men to take the offensive against the German right.

The figure denounced the Germans for having as it alleges mounted cannon on Red Cross Wagons.

Hon. Archer Windsor-Clive, second son of the Earl of Plymouth, who is a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, was seriously wounded in the fighting at Mons. Lieut. Windsor-Clive is 24 years old.

The heaviest rainfall for this year was registered on Saturday and Sunday, when after twenty hours of almost continuous rain no less than two and a half inches had been precipitated.

Administration at Washington is considering placing ban on Philippine exports except to United States, owing to conflict between Japan and Germany.

Pittsburg Visible Typewriter Co., which sells a large part of its output in Germany, has shut down its plant at Kittanning, Pa., throwing many out of employment.

Russian crops this year are declared more than sufficient for internal consumption owing to cessation of grain exports. St. Petersburg is said to be well provided with all sorts of food stuffs.

No representative of a belligerent power has received instructions of his government to protest against endeavors of the United States to extend the mercantile marine and commerce.

Fearful lest shrinkage in tariff income will result in a new tax on tobacco, "The Tobacco Leaf" suggests special tax on automobiles to restore depleted United States Treasury income.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. has received orders from the New York Municipal Railway Corporation for control equipment of 100 new steel cars, and from Third Avenue Railroad Co. for 25 sets of control equipment.

Washington officials assert that the deficit threatened by the falling off of United States custom revenues as a result of the European war, will approximate \$100,000,000, and that there is no reason now to believe that it will be much less than that figure.

The number of unemployed in New York city is conceded to be over the half million mark, and that charity organizations are beginning preparations for a hard winter. Charity work among destitute families of unemployed workmen has increased from 29 to 43 per cent. within the past month.

Reports set in circulation in Wall street to the effect that members of New York Stock Exchange were offering their seats at bargain prices brought indignant denials from Governors of the Exchange. Last sale of the Exchange seats was made at \$42,000 or \$5,000 above low level record price of June, 1913.

Rev. Canon Almond, rector of Trinity Church, who served with the Canadian troops as chaplain through the Transvaal war, has been appointed one of the Protestant chaplains to accompany the First Canadian Expeditionary Force for service in the present European war.

Mr. W. C. Langueodoc, K. C., for the past eight years editor in chief of the Quebec Law Reports, passed away at the Royal Victoria hospital, Saturday morning, death ensuing as a result of pneumonia which developed subsequent to a minor operation performed last Monday.

CHARGES FRAUD.

New York, August 31.—Receivers for Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company have been asked by Mrs. Clark S. MacNeil, of Columbus, Kansas, in a suit filed at Des Moines, Ia., Mrs. MacNeil owns \$30,000 stock in holding company, and charges dishonesty, fraud and conspiracy.

BLACK FOXES FOR BREEDING

As Law Forbids Exportation of Animals, Ranches Are Being Set up in Province of Alberta.

Edmonton, Alta., August 31.—Trappers returning from the North country brought 97 black and silver foxes to Edmonton during the past week. These animals will remain in the province for breeding purposes. The government of Alberta recently passed an order-in-council, prohibiting the exportation of live foxes, hence American and Canadian breeders are establishing farms in various parts of the province. More than 200 animals are already domiciled in the outskirts of Edmonton. It is expected that this number will be increased to 600 before the end of the year. Breeders and dealers report that the market for black, silver and cross foxes has not been affected by the European war. The price for black foxes ranges from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a pair. So far no animals in captivity have been killed in this province to supply pelts for commercial purposes.

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