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**RUSSIAN STATES RUSSIANS
REPULSED SOUTH OF WARSAW**

Official Statement From German Headquarters Also
Announces That Forces in West Have Re-
tained all the Ground They Gained.

Berlin, October 15.—By wireless via Sayville.—It is officially announced that the German troops have repulsed the Russians south of Warsaw in the eastern theatre of war and that in the western theatre of war the Germans continue to hold all the ground they have gained.

The official statement follows: "The Germans have repulsed the Russians south of Warsaw and hold all of Sandomierz Poland up to the Vistula. In France there is heavy fighting east of Soissons, and in the Argonne. The French continue to make attacks on our position near St. Mihiel, but have been repulsed. The Germans have lost ground at no point despite official reports issued in Paris as to French success."

The Emperor's headquarters have been moved farther into France.

Up to the present time 25,000 Belgians and 1,000 English troops have been interned in Holland. The German troops in Belgium are marching partly toward Ostend and partly toward the French front.

It is reported from Stettin that German destroyers intercepted six Norwegian, Swedish and Danish sailing ships with goods and provisions consigned to London and Gibraltor, as well as to Russia and that all were taken to Swinemunde.

Official announcements also says that the German troops have cut communications between Warsaw and Inzbrugg, Russian fortress on Vistula River 60 miles southeast of Warsaw.

General Staff reports that while British planes east of Wirbelin, October 4th, is progressing favorably in the German. "Russian War Office announced last week that the Germans had been completely repulsed in this conflict." Report of General Staff continues: "Reported attempts of the Russians to break through the trenches have resulted in heavy losses to them. A terrible artillery fire is directed on the German lines in attempt to drive them out but thus far all efforts have failed. Following the cutting off of communications between Warsaw and Inzbrugg, Austro-German forces are preparing to cross Vistula. Przemysl is now freed from the Russian siege. Russians are reported in fortified positions on line of Stry Sambor Midya, which is being attacked by Austrians. This line was formed to keep in check the Austrian advance toward Lemberg."

Imperial Chancellor Herr Von Bethmann Hollweg arrived at Brussels with his suite Wednesday. Russian statement that two German submarines which attacked Russian cruisers Pallada and Bayan were sunk is officially denied.

Trojan from Rotterdam says the losses of the British and English before Antwerp were tremendous bursting shells repeatedly killing between 40 and 50 in trenches at one time.

McGill line plunger has announced in the game. "Chuck" was the only runner through the line last Saturday. Saturday strikes has last year's stride. It is hard to fill.

The Ottawa Interprovincial football players from one another. Identical figures that if the M. A. A. Ottawa field, the Ottawa club for the title this year.

Players are likely to give all the surprise. It would do Mont- to a splendid thing for the team to win the title this year.

Draws a salary of \$18,900 a year. Giants. He affirms that it is all his family. Probably the family series receipts as a savings bank to live up to the salary limit. Winter for the McGraws.

ON PERSIAN BORDER.
14.—Fighting between Russians on border of Persia according to dispatch from Constantinople. It is engagement Russians lost two men and three officers were killed.

Evolution in Boston that Professor has resigned from the faculty as a result of the threat of Major England, not to leave \$10,000. Professor Munsterberg is not dismissed from Germany.

WAR SUMMARY.

London, October 15.—British warship Warrmouth has sunk Hamburg-American liner Markomannia near Sumatra.

Mobilization 15.—Partial mobilization of Portuguese army was begun to-day, it is announced in a telegram from Lisbon.

London says that the attempt of the German right wing to work around the Allies' left wing has failed. The Germans have not yet occupied Ostend, but it is fully expected that that town and other forts in Northwest Belgium will be in their hands shortly.

Russians still hold their positions to the east of the fortress of Przemysl and Vienna admits that the danger has not been entirely raised. German reports say that the real struggle is only just beginning.

It is reported that the Germans are preparing to besiege Belvoir.

Edinburgh, October 15.—According to the Scotsman, a German submarine was sunk by a British patrol ship off the coast of Holland on Saturday.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Portuguese Congo.

Belgium still has a force of 50,000 men ready to re-join the conflict, but needing ten days' rest.

General mobilization will cost Italy about \$3,000,000.

Figures compiled by German and Austro-Hungarian Consulates in New York show 500,000 Austrians and German recruits who have enrolled for service are stranded in this country.

GERMANS RETURNING TO FRANCE.
London, October 15.—The London Times' Copenhagen correspondent reports that owing to the failure of the Russian troops to advance, German troops are being re-transported from the eastern to the western theatre of war.

**ALLIES BLOCK ADVANCE
TOWARDS CHANNEL**

**German Are Held Back by Belgian
and British Forces Which Held
Ostend For a Time**

LILLE IS RE-OCCUPIED

After Capturing Town on Tuesday Germans Forced to Evacuate it Yesterday—Report Says Invaders Now Occupy Bruges as Well as Ostend.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)
London, October 15.—According to many of the despatches received here to-day, the encircling movement of the German forces through the southwest of Belgium, and the upper end of the Channel towards the English Channel coast has been blocked by the Allies. A serious check is said to have been administered to the enemy while, according to reports, the Belgian and British forces which were formerly at Ostend and served to keep the Germans away for a time, have managed to join with a strongly reinforced column of Allied troops.

This combined force is the one said to have held the Germans back from their objective. The assault, in which the Germans are asserted to have lost heavily, bent back the enemy's line on the westward advance across the Franco-Belgian frontier.

With preliminary skirmishes between cavalry forces, resulting favorably to the Allies, it is believed now that perhaps the greatest battle of the war in respect to importance has begun along the line of Ghent, Belgium, Lille and Arras, France.

According to the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Calais, the conditions on the left wing of the gigantic battle line every day grow more satisfactory for the Allies, from every point of view. He says further:

"In the fighting around Lille it is reported that the results have been extremely fruitful. The Germans have been turned out of their semi-circular positions around Lille and the corner of France, which were into Belgium, has been cleared of the enemy. The train service from Calais to Lille has been resumed. The Germans have been pushed back as far as Courtrai, where they are entrenching."

The above despatch is the first intimation that Lille has been re-occupied by the Allies.

This was surmised from the announcement that trains are running again to that place from Calais. On Tuesday it had been announced by the French War Office that Lille had been captured by the Germans, a whole army corps being in the city.

Some advices received to-day show very clearly that though checked in the beginning of their movement toward the French coast, the Germans have not hesitated to keep pushing on. According to a despatch from The Hague this morning, the concentric movement of the German troops in Belgium is progressing large forces being reported in Bruges, Thourout and Tournai. A news agency despatch from Amsterdam says the Germans have definitely occupied Bruges, which is about thirteen miles from Ostend.

Military experts asserted to-day that the British forces are doing most of the fighting against the German projected encircling movement on the left, but the Official Press Bureau remains reticent as regards the number of men in the stated region, or whether they have been reinforced by new men sent from the British Isles.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL IN DANGER.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

Washington, October 15.—Official dispatch from Berlin Foreign Office to German Embassy, says Germans took 4,500 prisoners when they occupied Lille and that town was damaged because of useless defence attempted by Allies. Cathedral at Rheims again reported in danger because of location there of French batteries.

The dispatch also says: "In eastern theatre of operations Russians were defeated near Schmirnitz, where they lost 8,000 prisoners, 26 guns and 12 machine guns. Russian vanguard repulsed near Warsaw lost 8,000 prisoners and 21 guns."

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

Cape Town, S.A. October 15.—Official announcement has been made that an impetus has been given to enlistment by the news of the revolt of Col. Maritz and his command. New regiments are being brought up to their full strength. The situation is highly satisfactory, the military officials say, and operations against rebels will soon be in full swing. Premier Botha said the most pleasing feature of the situation was complete solidarity of the industrial community in supporting the government.

MARKED GAINS FOR ALLIES IN THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN.

Paris, October 15.—Marked gains by the Allies in their campaign against the Germans is announced in official statement which is as follows: "In the Belgian theatre of the war the German troops coming from Antwerp are marching toward the west and reached the region of Bruges and of Ghent on the evening of October 14th."

"On our left wing the enemy evacuated the left bank of the River Lys. Between Lys and the Canal of La Bassée, the situation is stationary. In the region of Lens and between Arras and Albert our progress has been notable. Between the Somme and the Oise there is no change. Germans have bombarded our line but made no infantry attacks."

"At the centre between the Oise and the Meuse we have advanced toward Craonne. At northeast of the road from Barry Au Bac to Rheims, and at the north of Prunay in the direction of Beims, a short distance east of Rheims, numerous German trenches have been captured. Between the Meuse and the Moselle, after having repulsed on the night of October 13th and 14th attacks at the southeast of Verdun, our troops advanced on the fourteenth to south of the road from Toulon to Metz."

"Our right wing, the partial offensive taken by Germans in the Ban De Selt in north of St. Die has been definitely stopped."

"In Russia the conflict continues on the front extending from the region of Warsaw along the Vistula and the Saa to as far as Przemysl and still further to the south to Dansteter. There is no change in East Prussia."

**POSITION ON LEFT WING
DAILY MORE SATISFACTORY**

Official Statement From French War Office is Encouraging—Inflated Soviet Punishment on Invaders.

Paris, October 15.—War Office says that conditions in the centre are unchanged. An unofficial despatch dated Wednesday, which has just come through from the north, says:

"The position on the Allies' left wing, which is now the most important section of the long battle line, grows daily more satisfactory for the French and British. Fighting around Lille has been entirely satisfactory to the Allies. The Germans have been turned out of the semi-circular positions which they occupied around Lille, and the corner of the French territory that juts into Belgium."

"The Germans have been pushed back as far as Courtrai, 26 miles southwest of Ghent, where they threw up entrenchments. It appears that they are going to make a stubborn endeavor to hold the line of Blankenburg-Bruges-Courtrai."

"It is believed that it was part of the German plan to make a dash on Calais at the same time Antwerp was taken. In accordance with this plan the Teutonic legions in the north advanced in force from Hazebrouck, Cassel and St. Omer. The Allies guns near Cassel moved down the advancing Germans, who fell back leaving hundreds of dead and wounded. The Allies followed up their advantage, throwing the enemy back over the Belgian border."

"During the fighting around St. Omer, a bomb from a German aeroplane killed 3 persons and wounded 6. A French aeroplane pursued the German bomb throwers and killed the pilot and his companion with rifles."

"When the Germans take Ostend, it is confidently believed that Calais will be their next objective, if they are able to advance against the French and British forces opposing them."

GERMANS OCCUPY BRUGES.

The Hague, October 15.—German troops occupied the Belgian city of Bruges on Wednesday, according to advices received here.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

Petrograd, October 15.—The interest of the military experts is now confined to operations in Russian Poland where German veterans and picked troops of the Austrian armies have been massed in an attempt to smash the Russian lines before they can reach Silesia.

Unofficial reports indicate that the Germans have attempted to reach the vicinity of Warsaw and bring their guns to bear on the fortifications of that city. The Novoe Brestyans correspondent states that the German cavalry forces early in the week reached a point ten miles from the Polish capital, but were driven back for 30 miles. The fortress of Novoe Georgiowka is a menace to any frontal attack on Warsaw.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY FORTIFIED POSITIONS.

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, October 15.—Following official statement is issued here:

"The General Staff says the Russians have occupied fortified positions on the line of Stry, Sambor and Midya, in Galicia. The Austrians are now attacking these positions."

"In the Carpathians, the Austrians have occupied Toronyia after four days of fighting and pursued the enemy in the direction of Wyssow. Smaller successful skirmishes have taken place in Visso Valley."

BELGIANS RETURNING TO ANTWERP.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, October 15.—Germany has extended a helping hand to Belgians who fled from Antwerp and other points in Northern Belgium to Holland. Operation of trains between Antwerp and Rosendaal has been ordered resumed. Refugees will thus be able to return to their homes. All deserted homes in Antwerp are being guarded by German patrols to prevent any attempt to loot.

WHITE HOUSE HEARS OF RESIGNATION.

Washington, October 15.—That the resignation of General Carranza has been received by the convention at Aguas Calientes was the information received at the White House from United States Consular Agent. After a stormy session, it is said, the convention recessed until October 20, when, it is understood, the resignation of General Carranza will be accepted and his successor selected, as provisional president.

MAYOR MARTIN AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, October 15.—Mayor Martin, of Montreal, to-day called on President Wilson. He is conducting an inquiry into sanitary conditions in various cities of the United States.



The accompanying map shows the district where Colonel Maritz is operating in South Africa. It also shows the location of Germany's possessions in South West and East Africa. If Portugal declares war on Germany, her possessions will be used as a base by Great Britain in making an attack on German East Africa.

**UNIQUE METHOD OF
RAILWAY INSPECTION**

Men Actually Doing Work Become Judges of Progress Made in Track Improvement

HIGH OFFICIALS INTERESTED

Every Detail of the Property Over 1,500 Miles of the Grand Trunk Railway Line Will Come in For the Closest Scrutiny From Experts.

A trip of inspectors, organized along absolutely unique lines, is now being carried out by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the first section, between Portland and this city, having been concluded this morning. The balance of the system will be gone over with equal care in the course of the next eight days. In that time every line of track under the control of the company will have been passed upon by experts.

Fifty officials, each of them trained in their own department of the work, are interested in the inspection, and the expectation is that even a higher degree of efficiency than heretofore will be one of the results flowing from the tour.

Recording Their Impressions.

The railway men are travelling in a special train of nine cars, including an "Inspection Car," designed for the purpose of this trip. This car is fitted with big glass panels—allowing an uninterrupted view of the line—and with electrically controlled apparatus for recording the impressions of the observers.

It has seats arranged in tiers, row above row, in order that every occupant of the car may view the right of way as the train proceeds on its journey. Thus every yard of the track comes in for the closest scrutiny from half a hundred men whose business in life is track construction and maintenance.

Broaden out Inspection.

These annual inspections have been made in the past by a limited number of the higher officials. Mr. H. R. Safford, the Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk, decided this year to broaden out this inspection, and he outlined a plan which has been taken up with enthusiasm by all concerned. The object was to make the men actually doing the work the judges of what has been achieved in the way of track improvement.

The Track Superintendents and Track Supervisors, and representatives of other ranks were summoned from the various districts to assist their superior officers in the inspection. From as far west as Chicago they come, and what is probably the largest official party of its kind on record started from Portland, the Atlantic terminal of the System, yesterday morning.

Examine Every Feature.

During the next few days they will travel over fifteen hundred miles of track, the work of inspection proceeding from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Each day a special committee is appointed, composed of Track Superintendents. One of these men is delegated to examine rail joints, another the spacing of the ties, others ballast distribution, neatness of station grounds and buildings, fencing, spikes, side tracks, and the level and gauge of the metals.

Before each man is a series of electric push buttons, and as each mile post is passed he gives his report, awarding points according to the excellence of the work he is inspecting. These awards are flashed up on an indicator board and clerks record them.

At the end of every section—four miles of double track or five miles of single—an average is made, and the section showing the best results in each division of the line will very shortly bear a board announcing the fact. There is naturally the keenest competition to obtain these honors. Section is competing against section and division against division. The committee are so arranged that an absolutely impartial judgment is obtained.

Splendidly Conditioned Tracks.

The result of this competition is seen in the splendid condition of the Grand Trunk tracks, and it is believed that this striving for distinction will become even more keen as time goes on.

The men taking part in the lengthy trip are also finding it valuable from an educational standpoint, for they are given an opportunity of seeing what is being done on the other sections of the line. They are also brought into close contact with the officers of the company and a healthy spirit of co-operation developed.

Mr. Howard G. Kelley, vice-president in charge of maintenance and operation, joined the inspection party at Montreal to-day. Others taking part are: Mr. H. R. Safford, chief engineer; Mr. M. S. Blacklock, engineer maintenance in way; Mr. U. E. Gillen, general superintendent, Western line; Mr. H. E. Whittenberger, general superintendent Ontario line; and Mr. C. G. Bowles, general superintendent Eastern line, with division superintendents and their staff officers.

BELGIUM'S MILITARY AGREEMENT.

Washington, October 15.—Count Bernstorff has issued an official statement in answer to Great Britain's denial that it had been in a military agreement with Belgium against Germany since 1906, which in part says:

Concerning the Anglo-Belgian military agreement existing since 1906, a formal denial has been issued by England which proves nothing. The documents are in the hands of the German authorities and will be published in full. The fact remains that a so-called "neutral country" concluded a military agreement with England which provided for the landing of British troops in this "neutral country."

CHANGES IN DIRECTORATES.

New York, October 15.—Name of William Edmond mentioned in dispatches yesterday as that of one of the members of the Board of National Railways of Mexico, it develops should be William Edmond Curtis of the law firm Curtis, Wallen, Provost and Coit. The name James Perkins, also mentioned in the same despatch as new director, should be James H. Perkins, vice-president of National City Bank.

This clears up mystery surrounding two or three names of the five new members on the New York Board of the Railway. The third is H. Brown.

**The Canadian Bank
of Commerce**

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**DESPATCH FROM BERLIN TELLS
OF COMMISSARIAT DIFFICULTIES**

Belgian Roads Have Become Almost Impassable Owing to Heavy Rain and Supplying 2,000,000 Is Almost Impossible.

Rome, October 15.—A despatch from Berlin to-day tells of the difficulties that Germany is experiencing in supplying her troops in Belgium and France, strongly implying a general breakdown of the commissariat organization. The despatch reads as follows:

"The Belgian high roads have become practically impassable due to the continued heavy war traffic and the plenitude of rain. The local resources of the country are now exhausted, and all supplies have to be sent to the front from the German base. They are arriving irregularly and only sometimes being for the greatest. Troops are occasionally unfed for two days at a time, subsisting meanwhile on raw vegetables."

"The sickness and mortality are increasing and the organization of the commissariat which was originally admirable, is now clearly inefficient when it has to meet the problem of feeding 2,000,000 men."

"One of the greatest difficulties at the front is the condition of the horses and automobiles. All necessary fodder for the horses and supplies for the automobiles are lacking."

RUSSIAN WAR OFFICE DENY AUSTRIAN VICTORIES IN GALICIA.

Petrograd, October 15.—The battle of the Vistula, between the Russian and Austro-German armies is now in its 8th day, but no decisive result has been achieved, the Russian Official News Bureau stated to-day. It added, however, that the conflict was progressing on ground selected by the Russian General Staff, and that the situation continued favorable to the Czar's troops.

The News Agency, by authority of the War Office, issued a denial of the claims of victories in Galicia, as announced in Vienna, saying:

"Austrian announcement of the rout of Russians at Przemysl and the re-capture of Lemberg is wholly untrue. Operations at Przemysl are proceeding successfully, and the fall of that fort may be expected at any time."

"It is reported that cholera has broken out in thearrison there. Part of the main forts have been silenced by the Russian artillery."

OSTEND EVACUATED.

London, October 15.—Fear of a German invasion of England struck home to-day when it was officially admitted that Ostend had been evacuated. At the same time the Ostend correspondent of a News Agency telegraphed that heavy firing had been heard near Dunkirk, France, indicating fighting between the Germans and the Allies in that vicinity.

Press criticism of the Government continues. Col. Repington, military expert of the Times, in sounding a warning call on the War Office and the Admiralty to issue instructions to the people as to how they shall act if German invasion becomes a fact.

"We must expect to be attacked at home," writes Colonel Repington. "There is ample shipping in German harbors for the transportation of 250,000 men. From the evidence which we have had of the calmness with which the German generals sacrifice life to attain their objects we can be sure that losses of 50,000 men in transit would be considered a cheap price to pay for the throwing of the remainder ashore in England."

LONDON HEARS TURKEY AND RUSSIA OPEN HOSTILITIES.

London, October 15.—Reports that Turkey and Russia had opened hostilities with a naval engagement in the Black Sea were received here but were accepted with reserve.

An Athens despatch said the newspapers there declared that the Russian Black Sea Fleet had seized two German steamers bearing grain from Galatz to the Roumanian seaport of Kutenje.

This was followed by a Bucharest despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company that said: "Heavy cannonading has been heard the past day off Kutenje. It is believed the former German cruisers Goshen and Breslau which now fly the Turkish flag and which yesterday undertook to escort several transports laden with munitions have either attacked or been attacked by the Russian fleet"

LANDSLIDE AT PANAMA.

Panama, October 15.—A landslide occurred in the Culebra Cut of the Panama Canal to-day. The Canal probably will have to be closed temporarily.

STEAMSHIPS

CUNARD LINE

CANADIAN SERVICE

From Southampton. From Montreal.

Oct. 3.....AUSONIA..... Oct. 20

Nov. 4.....ASCANIA..... Nov. 21

Steamers call Plymouth Eastbound.

Rates:—Cabin (11), Eastbound and Westbound, AUSONIA \$51.25 up. ASCANIA, \$62.50 up. Third Class, Eastbound, \$32.75. Westbound, \$32.50.

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DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

From Glasgow. From Montreal.

Oct. 17.....LETITIA..... Oct. 31

The Head Office, 20 Hospital Street, should be consulted before booking passage for these sailings, as accommodation is rapidly being taken up. Phone Main 5552.

Passage Rates—Cabin (11) Eastbound and Westbound \$52.50 up. Third-class, eastbound and westbound, \$33.75.

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*PRETORIAN, Saturday, 24 October

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Saloon \$90.00

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STORIES TOLD BY SOLDIERS

NOTHING TO TOURIST TALES

Another Case Where the Canadian Pacific Handled the Situation Satisfactorily.

Soldiers and sailors who live through this war will have tales to tell their families which will be handed down from generation to generation. But these stories, exaggerated though some of them may be, will not be a touch on the tales of "hardship and peril" which many Americans had to suffer before they reached their native land from the shores of Europe.

A family of rich western Americans who had suffered "terrors" on their trip from France to England told stories of their experiences which included travelling in third-class compartments on French railways when they owned first-class tickets; of sleeping on the floor of a boat and had lost two of their trunks. The whole family were in a state of collapse, and the head of the contingent was going to demand of his Congressman the reason why American warships were not sent to bring home Americans.

Another family told stories of "atrocities" which Germans practised on them, including keeping them locked up until they could show their citizenship papers and passports. Individual members of the group appear to have suffered in various ways, and the nearer they came to North American shores the more terrible their stories of suffering became and the more awful their treatment by continental had been. Locked up sixteen days in Germany with nothing but bread and water, and how he had afterwards wandered on the battlefield around Liege and had seen masses of wounded and dying Germans and Belgians; but he did not state his facts in chronological order; for it was apparent that during the period his alleged incarceration had taken place the occurrences around Liege had been completed and the dying would have long since been dead.

Taking it all in all, Americans appear to have suffered inconveniences only; trunks were certainly lost, trains ran poorly, and sandwich lunches and dinners had to be accepted in place of more pretentious meals. Those who paid fabulous prices for steamer accommodations were victims of their fear and hurry, for those who had a little patience found all the steamer accommodation needed. For instance, the writer had no trouble to obtain a fine stateroom on a Canadian Pacific steamer for himself and wife, which did not even have a full complement of passengers when sailing, while a party of his friends claimed that they paid \$150 each to obtain steamer accommodations on another boat sailing two days after his ship left London.

If Americans say they suffered at the steamship offices in London, they speak the truth, for the fight which occurred at these offices daily was a source of amusement to Englishmen in the vicinity who daily gathered to see the great American "battles." Certainly it was every man for himself. Such a pity, too, for those Americans who saw the humor of the situation waited comfortably in their hotels, eating excellent food at lower prices than New York, were charging, and these patient ones are now coming home to good berths at regular rates. Exchange.

ALTON EARNINGS.

Chicago and Alton—Gross \$1,235,563; decrease decrease \$194,549. Net \$425,041; decrease \$4,114. Total income \$375,094; increase \$7,430. Two months gross \$2,097,999; decrease \$212,168. Net \$719,959; decrease \$19,177. Total income \$619,999; decrease \$12,209.

SURVIVOR'S STORY

OF HOGUE DISASTER

Experience of Officer on Board One of Torpedoed Cruiser. Graphically Told

STOOD BY TO HELP

Just Getting Boats Down When They Were Struck Themselves—Insurance of Wounded Man—How Correspondent Saved Himself.

(From a Survivor of the Hogue.)

The following is a copy of a private letter received in Liverpool from a survivor of H. M. S. Hogue. I suppose I had better begin with last Tuesday morning, though plenty happened in the previous four or five days.

I was awakened about 6:15 by the increase of our speed, and thinking it was nothing more than just a slight spurt to take up our day patrol position, I lay quiet. However, about ten minutes later I felt the engines going full speed astern, so guessing at once that something out of the ordinary was happening, I sat up, and opening my scuttle, looked out. Conceivably the jump I gave when I saw the Aboukir about half a mile away heeling over to port so that the starboard copper pipes were in the sun. I could also see considerable commotion on board her, and one of her starboard sea boats was lowered half-way, but seemed to have been stuck there. While I watched she seemed to heel over still more, so I leapt from my bunk, and, running into the next cabin, I found — jumping out of his bunk, and together we ran up on the quarter-deck. From there we could see that in the short time we had taken getting up on deck she had turned over much more, and was down by the head, and while we watched we could see the sun shining on pink naked men walking down her sides inch by inch as she heeled over, some standing, others sitting down and sliding into the water, which was dotted with heads. At this time we were hard at it lowering boats. Both the sea boats had gone, manned by nucleus crews, and Lieutenant —'s voice could be heard as he directed the hands working the main derrick, which was hoisting up the launch—a boat capable of holding two or three hundred men. Other men under the direction of another lieutenant were busily throwing overboard every bit of wood that they could find for the swimming men to clutch to; an act which materially aided in our escape afterwards. I then ran along to the sick bay and ordered the stewards to get hot blankets and coffee ready, and went below to get into some clothes.

Wounded Man's Experience.

I had only been in my cabin about a minute when there was a terrific crash, and the ship lifted up, quivering all over. A second or two later another and duller crash, and a great cloud of smoke, followed by a torrent of water, came pouring in through my open scuttle. The noise for a second or two was deafening, everything seemed to be breaking, and somewhere or other I could hear dishes and glass being crashed to pieces on the deck, and in addition all the lights in the ship went out. I ran out of my cabin and along to the first ladder, the deck being in darkness and full of smoke; conceive my dismay when I found that it had fallen down. I hesitated a moment as to what was the best thing to do, and then, ran on to the next hatch, which I found open and the ladder intact, so I bolted up that and along the rapidly-heeling deck to the sick bay, where there had been two patients in bed, but I found them gone and the bay empty, so I ran back aft to the quarter-deck, and there found a man — at the time I didn't recognize him, for his face was all blackened—with his legs and body over the ship's side, clutching at the lowest chain with both hands under his chin and calling for help. Thinking that he had been washed over by the explosion, and could neither get in nor out, I caught hold of him by the coat collar, and with the help of another officer, hauled him on board. There I left him, expecting that as soon as released from his helpless position he would follow me overboard. But though he himself did not know it at the moment, both his legs were seriously injured, and he lay there washed over and fro by each wave that swept along the sinking quarter-deck until he managed to lower, himself overboard once more and into the water, where he went down a long way with the ship, but came up again and caught hold of a bit of wreckage, to which he clung until he was picked up nearly two hours after—a magnificent piece of endurance and pluck.

The Cressy and the Submarine.

I myself took off all my clothes and dived in and swam with all my strength for the farthest piece of wreckage I could find. The first piece I clung to was a table floating near. Then another man came up and climbed on to my table, so I left it to him and struck out for a large spar which I caught sight of some little distance off. This afforded a very comfortable hold, and I lay over it, kicking gently with my legs to keep them warm, and I looked about me. Both the Aboukir and the Hogue had gone, and the Cressy was in front of me, after a quarter of a mile away. Then she began to fire her guns, and hearing the shells going over my head I looked behind, and there, about 300 yards off, I saw the periscope of a submarine. For some time the firing continued, several of the shells burst most unpleasantly near, and then the men on the Cressy started cheering, and I heard after that they were unanimously of the opinion—true or not I don't know—that they had sunk one of the submarines. However, the firing continued for some time, till there was a sudden explosion, and a great column of smoke black as ink, flew up as high as the Cressy's funnels, while she heeled over about ten degrees. Nothing much further seemed to happen, however, and looking about me I caught sight of — hanging on to a large fender of twigs, which kept revolving and sucking him under, so calling to him I started to push my spar towards him till I got near enough, and then giving it a vigorous shove pushed it alongside him and swam after it.

The Rescue.

The two of us clung to that for some time, till the sound of an explosion made us look round to see the spray and smoke disappearing, and as we watched another torpedo struck, and the Cressy heeled right over and almost entirely disappeared in a very short space of time, the last few feet of "island" however, taking a very long time to go. Soon after this I realized the wonderful fact that as the Hogue had sunk she must have rights herself, for the "Hogue" had steam pinnacled in some miraculous way floated "up" about 100 yards from us, so turning the spar so that it lay pointing towards the boats, and slipping the fingers

Shipping and Transportation

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914

TO PROTECT ROCK ISLAND BONDHOLDERS AT SALE

Committee Agrees to Purchase Pledged Stock at Foreclosure and Distribute it Subsequently to Depositing Bondholders at Par—Cash Necessary to be Advanced to Insure Success of Plan.

New York, October 15.—A plan has been evolved by a committee representing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company designed to protect the bondholders at the foreclosure sale.

The plan submitted is based upon the purchase of the pledged stock by the committee at the foreclosure and its subsequent distribution to the depositing bondholders complying with the conditions.

"The proposal," says the committee, "does not deal or attempt financial needs of the operating company, or with its management or control. When the distribution of the pledged stock shall have been accomplished under the plan, these matters can be dealt with by the stockholders of the operating company as they may deem expedient.

"If all of the outstanding bonds be deposited, then upon the consummation of the plan each depositor will receive \$1,000 par value of the stock of the operating company for each \$1,000 bond deposited by him, upon payment only of his pro rata share of the expenses under the plan and in the foreclosure suit. If less than the entire amount of outstanding bonds is sold to the plan, then provision must be made in case of the purchase of the pledged stock under the plan, to supply also the cash necessary for payment to the non-depositing bondholders of their share of the proceeds of sale. This amount will be charged pro rata against depositing bondholders, who will, upon payment thereof (as well as of the expenses) receive an amount equal to excess stock. The committee, however, as provided in the plan, may sell the excess stock, and in such case the depositors will receive, upon the consummation of the plan, stock of par value equal to their deposited bonds, and will be required only to meet the expenses under the plan.

"There is no underwriting or syndicate commission in connection with the plan.

"In accordance with the plan the pledged stock if acquired by the committee will be distributed at the earliest possible time, and the deposited bonds will likewise be returned when stamped as required in the foreclosure suit, to indicate the payment of the amount paid or credited thereon out of the proceeds of foreclosure sale of the pledged stock. Application will be made in due course for the listing of the certificates of deposit issued under the plan on the New York Stock Exchange.

"In the present disturbed financial conditions it will readily be seen that it is impossible for the committee to provide any possible amount of cash to be paid to non-depositing bondholders. The only way, therefore, that the committee can safely bid for or can be sure of acquiring the pledged stock, is by having deposited with it practically all of the outstanding bonds. If the plan be abandoned or if the pledged stock be purchased at the foreclosure sale by others than the committee, depositors will be entitled to the return of their bonds upon the payment of their pro rata of the expenses under the plan.

"The gravity of the situation must be apparent to every bondholder, and there is a pressing necessity for immediate deposit of bonds if bondholders desire the consummation of the plan and the delivery to them of stock of the operating company as outlined above."

THE MANCHESTER LINE.

S.S. Manchester Spinner, from Manchester, arrived at Montreal on October 13th, 1914.

ROCK ISLAND FORECLOSURE

Advantageous to Bondholders to Get Possession of Property at Once.

New York, October 15.—Although the call for the deposit of Rock Island Bonds by the Committee was only advertised last Saturday, upon being handed the decree of foreclosure by the United District Court, and Monday was a holiday, the deposit of bonds was heavy on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the close of business Wednesday evening the committee has had deposited with it \$21,734,000 bonds which, with the \$7,000,000 deposited in Holland, places in control of the committee nearly \$29,000,000 bonds out of \$71,000,000.

It is expected that bonds will come in rapidly daily as it is to the advantage of bondholders to get possession of their property at the earliest possible moment.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Montreal, October 15th.

Cape Salmon, 80—Cloudy, south west. In 6.30 a.m. Kendall Castle.

Father Point, 167—Cloudy, west.

Little Metis, 175—Cloudy, south west.

Matane, 20—Cloudy, south east. In 7.30 a.m. Bataillon.

C. Magdalen, 294—Clear, south. Out 8.00 a.m. Stigstad.

F. Maquerreau—Clear, west.

P. Escuminae—Clear, west.

Point des Monts—Cloudy, strong north west.

Plat Point, 575—Cloudy, strong west.

Belle Isle, 734—Dense fog, gale north west.

Quebec to Montreal.

Longue Pointe, 5—Clear, light south. In 6.35 a.m. Saguenay.

Vercheres, 18—Cloudy, east.

Sorel, 35—Cloudy, calm.

Three Rivers, 71—Cloudy, light south. In 8.35 a.m. Mapleton.

P. Citrouille, 84—Cloudy, calm. In 6.20 a.m. Florence and tow, 7.50 a.m. Virginia and tow.

St. Jean, 94—Cloudy, light south.

Gronclines, 98—Cloudy, light south.

Portneuf, 108—Cloudy, light south.

St. Nicholas, 127—Cloudy, light south. Out 8.45 a.m. Murray Bay.

Bridge, 123—Cloudy, south west.

Quebec, 129—Cloudy, light south. Arrived in 3.00 a.m. Morwanna. Out 3.40 a.m. Blackheath, 2.10 p.m. Krippling Clay, 2.30 p.m. Stn-Mac and tow. Arrived down 2.00 a.m. Hookferry.

OVERLAND DIVIDEND.

New York, October 15.—The Wyles Overland Co. declared its quarterly dividend of 14 per cent. on the common stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 22.

PACIFIC COAST EARNINGS.

Pacific Coast—August gross \$649,792; decrease, \$60,852. Net \$113,733; decrease \$6,156. Two months gross \$1,239,262; decrease \$199,976. Net \$212,426; decrease \$44,657.

of my left hand into a notch that seemed made for the purpose, I turned on my side and started to tow the spar towards the boats. These were soon reached, and we found that some four or five people had already boarded her, and with their help we scrambled on board, having been in the water about an hour and a quarter. After this there is not much to tell. The Flora hove in sight when we had been in the boat about an hour, followed by the Titan, and in an hour more we, maked, shivering mortals were all taken off to the former. There we found nothing but the greatest possible kindness and consideration. Clothes were found for the worst, and hot coffee for all. I helped myself to the skipper's red serge curtains, and wound them round me knit-wise, and with blankets and coffee and towels we were able to manage, so that only one poor fellow died of exhaustion—three went temporarily off their heads, but recovered when they got warm. Of our reception at Ymuiden, and of our adventures in Gaisterland, and of the kindness of the good Dutch folk, such kindness as we shall never forget, I will write and tell you to-morrow.

RAILROADS

CANADIAN PACIFIC CHICAGO EXPRESS

TORONTO-DETROIT-CHICAGO

The Canadian No. 21

Lv. MONTREAL..... 8.45 a.m. 10.00 p.m.

Ar. CHICAGO..... 7.45 a.m. 9.05 p.m.

Lake Ontario Shore Line

TO TORONTO.

Vin Belleville, Trenton, Brighton, Colborne, Port Hope, Newcastle, Bowmanville, Oshawa, Whitby. Leave Windsor Street 8.45 a.m.

TICKET OFFICES:

141-143 St. James Street. Phone Main 8123

Windsor Hotel, Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations

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 1.30 a.m., Detroit 1.45 p.m., Chicago 2.40 p.m., Club Compartment Sleeping Car, Montreal to Toronto, daily.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:

122 St. James St., cor. Francis Xavier

Windsor Hotel Bonaventure Station Phone Up. 118

Phone Up. 118

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The Charter Market

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce)

New York, October 5.—A demand continues for full cargo steamers for October and November loading in several of the trans-Atlantic trades, but as tonnage continues to offer with reserve, only a limited amount of business was concluded in chartering. In all other trades, such as long voyage, South America and West India, there continues but a limited inquiry.

Rates continue strong, with advances paid in several instances and owners holding for even better terms. A large American boat was closed for a cargo of grain, hence to Copenhagen for prompt loading, and two other good-sized boats were closed for loading at Montreal during late October and November.

Four large British steamers, the Anglo-Bloxian, Anglo-Colombian, Anglo-Patagonian and Anglo-Saxon, all of which are now at South Atlantic and Gulf ports are reported to have been chartered by the British government presumably for transportation of horses, no dates of the charters being known here.

The sailing vessel market continues dull in all departments and no fixtures of any kind were reported.

Charterers—Grain: British steamer Haigh Hall, 345,000 quarters from Montreal to Marseilles or Genoa, 46 October-November.

British steamer Rossano, 25,000 quarters from Montreal to London or Avonmouth 3s. November.

Steamer Mexican, 60,000 quarters from New York to Copenhagen, p.t. prompt.

Coal—British steamer Greenwich, 1,875 tons from Baltimore to Genoa, p.t. prompt.

Norwegian steamer Alderney, 1,970 tons, from Baltimore to Havana.

Miscellaneous—British steamer Aboukir, 2,240 tons, time charter, four to six months basis about 4s October.

British steamer Britannic, 2,240 tons, from the Gulf to Genoa, with general cargo, 17s. November

NO FALLING AWAY IN AUTO EXPORT FROM UNITED STATES

American Manufacturers Would Seize \$34,000,000 Export Trade in This Line Formerly Possessed by Warring Nations.

Boston, Mass., October 15.—Four European countries have built up an \$34,000,000 automobile export business which, such as the economic results of this war, American makers can have practically for the asking. The widespread use of motor vehicles in military operations means that manufacturers abroad will be hard put to it to keep the armies equipped during the war, while owing to the appalling loss of horseflesh it is inevitable that when peace is restored motors must make up the deficiency in horse power.

During 1913 the automobile exports of France were \$84,000,000; Germany, \$20,000,000; United Kingdom, \$14,000,000, and Belgium \$6,120,000, or a total of \$124,000,000. Our own exports of motor vehicles and parts last fiscal year aggregated \$35,000,000. Even conceding the loss of the bulk of this because of the war, it should be remembered that our exports account for only 7 per cent. of the total number of cars produced in this country. Furthermore, if our manufacturers do not more than recover the loss through increased shipments to countries which have been purchasing cars of European make, it will not be for lack of effort in that direction. American automobile manufacturers are now making plans for aggressive export campaigns.

It is the general feeling among automobile makers in this country that the domestic trade during the next 12 months should equal, if not exceed, that of last year. Reports to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce from 92 of the leading car makers, like other indications, stopped short with the declarations of war in Europe.

WESTERN UNION EARNINGS.

Western Union—Nine months ended September 30, 1914: (September estimated)—Total revenue \$55,423,400; increase, \$1,494,482. Maintenance rep. and reserve for depreciation, \$6,032,000; decrease \$343,888. Operating expenses, tax, etc. \$24,509,000; increase \$198,068.

Total expenses, \$30,542,000; decrease \$157,520.

Balance, \$4,887,400; increase, \$1,652,402.

Interest, \$1,002,938; unchanged.

Net income, \$3,884,462; increase \$1,652,002.

ALABAMA EARNINGS

Alabama, Great Southern—Year ended June 30, 1914.—Surplus after charges \$757,187; decrease \$57,454.

PERSONALS

Mr. L. A. Handfield and his bride, formerly Mrs. M. M. Mochel, have returned to town from their wedding trip.

Mr. George Shearer, of Winnipeg, expects to return to the East until Christmas.

Mr. Philippe Hebert, C.M.G., R.C.A., and family, returning from St. Rose this week and will occupy their new town residence on Elm avenue.

Captain W. D. Birchall is closing "The Birchall" his country home at Dorval, about the middle of next week, and will return to his town residence.

Mr. F. N. Beardmore arrived home on Saturday after a three or four weeks' trip in the West.

Mr. George Boulier, who spent the season at "The Willets," his residence at Chateaugay, came back to town on Thursday last.

Among the recent visitors to the Caledonian Hotel were Mr. H. S. Solt, Dr. H. S. Birkett, Mr. J. H. Brownlee, Mr. W. S. Marson, Mr. H. J. Elliot, Mr. W. H. Molsen.

Mr. Edwin Price has returned from Toronto.

The following were introduced on Change yesterday at the Board of Trade: F. A. Stude, Kingston; G. G. Rogers and Norman Paterson, Winnipeg; C. E. Padalec, Joseph Pritchard, St. John, N.B.; by R. M. Chapman; J. A. Tilton, St. John, N.B.; by F. L. McNeill; Jas. M. Lenaghan, Toronto, by R. W. O'Hara.

AT THE HOTELS.

At the Windsor—A. B. Bethune, Toronto; G. W. Carter, Geneva; R. C. Steel, New York; Mrs. C. B. Thorne, Hawkesbury; E. M. Armand, London; C. Ross, New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ritchie, Chicago; E. V. Pepin, St. Louis; Mrs. C. C. Lusk, Cookeville; F. H. Skinner, Philadelphia.

At the Ritz-Carlton—Mrs. Altkins and Miss Altkins, Newcastle; C. V. Roberts, Philadelphia; E. A. Thornton and daughter, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Downey, Dayton; E. H. Mead, Dayton; G. R. Coppinger, Toronto.

At the Place Viger—L. S. Odell, Toronto; Charles Green, Oakville; W. S. Hare, New York; John R. Ennis, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, London; Mrs. G. E. Langley, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bierman, Shawinigan Falls; Mrs. A. McCormack, Ottawa; E. E. Blodden, Ottawa; Hiram C. Calvin, Kingston.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS SELECT SAN FRANCISCO.

It was by unanimous vote that San Francisco obtained the 1915 convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters at their twenty-fifth annual convention held in Cincinnati last month. The delegation from the Pacific Coast delegation to hold the 1915 convention in San Francisco was taken to the platform by the entire delegation with pennants and a fifteen foot banner. The Mayor of San Francisco also telegraphed an invitation, and George A. Fishback, in a ten minute report on the World's Insurance Congress, extended a formal invitation from the Exposition officials. Telegrams were read that there would be no raise in hotel rates from the hotel bureau, representing four hundred of the leading hotels. The dates of the convention will probably be August 10, 11, 12th.

Real Estate and

Quotations for to-day on the Montreal Real Estate Market.

Stock	Bid.	Asked.
Aboukir Ltd.	120	124 1/2
Bonville Ltd.	100	103 1/2
Chicoutimi Land Co.	70	78 1/2
Henry Inv. Co.	97	104
Chicoutimi Realty, Com.	15	18
Chic. Cons. Land Co.	3	5
Chicoutimi Realty	79	82
Central Park, Lachine	100	107 1/2
Corporation Estates	55	68 1/2
Chicoutimi Cross Co.	6	8 1/2
City Central Real Estate, Com.	45	24 1/2
City Estates	13	15 1/2
City Real Estate	85	88
City St. Luc R. & Inc. Co.	50	52
C. C. Cottrell, Ltd., 7 p.c. pfd.	10	17 1/2
Orbit National	120	122
Crystal Spring Land Co.	61	74 1/2
Dumont Realty Co., Ltd.	45	50
Dumont Land Co.	75	84
Dumont Land, Ltd.	100	20 1/2
Dumont Realities, Ltd.	100	101
Edmonton Land Co.	90	98 1/2
Fairview Land Co.	100	125
Fort Realty	25	29
Grand Montreal Land, Com.	174	190
Gr. Pfd.	100	114
Highland Factory Sites, Ltd.	25	39
Improved Realities, Ltd., Pfd.	50	60
K. & R. Com.	15	18
K. & R. Realty Co.	76	100
La Compagnie Montreal Est.	30	39
La Turca Estates	55	68
Lachine Land Co.	100	100
Land of Montreal	100	100
Lansdowne Co. Ltd.	90	98 1/2
Lanzen Dry Dock Land, Ltd.	85	97
La Societe Blvd. Pl. IX.	85	97
La Compagnie des Terres de Ciment	40	64 1/2
La Compagnie Nationale de L'Est	80	85
La Compagnie Montreal Est.	30	39
La Real Realty	90	92 1/2
La Compagnie d'Immobilier Union, Lte.	55	68
La Compagnie Immobiliere du Canada	40	73
La Compagnie Industrielle et d'Immobilier, Lte.	31	34 1/2
La Compagnie Montreal Ouest de N.	31	34 1/2
La Compagnie Realty Co.	91	95
La Compagnie de l'Est	100	100
Mountain Sites, Ltd.	100	100
Montreal City Realty	85	89
Montreal Realty Co.	40	46
Mont. Deb. Corp. pfd.	10	104
Mont. Deb. Corp. Com.	49 1/2	49 1/2
Mont. Co. of Canada	35	38
Mont. Co. of Canada	35	38
Montreal Land & Investment Co.	90	90
Montreal Extension Land Co.	95	95
Montreal Factory Land	55	62 1/2
Mont. Lachine Land Syn. Ltd.	55	109 1/2

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TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TRACK ALL THE WAY

INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Train of Superior Service

PROVED NIGHT SERVICE

Charter Market

October 5.—A demand continues for full

strong, with advances paid in several

British steamers, the Anglo-Bolivian,

October 15.—There was such a rush

Another question considered by the principal

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and a fifteen-foot banner The Mayor of San Fran-

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ANOTHER DARING RESCUE BY ONE OF CITY'S FIREMEN

Two women were rescued last night from one of

When he leaped from the street car on hearing the

Then with the assistance of the couple of men in

Fireman Lussier pulled the screaming woman from

The women who were rescued were Miss Lafrech,

During the present month there are 47 vessels

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

There are 23 vessels booked to sail for various

This makes a total of over 100 vessels scheduled

The chances are that few of them will carry full

What the President needs is a few men about him

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NEW CITY WATER PUMP IS ALREADY CAUSING TROUBLE

Some Consider That a Canadian Pump Would Have

Replying to a resolution from the Board of Trade

The city has purchased several turbine pumps

Supt. Lesage, of the Water Department, was called

RAILWAYS.

We have talked for generations about the nation-

Canada's trade with New Zealand last year

One firm in Oxford street is said to have a policy

AN official of one of the great insurance companies

The so-called arship clause of the policies reads

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BIG RUSH IN LONDON TO INSURE AGAINST BOMB INVASION

Certain Places Are More Liable to an Attack and

London, October 15.—There was such a rush

One well-known broker said last night: "We

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REAL ESTATE

Two realty deals of \$24,000 each headed the thirty

Arthur Drouin sold to J. Maurice Gabals lots 16-

The Canada Industrial Company, Limited, sold to

John H. Hand sold to Mrs. J. R. Craven the north-

The Maisonneuve Land Company, Limited, sold to

Mrs. J. E. Barnabe sold to the estate of the late

ROSSIA EXHIBIT READY TO BE SHIPPED.

The Rossia Insurance Company, of Petrograd (St.

This news is not only gratifying to Mr. Sturhahn

Rush to obtain insurance against bombs in Lon-

Canada's trade with New Zealand last year

One firm in Oxford street is said to have a policy

AN official of one of the great insurance companies

The so-called arship clause of the policies reads

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

Real Estate and Trust Companies

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

Table with columns: Bid., Asked., Bid., Asked. Lists various real estate and trust company transactions.

LADIES IN SUN LIFE AID IN PATRIOTIC WORK

Form Sunbeam Club and Knit Clothing for Soldiers at the Front, and Care for Families Left Behind.

The ladies of the Sun Life Head Office staff are directing their patriotism into a very practical channel.

Acting on the maxim that they give twice who give quickly, the members of the Club immediately got to work.

Besides devoting themselves to the work, the members have enlisted the assistance of their friends, and the Sunbeam Club's working forces now form quite a considerable army, all knitting and sewing for the Cause.

The Club also plans to do considerable relief work during the coming winter among the families of those who have volunteered for the front.

In view of the closing of the Baltic Sea, and the approaching closing of the White Sea by ice, Russia is taking measures to assure communication with America via Vladivostok and the Siberian Railway.

Sir Adam Beck announces that 40,000 ties from the London and Port Stanley Railway, which is now being rehabilitated and electrified, will be divided for fuel purposes among the poor of London and St. Thomas.

Lloyds reports heavy business in insurance against damage by German airships. Charge of dwellings in London is 42s. per £100, and for insuring lives, 19s. per £100.

Roumania has a population of 7,548,000, and can put an army of 400,000 men into the field.

WANTED.

POSITION AS HANDY ALL ROUND MAN IN ART Dept. in Newspaper Office. Expert in horses, cattle, dogs, etc.

WANTED BY A BRIGHT, WELL-EDUCATED young lady of 18 years, living at home, a position as stenographer in a private office where she would learn the routine of business, and at the same time be treated generously.

WANTED \$4,000 TO BORROW ON FIRST MORTGAGE. Apply 4218 Sixth Avenue, Rosemount. 7 per cent.

EDUCATIONAL.

PIANO LESSONS—MRS. W. MARRIAGE, LATE of Buffalo, N.Y., will give piano lessons and theory. Those wishing such instruction, will please call at 80 Hutchison, near Milton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUTCH SILVER.—Unusual interest centres round the Birks' collection of quaint Dutch Silver, for the reason that the selection of Bowls, Vases, Boxes, Baskets, Spoons, etc., will probably never be duplicated.

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.

BURNSIDE PLACE, 38, COR. MCGILL COLLEGE.—Store in good condition to let immediately at cheap price, \$30.00. Apply East 1533.

BUSINESS FLAT FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING, low rental to good tenants. Apply James Baggerley, Janitor, Hecla Building, on premises, 45 Cote street, or S. E. Lichtenhein, 173 Comm. street.

CORNER PARK AND BERNARD—SPLENDID new store, cement cellar, heated, water tax, suitable for any kind of business. Apply 2481 Park Avenue. Phone St. Louis 5795. Evening, Rockland 639.

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

PATENT FOR SALE—AN INDISPENSABLE DEVICE for every home, converting an ordinary sink into a set tub; also preventing the escape of gas from the sewer. Just patented in United States and Canada. Write or call for particulars. George A. Cote, 68 Ahnus Street, Montreal.

space is used; great big fire-place, running water in the house; own gas plant; best cuisine in the Laurentians. Rates \$2 a day, American plan. Phone or write for particulars, G. E. Whistler, Proprietor St. Jovite Station, Quebec.

Imperial Bank of Canada
 OFFICE - TORONTO
 Paid up - \$7,000,000
 Fund - \$7,000,000
 Letters of Credit negotiable in the world.
 Has 127 branches throughout the Canada.

THE Bank of Canada
 Incorporated 1869
 Authorized - \$25,000,000
 Paid up - \$11,500,000
 Reserve - \$13,500,000
 Surplus - \$1,000,000

DEPARTMENTS at all Branches
 Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, etc.

LIFE OF CANADA
 LEADS THE EMPIRE!

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
 MONTREAL

PTIBLE LITTLE ARMY
 ORDER as a few days ago quoted an order of his soldiers to "walk over General Little's little army."

EP THINGS MOVING
 eyes even at reduced price, to give to make permanent improvements from the pleasure fund, even to permanent utility with such funds and industry may be helped—these contribute to solve the problem and to hasten recovery. They affect that both the spender and the money profit.—New York Sun.

T STILL EFFICIENT
 le that fought at Antwerp was not equal to Admiral Jellicoe's fleet. It was a valiant army who were not at the onset of the 2000 men in Holland lessen the fighting effectiveness of—Halifax Chronicle.

OF COMMERCE--the
OF COMMERCE

TRADING ONCE MORE ON LOCAL EXCHANGE

Transactions Must be For Cash on Minimum Basis Set by the Governing Committee

DEFINITE RULES MADE

The Members of the Committee are to be on Hand Each Day to Pass Upon Any Transactions that May be Offered by Members.

Arrangements were made to-day by the Governing Committee of the Montreal Stock Exchange, by which trading will be permitted in securities under certain definitely prescribed conditions.

No offers to buy or sell at less than the price indicated by the Committee, and published below, will be considered.

Two members of the Committee are to be on hand each day to pass on all transactions.

The committee at the present time is composed of the following gentlemen:

Chairman—H. B. Macdonald.
 Vice-Chairman—Purvis McDougall.
 Secretary—Andrew A. Wilson, Edgar M. Smith, C. E. Gault, M. C. Oswald, A. Brunson, Hope Scott.

The assistant secretary of the Exchange is Mr. John M. Miller and the manager of the Stock Exchange Clearing House is Mr. J. D. Crawford.

The following rules in regard to trading were announced to-day by the Governing Committee:

Members of the Exchange desiring to buy securities for cash may send a list of the same to the Committee, two members of which will be in the Committee room daily (Saturdays excepted) from eleven to twelve noon.

No offers to buy at less than the closing price, and no pro-rata list, will be considered.

Members of the Exchange desiring to sell securities, but only in order to relieve the necessities of themselves or their clients, may send a list of same to the committee. No price less than specified on the enclosed list will be considered.

All orders sent in will be considered good until cancelled in writing.

The minimum prices at which transactions may be submitted to the Committee are announced as follows:

Stocks	Price
Ames Holden	1/2
Ames Holden, preferred	55
Bell Telephone	140
R. C. Hackler	100
Bradford T. L. and P.	54
Calgary Power	59
Canada Corp.	50
Canada Corp. preferred	98
Canada Cement	23
Canada Cement preferred	28
Canada Conts.	30 1/2
Canada Cotlins, preferred	71
Canada Converters	24
Can. Gas, Light, & Power	91
Can. Refr.	97
Canada Fairbanks, preferred	92
Can. General Electric	92
Canada Pacific	155
Can. Locomotive	63
Can. Locomotive preferred	9 1/2
Canada Steamship Lines	10
Canada Steamships, preferred	69
Overn Reserve	1.10
United Railway	62 1/2
Dominion Bridge	107
Dominion Camera, pfd.	21
Dominion Camera, pfd.	21
Dominion Coal, preferred	85
Dominion Iron preferred	98
Dominion Steel Corporation	72
Dominion Park	20
Dominion Textile	120
Dom. Textile, pfd.	64
Dominion Trust Company	107
Duluth Superior	62
Gold Manufacturing	90
Gold Manufacturing, pfd.	90
Godwin Ltd.	26
Godwin Ltd., preferred	75
Halifax Electric Railway	160
Halifax Collieries, pfd.	24
Halifax Gold Mines	17.90
Blaska Traction	61
Blaska Traction, pfd.	91
Kamistiquia	121
Laurentide	180
Lake of the Woods	129
Lake of the Woods, pfd.	120
Macdonald Co.	120
Maday	59 1/2
Maday, preferred	59 1/2
Mit. & S. Paul	46
Mit. L. H. and P.	111
Mit. Cotlins, Ltd.	51
Mit. Cotlins, pfd.	51
Montreal Loan & Mortgage	185
Montreal Telegraph	186
Montreal Tramways	220
N. S. Steel	82 1/2
National Breweries	49 1/2
National Breweries, pfd.	95
Nipissing	50
Nor. Ohio	78
N. S. Steel and Coal	45 1/2
Ogilvie	107
Ogilvie Milling, preferred	118
Ontario L. H. and P.	118
Pain Manufacturing	45
Penmans, preferred	45
Port. Rico	78
Port. Rico, preferred	78
Quebec Railway	45
Quebec Railway, preferred	45
Russell Milling	12 1/2
Sawyer Massey	40
Sawyer Massey, pfd.	40
Smart Woods, Ltd.	20
Shawinigan	110
Sherwin Williams	65
Sherwin Williams, pfd.	65
Spanish River	9
Spanish River, pfd.	9
Standard Company of Canada	35
Standard Co. of Canada, pfd.	35
Toronto Railway	70
Trunk Road	11 1/2
Trunk Road, pfd.	11 1/2
Tuckerton Tobacco	71

NEW YORK CANNOT YET FIX DATE FOR THE REOPENING

Anything That Would Tend to Restore Confidence in England Would Make the Task of the Governing Committee That Much Easier.

New York, October 15.—Banks are operating with representatives of the Stock Exchange in an effort to formulate plans by which a resumption of business of the Stock Exchange may be brought about. It is understood substantial progress has been made, and that many valuable suggestions have been received, but so far it is impossible to fix a date for re-opening, although this might be done were the Allies to achieve an important measure of success in their operations against the Germans.

Anything which would tend in a large degree to restore confidence in England were foreign holdings of American securities are the heaviest, would make the task of the governors of the Stock Exchange and the banking interests comparatively easy.

Some apprehension is felt over the possibility that matters not subject to regulation or supervision of any kind may become so important as to compel the Exchange to re-open as a matter of self-defense. This would be considered an unfortunate necessity.

Most conservative opinion is that the best policy for the present is to sit tight, induce customers to put up additional money and reduce bank loans as far as possible.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.

New York, October 15.—Electric Bond and Share Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable November 2 to stock of record October 23. Books re-open November 4. Also declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on common stock payable on October 15, to stock of record October 14.

PROHIBITS GOLD EXPORTS

Melbourne, Australia, October 15.—A government proclamation has been issued prohibiting the exportation of gold.

The Russian consul-general announces that the Czar has consented to Russian reserves in Australia joining the Australian over-seas expeditionary forces.

CANADIAN CONVERTERS.

The Canadian Converters Company has declared its regular dividend of 1 per cent. for the quarter, payable November 1st to shareholders of record October 31st.

Stocks	Price
Tuckerton Tobacco, pfd.	90
Twin City	94
W. Kootenay P. & C.	95
Do. preferred	102
Winipeg Railway	180
Windsor Hotel	100

BANKS.

Commerce	203
Hochelaga	149
Merchants	177
Molson	201
Montreal	234
Nationale	132 1/2
Nova Scotia	261
Ottawa	207
Quebec	119
Royal	22 1/2
Toronto	211
Union	140

BONDS.

Ames Holden	9 1/2
Bell Telephone	98 1/2
Calgary Power	89 1/2
Canada Cement	95 1/2
Canada Corp.	107
Canada Corp. preferred	98 1/2
Canada Conts.	82
Canada Cotlins, preferred	90
Canada Converters	91
Canada Fairbanks, preferred	90
Canada General Electric	90
Canada Pacific	155
Canada Locomotive	63
Canada Locomotive preferred	9 1/2
Canada Steamship Lines	10
Canada Steamships, preferred	69
Overn Reserve	1.10
United Railway	62 1/2
Dominion Bridge	107
Dominion Camera, pfd.	21
Dominion Camera, pfd.	21
Dominion Coal, preferred	85
Dominion Iron preferred	98
Dominion Steel Corporation	72
Dominion Park	20
Dominion Textile	120
Dom. Textile, pfd.	64
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Quebec Railway, preferred	45
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Sawyer Massey	40
Sawyer Massey, pfd.	40
Smart Woods, Ltd.	20
Shawinigan	110
Sherwin Williams	65
Sherwin Williams, pfd.	65
Spanish River	9
Spanish River, pfd.	9
Standard Company of Canada	35
Standard Co. of Canada, pfd.	35
Toronto Railway	70
Trunk Road	11 1/2
Trunk Road, pfd.	11 1/2
Tuckerton Tobacco	71

POLICE PREVENT FURTHER TRADING

New Street's "Gutter Market" Meets With a Series of Vexatious Complications

TELEPHONE WAS GONE

Service Was Discontinued at the Request of the Management of the Building in Which It Had Been Located up to the Present.

New York, October 15.—New Street's "Gutter Market" moved this morning from the corner of Exchange Place further down the street. Inability to secure telephones as heretofore over which to transact business was the cause of the change.

Ever since this market started, early in August, the public telephone booth in the New Street corner of the Knickerbocker Trust building was utilized by the brokers.

This morning confronted would-be telephone users to-day: "Service discontinued at request of building management."

The "Gutter Market" thereupon moved en masse further down New Street, where the telephones in 42 Broadway could be used.

Shortly after the market was started the police patrolled New Street and prevented gatherings. This was regarded as an attempt to prevent further trading in listed securities.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)
 Toronto, October 15.—Yesterday a heavy run of light off color eastern Ontario cattle came on the market and proved to be a drag. This morning additional shipments came forward and the trade was looking for a big smash in value until one of the packers came into the alleys with large orders and practically cleaned up the supply. They will be used for canning purposes instead of the cow stuff that has been following this demand. The best price obtainable was \$4.85 representing a drop of fully fifty cents per cwt. over recent markets. Good butchers were steady, but there were no prime steers available, the bulk of the offerings selling around 18 per cwt., lambs were firm and unchanged at \$7.75 to \$7.90 for the bulk sheep, \$5 to \$6 per cwt., packers tried to get hogs ten cents lower but ended up by paying the price established early in the week \$3.25 for fed and watered lots and \$5.60 off cars; next week the price will be 25 cents lower unless the United States markets take an unexpected upward turn; receipts were 51 loads, 444 cattle, 610 sheep and lambs, 1,577 hogs and 129 calves.

CHICAGO WHEAT HEAVY

Chicago, October 15.—After advancing 1/4 cent in the forenoon the wheat market turned heavy under hedge selling and commission house offerings. Bullish reports regarding the French crops were offset by the favorable Argentine outlook. Foreign buying helped to sustain prices early. Interior receipts were comparatively light. Sentiment remains bullish, but many traders express the opinion that the technical position of the market is now rather vulnerable owing to the past week's rise.

The corn market was heavy throughout the session. The pressure of Argentine corn at the seaboard and reports of better weather in Iowa and Nebraska brought out a considerable amount of selling of a good part of which came from the bears. Farmers offered more liberally and cash demand was rather slow.

Oats ruled fractionally lower with speculative demand light in spite of further export business. Range follows:

Wheat:	Open.	High.	Low.	2pm.	Close.
Dec.	113	113 1/2	112	112	112 1/2
May	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2

P. A. Y. E. CORPORATION SUSTAINED.

New York, October 15.—Judge Hand, in the United States District Court directed a jury in the suit of the P. A. Y. E. Corporation against the Interboro Metropolitan Railroad Company to bring in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. In a long opinion by Judge Hand, he said: "The claim of the plaintiff has been fully sustained. The devices patented by the defendant were clearly infringings on patents owned by the P. A. Y. E. Corporation."

DRUG FIRM'S DIVIDEND.

New York, October 15.—Riker Hegman Corporation directors will meet on Monday and declare a 10 per cent. stock dividend. This will be the first dividend declared by the corporation whose assets consist of a controlling interest of the Riker Hegman Drug Company. The latter declared a ten per cent. stock dividend last August and this is now passed on.

REDUCTION IN CALL MONEY RATE.

New York, October 15.—One of the largest Wall Street banks has notified its customers of a reduction in the rate of call loans from 1 per cent to 7 per cent. As the bank in question was the first to advance its rate from 1 per cent to 8 per cent, following the closing of the Exchange, the announcement which it has now made of a reduction is regarded as a significant sign of improvement in the money situation.

STERLING GUM SYNDICATE.

New York, October 15.—The Sterling Gum Company Syndicate scheduled to dissolve on December 15 has been extended to June 15 next. Notices to this effect will be sent out in a few days. This syndicate underwrote \$1,000,000 of the Sterling Company's stock.

MONTREAL CLEARINGS.

Clearings for the week ending October 15th with comparisons:

1914	\$2,260,922
1913	\$2,757,275
1912	\$1,923,836

October 12th being Thanksgiving Day caused a large decrease as compared with last week, when the clearing amounted to \$5,900,612.

MISUNDERSTANDING OF RULES CAUSE OF NEW YORK CURB CLOSING

Broad Street Attendance as a Result of the Ban Against Open Air Transactions Was Again Light—Some Business in Mining Shares.

New York, October 15.—The curb market was "officially" closed to-day after an open session that had dispersed by noon Wednesday. "Misunderstanding of the rules" was the explanation made by the Curb Chairman in requesting members of Broad Street to quit doing open business on Broad Street and conduct it over the counter or by telephone.

The ruling providing that business may be done in stocks at or under 1/16 a share continues in force, but it must be done privately, according to the curb authorities.

Your correspondent received from the Curb Secretary the following typewritten communication which, he stated, was sent to all the daily newspapers in the city:

"The New York Curb Market Association begs to request that you refrain from publishing any quotations or alleged transactions in stocks released from the supervision of the committee on Unlisted Stock as trading will only be permitted provided no transactions or quotations are made public."

Broad Street attendance as a result of the ban against open air transactions was again right although business continued in the cheaper mining securities.

"It reflects a poor state of affairs," said an active member of the Curb Association who trades chiefly in high priced securities, "when a ruling must be made against making public quotations in 1/16 stocks. I doubt very much if such a publication would disturb the loan situation, for surely banks do not cater to the class of business which includes any great amount of such low priced collateral."

WILL VOTE ON BONUS

The property owners at Three Rivers, Que., will to-morrow vote on the granting of a bonus of \$25,000 and exemption of taxes during twenty years to the St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills Company.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET

(Special Staff Correspondence.)
 Toronto, October 15.—Manitoba wheat to-day was steady at last night's advance of one and a half cent. Millers showed a little more interest in the market than they have been doing recently. C. W. oats also were strong at higher prices. Demand was a little more active for home account, but for all that the amount of business passing was not large.

Offerings of Ontario wheat and oats continue light, but as demand was poor prices were unchanged. Flour and millfeeds were steady. The rolled oats market was firm in consequence of the strong market for the unmanufactured products.

Quotations—Manitoba wheat lake ports and crop No. 1 Northern, \$1.13; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04; new crop No. 1 Northern, \$1.07 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04; Manitoba oats, new crop, No. 2 C. W., 59c; No. 3 C. W., 56c, bay ports.

Ontario wheat, new, outside, 4c to 4 1/2c; Ontario wheat No. 2 car lots, \$1.05 to \$1.08, outside, according to freight.

Rolls oats, per barrel, \$6.75 wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.
 Millfeed car lots, per ton, bran, \$23 to \$25; shorts, \$25 to \$27; middlings, \$28 to \$30; good feed flour, \$30 to \$32.
 Manitoba flour, first patents, \$6.60 in late bags.
 Ontario flour, winter, 99 cent patents, \$4.40 to \$4.50, Montreal or Toronto freights in bulk nominal.
 Cornmeal, yellow, 98 pound sacks, \$2.60 to \$2.75.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

(Special Staff Correspondence.)
 Winnipeg, October 15.—Good export demand and very light offerings held our market strong to-day. Wheat opened 1/4 down to 1/2 up in slight reaction from yesterday's advance of about 1 1/2 cents all round. Cash news was strong. Liverpool opened 1 1/2 peace up from Monday's close, and Broomhall reports a brisker demand. Franco's crops have suffered very heavily from war interfering with harvest.

Winnipeg receipts appear to be getting smaller than over. In sight are only 275 cars, a new low record. Farmers both here and in the United States are holding for higher prices.
 At noon October wheat stood 11 1/2; November, 11 1/2; and May 11 1/4; which is 1/2 up to 1/2 down from yesterday's close.

Cash demand was excellent on all lines except flax. All grades of wheat found ready buyers, and also all grades of oats and barley. Oats held steady with yesterday's advance. Cars inspected, Oct. 14:—
 Wheat 219 12 1/2
 Oats 51 1 1/2
 Barley 19 7 1/2
 Flax 14 10
 Total 355 16 1/2
 All the west has had mild and fine weather. The forecast gives continued clear warm weather.

MONEY SITUATION BETTER.

New York, October 15.—The local money situation is marked by a decided improvement which has taken place in the last 48 hours. For the first time in weeks some new call money has appeared in the market. Loans have been negotiated in a few lots of \$100,000 at 7 and 8 per cent. Broadening of the time money market is also in evidence, trades being generally effected at 7 per cent.

GOLD FOR CANADA.

New York, October 15.—There has been withdrawn from the sub-treasury \$7,000 gold coins for shipment to Canada. There has been engaged at the Assay Office \$75,000 gold bars for shipment to Canada.

COMMERCIAL SILVER.

New York, October 15.—Handy and Harman quote New York silver 5 1/2. London silver 23 1/4.

WOOLWORTH DIVIDEND.

New York, October 15.—F. W. Woolworth Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable December 1, to stock of record November 14.

MONEY TO LOAN.

New York, October 15.—The following notice, signed by George W. Ely, secretary, has been posted in New York Stock Exchange:
 "An announcement is made that a bank has a moderate amount of money to loan on call at 7 per cent. On application at New York Stock Exchange Clearing House, 55 New Street, members desiring to borrow will be placed in communication with said bank."

FOREIGN SHOE BUSINESS IS SLOWLY RECOVERING

In United States No Improvement is Noted—Number of Persons Employed is About Half the High Record.

Boston, Mass., October 15.—The business of the United Shoe Machinery Co. in continental Europe, which was almost completely prostrated at the outbreak of the European war, is slowly recovering. It is not expected, of course, that normal conditions will again be seen until the war is over, because the organization is depleted through absence of men who entered the military service.

In Great Britain, which was least affected, and where operations dropped only to about 70 per cent, or normal, a very satisfactory recovery has taken place. The Leicester factory is operating at about the same rate as a year ago. This is one of the most important factors which the company has in Europe; in fact it has at present almost as many employees as the Beverly plant.

The German factory, which was closed at the outbreak of the war, is operating at about 30 per cent of normal. In France conditions are not improving as fast; the factory there is doing about 25 per cent of its usual business. In Italy, which was not seriously affected, business is not quite up to normal, but is described by an official of the United Co. as "fairly good."

At Beverly there is no improvement, the number of employees remaining around 2,700, or less than half the high record.

The company has thus far suffered no property damage from the European war. It is probable that machines out on lease have been destroyed, but such damage as this falls on the manufacturer who leased the machines.

In addition to the government site for dissolution and the loss of business because of the war, the Clayton anti-trust bill promises trouble. One section avowedly was aimed at United Shoe. Officials of the company frankly admit that they do not know what effect this new law will have on the business of the company.

The section referred to is as follows:

Section 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, to lease or make a sale or contract for sale of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies or other commodities, whether patented or unpatented, for use, consumption or resale within the United States or any territory thereof of the District of Columbia, or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, or fix a price charged therefor, or discount from or rebate upon, such price, on the condition, agreement or understanding that the lessee or purchaser thereof shall not use or deal in the goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies or other commodities of a competitor or competitors of the lessor or seller, where the effect of such lease, sale, or contract for sale or such condition or rebate is to create a monopoly in any line of commerce.

STEEL MAGNATE DECLARES NO COUNTRY BENEFITS BY WAR

W. E. Corey Says Germany is Able to Fight for Eighteen Months—Scouts Peace Talk at Present Time as Ridiculous.

New York, October 15.—William Ellis Corey, former president of the United States Steel Corporation, who has just returned from Europe, declared that the war will last at least eighteen months longer, and that Italy is staying out of the conflict until she either gets paid the cost of going in or is paid the cost of her mobilization to stay out. Any talk of peace at this time, Mr. Corey said, was ridiculous. He also contradicted statements from many sources of late, that the United States will benefit by the war. "No people of the world can possibly be benefited by the terrible destruction now in progress," Mr. Corey asserted. "Our nation will be simply relatively better off than the others."

"Any talk of peace is ridiculous at this time. From all I can learn the Germans are amply prepared to continue the struggle for eighteen months. They can weather one winter and two summers, including this present summer as the first one. It is a problem what the second winter will confront them with. But at least until next October, neither the Germans nor the Allies will listen to talk of peace. Peace must not come until one side or the other is completely exhausted and crushed. Not until then can any peace be effected which would be lasting."

"The total absence of men in France is startling. Everwhere you go on train cars, in elevators, about railway stations—you find women doing the work of men. It is as though some terrible epidemic had suddenly wiped out the male population."

"Statements have been made that this country is going to benefit vastly by the war. In my opinion no country will benefit. We must all pay our share of the terrible loss and devastation this great conflict is bringing about. There will be no prosperity—there can be no prosperity—for any country in the world until this loss is made good. That is one of the most well features of this struggle. The rest of the world which is not directly concerned must help pay. This country should benefit more than any other, because of its fortunate position, its size, its resources, and the general intelligence of its citizens. But the benefit is only relative. It will not be a great boom."

OBJECT TO GRAIN TAX

Dealers Say That Proposal Would Subject Shipments to Repeated Taxation.

Kansas City, October 15.—A nation wide fight on the proposed war tax of one cent on every \$100 grain transaction was started at the eighteenth annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association here to-day when A. E. Reynolds, of Crawfordsville, Ind., presented the report of the Legislative Committee, and it was adopted unanimously.

A telegram was sent to President Wilson which set forth the attitude of the grain dealers.

Mr. Reynolds pointed out that the proposed tax of one cent would subject the same grain to repeated taxation, and that under the plan there was no limit to the amount the Government might tax a single shipment.

The tax, it was asserted, would paralyze the grain market. As a substitute the dealers favored a tax on intercept, warehouse, bills of lading and other direct taxation which would affect them, but which would be ultimate in scope.

AROUND THE CITY HALL

Mayor Martin Says He Will Hold Chief Tremblay Responsible For Appointment of District Chief.

An interesting situation developed yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Control, when it was decided to ignore instructions contained in a letter from Mayor Martin to Chief Tremblay. His Worship was really vexed that the appointment of District Chief Gauthier should have been made in his absence, and informed Chief Tremblay he would be held responsible for what had occurred. Mayor Martin decreed emphatically that as he regarded the appointment as illegal, the new district chief should not assume his duties until further orders. The Controller, however, resolved to maintain the appointment until further information was received from the Mayor of Montreal.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S MINIMUM RATE REMAINS UNCHANGED.

London, October 15.—The Bank of England minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

CLAFLIN REORGANIZATION.

New York, October 15.—Progress marks the Claflin re-organization. Out of a total of \$31,500,000 notes held by banks about 24,500,000 have been deposited with the Noteholders' Committee's depository from the holders of substantial amounts. Word has been received that additional notes will be deposited as soon as the necessary formal action can be taken by the directors of these institutions. A member of the Noteholders' Committee said there was not a single instance of opposition to the plan.

NICKEL COMPANY STARTS FURNACES

Four Out of Six at Sudbury Plant Are Once More in Commission

REVIVAL IS INDICATED

Germany's Nickel Supply Was Cut Off by the War—Much of the Output in the Past Has Gone Into Armour Plates—Mond Co.'s Operations Continue.

Sudbury, Ont., October 15.—The nickel industry has shown some symptoms of revival during the past week. The International Nickel Company have apparently been able to see a rift in the clouds, for they have started up two more of their furnaces at Copper Cliff, and now have four out of the six running. Ever since the war they have had but two. The Creighton mine alone is running, but it is understood that the No. 2 may be opened up shortly. So far since the war there has not been more than 25 per cent of the regular staff of the Canadian Copper Co. at work, but it will now be nearer 50 per cent, or well over a thousand men.

German Supply Was Large.

The holding company, the International Nickel, were caught with large supplies of refined nickel all over the world, particularly in Germany. As a matter of fact the 75 per cent of the trade of the Inter-

HOP MARKETS ACTIVE

New York, October 15.—Oregon hop markets continue active at unchanged prices, but other coast markets are lifeless, with little if any demand. Country markets in this state are still inactive. The quotations below are between dealers in the New York market and an advance is usually obtained from dealers to growers:

States, 1914—Prims to choice 43 to 45; medium to prime 39 to 42. 1913—Nominal. Old olds 10 to 11. German, 1914—Nominal. Pacific, 1914—Prims to choice 15 to 16; medium to prime 13 to 14. 1913—11 to 14. Old olds 10 to 12. Bohemian, 1914—Nominal.

National Nickel Company was with Germany for armor plate. Though good progress has been made with the discovery of other uses for nickel steel, such as in bridges and rails, and parts of motor cars, the great bulk of the nickel refined goes into nickel steel for the protection of warships, and the covering of shells. The inability of the Germans to obtain nickel from across the seas since the war started and the uncertainty of the outcome of the war have had a depressing effect upon the market. For instance, if after the war there was a general decision to reduce or stay the building of navies it would at once affect the market for nickel very materially indeed.

Mond Company Proved Active.

On the other hand, the only other producing company in the Sudbury field, the Mond Nickel, have gone steadily ahead mining and producing. They have adopted the general tendency of keeping their drills in ore and cutting out all dead work that can possibly be avoided, but as a matter of fact they reached the apex of their production in July, and

NO RADIUM MARKET

European Demand For American Ores Has Entirely Ceased—War Leaves Miners Without Buyer.

Washington, October 14.—The European war has for the present at least, totally closed the European market to American radium ores.

As is well known, the uranium ores of Colorado and Utah are sold exclusively for their radium content, so little use being known for the uranium that the ores cannot be sold for their content of that element.

The condition of the European market leaves the miners without a buyer; so that while the war lasts, and probably for some time afterward, the market will be restricted and without the benefit of competition.

As has been pointed out by Secretary of the Interior Lane, had the bills introduced in Congress been passed the United States Government would probably have been in the market as a buyer, and the miner might now have a chance to sell his ore.

August has shown no great reduction. They are working no less than five mines—the mother mine at Victoria Falls, with the deepest working in Ontario; the Garson, the Kirkwood, the Lewak and the Worthington. Their new smelter at Coniston was completed about a year ago. The Mond make matte also and ship it to their refinery in Wales.

Their shipments since the war have been erratic and irregular, though evidently they do not fear that ultimately they will not be able to market all they can refine. All their ore is for the British market. While they have continued their own production at full, they are not now buying ore for their smelter from the nickel property near Porcupine, the Alexo mine.

PLAYER'S
NAVY CUT
CIGARETTES

10 Cigarettes 10

10 FOR 10¢

THE IRON DUKE
Flagship of Great Britain's Home Fleet

GOVERNMENT ORDER FOR SCOTTISH MILLS

These Orders are Holding Business Otherwise it Would be in a Very Depressed State

REORGANIZE TRADE

It is Evident to All the Trade That a Change in Business Methods is Needed. Germans and Austrians Owe Much Money to Manufacturers.

(Special Correspondence.)

Hawick, September 30 (by mail).—There has been an improvement in the normal trade of the woollen industry during the month of September. By the large amount of Government work that has been taken up, the situation would have been a serious one for both millowners and workpeople. Fortunately the workpeople sufficient War Office orders have come in to find employment in all factories that produce service drab, tartan, and overcoating materials. This placing of orders has been the result of the Board of Trade, of which Sir John Lubbock is the Secretary, and of the Board of Invention, of which Lord Kitchener is the President. It is still at least the second of Lord Kitchener's orders to clothe the Scotch woollen workers with some time to look round and deal with what is a most a very serious situation.

"How hard the trade has been hit both by the present and expected results of the war was stated in the alarmist lecture with which Dr. O. H. The Principal of the South of Scotland Technical College, opened the winter session. His contention was that the Continental trade in Scotch tweeds was as good as ended so far as Germany and Austria were concerned by the war, and that the home market required to be organized on entirely new lines as to eliminate both the middleman and the tailors. On the constructive side he proposed the opening of special Scotch tweed distributing retail shops in Russia, France and all other open markets for sale of Scotch woollens ready made.

"The time is not opportune for such drastic remedies, but it is evident to all in the trade that changes in business methods is needed. The credit given both manufacturers and merchants is much too low. Merchants were giving twelve months or even longer credit to German and Austrian traders, and are smarting under the loss of capital locked up. The tailoring industry is equally wretched and inefficient. To the many things needing reconstruction when war is ended falls to be added the Border woollen trade of Scotland."

Washington, October 15.—The United States Consul H. M. Blynton, of Leeds, England, under date September 22, reports demands for clothing for armies far in excess of the immediate supply. A rush of inquiries from the British and French Governments for khaki and blue gray cloth was met by relaxing the restrictions of the usual, standard order to obtain quantities promptly.

The Leeds Chamber of Commerce secured the consent of the War Office to distribute the orders widely as practicable, thus placing many more firms on full time.

By the middle of September orders for the regular army in addition to half a million recruits were booked. Besides the mills, the wholesale clothing and tailoring factories find employment for 40,000 workers. The effect on the wool market was to create a short staple by the middle of September, at which ample supplies of crossbred long fibre were available.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

There were no further developments in the butter market, but the undertone is strong at the recent advance in prices owing to the improved demand for supplies from both local and outside buyers and a fair amount of business was done.

Finest creamery 27c to 30c
Seconds 26c to 27c

A fair volume of business continues to be done over the cable in cheese and between houses, and the market in consequence is fairly active with firm undertone.

Finest western white 15 1/2c to 15 3/4c
Finest eastern colored 15c to 15 1/2c
Finest eastern white 15 1/2c to 15 3/4c
Under grades 14c to 14 1/2c

A firm feeling prevails in the egg market, especially so for new laid, as the demand is more than ample to absorb all offerings coming forward. Supplies of other grades are ample to fill all requirements for which the demand continues fairly good.

New laid 34c
Selected 30c
No. 1 28c

The demand for beans continues fairly good and supplies are increasing, while prices rule steady.

We quote prices as follows:

Hand picked beans, per bushel \$2.75 to \$2.85
Choice, one-pound pickers 2.60 to 2.65
Three-pound pickers 2.50 to 2.55
Lower grades 2.25 to 2.30

There is no change in the condition of the market for potatoes, prices being steady with a fair demand for supplies, and sales of car lots were made at 60c to 65c per bag ex-track, and in a jobbing way at 50c per bag.

ENABLE CANADA TO GET WOOL.

Ottawa, October 15.—There is a strong possibility that the new British regulation prohibiting the export of wool will be relaxed to some extent to enable Canadian mills to obtain needed supplies. The proposition as announced was absolute and its operation threatened to affect seriously the Canadian mills, which have been largely dependent upon wool from Great Britain.

Negotiations have been in progress between Ottawa and London with a view to such an arrangement as would permit the release of a supply of wool sufficient to enable Canadian mills to continue in operation, especially having regard to the placing of orders with these factories for articles of woollen goods for the equipment of troops in the field. It is understood that such an arrangement is being made.

PARIS WHEAT.

Paris spot wheat opened off 1/2 cent from Wednesday at 145.

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PARIS WHEAT. Paris spot wheat opened off 1/4 cent from Wednesday at 1.45.

WAYSIDE APPLES

(By Peter McArthur.)

Why should the apples be wasted? Even though the market price of other country products—such as grains, butter, meat, etc.—may be low, they will be cared for and little allowed to go to waste. The necessary machinery for marketing them has been perfected, though the price may fluctuate, but with apples and other fruits the case is entirely different. This department of trade has been almost entirely speculative, and unless the dealers have seen a chance to make a large profit, much good fruit has been allowed to go to waste. But even if a market were established and properly organized there would still be a waste, because of the attitude of the public. Everybody wants No. 1 apples of the choicest varieties, and there is no market for culls. It is quite true that many of the culls are used in evaporating factories to make dried apples and also to make cider and vinegar. But the country is full of uncared for orchards that yield a large supply of excellent apples that cannot be graded. It is a shame that these should be allowed to waste. The cost of production being practically nothing beyond the rent of the land on which the orchard stands, a very small price would move the farmers together and save these apples, if there was a market for them. They are good enough, not only for the poor, but for anyone with a sense of economy.

Let me remind those who insist on nothing but the choicest apples, which are always bound to be more or less expensive, that the most delightful appreciation of apples in the language was not written about any of the well-known varieties, but about the windfalls in neglected corners of New England. Speaking of some of his apple-eating revels, Thoreau says:

"You would not suppose that there was any fruit left there on the first survey, but you must look according to system. Those which lie exposed are quite brown and rotten now, or perchance a few still show one blooming cheek here and there in the wet leaves. Nevertheless, with experienced eyes I explore under the bare alders, and the huckleberry bushes, and the withered sedge, and in the crevices of the rocks which are full of leaves, and pry under the fallen and decayed ferns which, with apple and alder leaves, thickly strew the ground. For I know that they lie concealed, fallen into hollows long since, and covered up by the leaves of the tree itself—a proper kind of packing. From these lurking places, I draw forth the fruit all wet and glossy, may be nibbled by rabbits and hollowed out by crickets, and perhaps a leaf or two cemented to it (as Curzon would have an old manuscript from a monastery's mouldy cellar), but still with a rich bloom on it, and at least as ripe and well-kept, if no better than those in barrels, more crisp and lively than they. If these resources fail to yield anything, I have learned to look between the leaves of the suckers which spring thickly from some horizontal limb, for now and then one lodges there, or in the very midst of an alder clump, where they are covered by leaves, safe from cows which may have smelted them out. If I am sharp set, for I do not refuse the blue pearmain, I fill my pockets on each side; and as I retrace my miles in the frosty eve, being perhaps four or five then from home, I eat one first from this side, and then from that, to keep my balance."

Apples that were good enough for a philosopher are good enough for anyone, and the children how they would like to get such apples as these. None of them should be wasted in a year when the world may be short of food. If you do not want them for yourself, "Roll them to the kiddies."

COTTON EXCHANGE.

New York, October 15.—E. M. Weld, chairman of the Conference Committee of New York Cotton Exchange posted the following notice to the members: "Committee is in receipt of a cable from the President of the Liverpool Cotton Association stating that in view of present values being far below 9 cents, it is suggested that money deposited with designated banks, or trust companies, should be released to Liverpool firms interested."

"The committee feels that the request is a fair one, but nevertheless must leave it to the decision of each member to do as he elected."

LIVERPOOL CABLE.

Liverpool, October 15.—Cotton sales, 3,400 bales, including 2,600 bales of American.

THE COTTON POOL

New York, October 15.—Banks are only lukewarm here in regard to Festus J. Wade's plan for the \$150,000,000 cotton fund and practically fold him so at conference at which Mr. Wade personally appeared. The objection to the Wade plan as expressed by local bankers was that it was restricted in its operations on account of being handled through individual banks. It is argued that certain banks in the South would not care to borrow the funds as proposed at 7 per cent and the distribution of the funds would largely be confined to smaller banks which would afford no satisfactory guarantee to those who were subscribing the funds.

New York banks declared that they were not opposed to helping the South over the cotton problem even to the extent of furnishing substantial financial aid, but it was deemed essential that the distribution should be effected through some responsible channels.

Accordingly, they propose that \$150,000,000 subscribed by banks should be paid into the Federal Reserve Board which should then distribute money through groups of banks preferably National Currency Associations, which are now issuing emergency currency. The cotton is to be valued on a basis of six cents and loans made to the individual banks at six per cent.

Our Coke is the product of the best American Washed Coal. No sulphur, no smoke, and little ash.

LIMITED PRODUCTION Telephone La Salle 397 Coke Department C.O.D. Orders

The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co. OR YOUR DEALER

STOCKS OF HOLLAND HERRING SMALL; PRICES WILL BE HIGH ACCORDINGLY

Despite the Fact That North Sea is Strained With Mines, Fishermen Have Faced the Danger in Order to Get the Fish. Germany Buying Iceland Herrings.

Holland advices report that only a few vessels have arrived with catches of Holland herring. In spite of the sea being planted with mines, some of the fishermen have gone out, and risked their lives to bring in a few herrings. Stocks are practically exhausted over there. A few small arrivals have come this week. Some of the goods are rather poor in quality, and the good stuff that is coming in is held at high prices, way above buyers' ideas. Unless the situation changes for the better quickly, there is no chance of low prices for Holland herring this season.

Some business has been done in Norway mackerel recently, and several shipments of what they say is real fine autumn mackerel are now on the way. The demand is brisk, and as usual the first shipment will be cleared at full asking prices. Whether the market will ease off after the first demand has been supplied will entirely depend on the market conditions in Europe. No absolutely reliable reports in regard to the catch of Norway mackerel have come to hand as yet. Some reports show that the catch has been a small one. The prices paid are high.

The first shipment of new Iceland herring has arrived, and has proved to be of fine quality, although not of a long keeping nature as yet. Owing to an enormous demand for herring from Germany, Russia and Sweden, the price of Iceland herring has advanced materially. The Germans are obliged to have herrings, and are taking those Iceland herrings now, because they cannot get any Holland fish.

The first shipment of new Norway stock-fish has arrived. The quality is all right, but price is high, and there is no chance of lower prices this season. The heavy demand for "sardines" of all kinds has somewhat abated, and the trade is now buying only from hand-to-mouth. The only place to expect sardines from now is Norway, and the fishing there is poor. In Portugal some fishing is going on but the packers have such a large amount of orders on hand that they are advancing their prices.

STEEL CO. STATEMENT.

New York, October 15.—The United States Steel Corporation will issue its report for the third quarter on October 27, and it is expected to show net earnings around \$10,000,000. The average prices and production in that period were considerably above what they are at present, and from this it is safe to assume that the earnings for the current quarter will be considerably below what they were in the preceding quarter.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, October 15.—Wheat opened up 1 1/4d from Saturday's close. Oct. 8 5/4d; Dec. 8 7/4d. Corn opened off 1d from Saturday's close. Oct. 5 5/4d.

STEEL PRICES.

New York, October 15.—The Iron Age reports no changes in finished steel or iron prices this week. However beams and open hearth billets are off 50 cents a ton and open hearth sheet bars and forged billets \$1 a ton.

BUSINESS GOOD IN WESTERN STATES.

Chicago, October 15.—Returning from a tour of the Northwest, John E. Harris, of Harris Winthrop and Company says business is good in all sections and lots of products are moving.

GOLD FOR CANADA.

New York, October 15.—An additional \$1,000,000 gold coin has been withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Canada.

NAVAL STORE MARKET

New York, October 15.—The situation on the local market for naval stores shows no change. There is a moderate demand, mostly of the hand-to-mouth order, which is filled by the dealers at the old basis. There is no pressure to sell, as the primary market maintains the pegged prices despite rather fuller receipts. The jobbers and manufacturers are expected to take supplies from time to time until next month when they will begin to curtail operations.

Spot turpentine was quoted at basis of 48 1/2 cents with some sellers willing to shade to 48 cents, it was said, in order to catch the business. The inquiry is hand-to-mouth and sales of round lots are the exception. Tar is quiet and steady at the basis of \$6.50 for kiln burned and \$9 cents more for retort. Pitch is repeated at \$4.00. Rosins are unchanged and no special feature is reported in the way of news. For common to good strained \$3.80 to \$3.90 can be repeated.

The following were the prices of rosins in the yard: B, \$4 asked; C, \$4 asked; E, \$4.05 asked; F, \$4.05 asked; G, \$4.05 asked; H, \$4 to \$4.05; I, \$4.10 asked; K, \$4.15; M, \$4.50; N, \$6.00; W, G, \$6.25; W, W, \$6.80 asked.

Savannah, October 15.—Turpentine, nominal, 45 1/2 cents. No sales. Receipts 232. Shipments 380. Stocks 26,801. Rosin, nominal. No sales. Receipts 1,660. Shipments 2,090. Stocks 106,925. Quote:—A, B, \$2.50; C, D, \$3.52 1/2; E, F, G, H, I, \$3.55; K, \$4.15; M, \$4.50; N, \$6.00; W, G, \$6.25; W, W, \$6.35.

Liverpool, October 15.—Turpentine spirits 31s. London, October 15.—Turpentine spirits 30s. 2d.

THE FISH MARKET

The tone of the local fish market is steady with a generally active business passing. Halibut has arrived in good volume by express and there have also been arrivals of new chilled halibut. Whitefish have advanced in price owing to their scarcity, but all other lines are practically steady and unchanged.

The oyster season is now in full swing and quantities are arriving daily by express. These are of a very high standard, for the most part. Arrivals of smoked fish are free, especially haddies and kippers. There will be little doing in filelets until the end of the month as they spoil easily and dealers prefer not to touch them for a while yet. Salt fish of all descriptions are in good demand and dealers are buying supplies for winter use before prices advance in November.

Table with columns: Fish Name, Price. Includes Halibut, Haddock, Steak Cod, British Columbia Salmon, Gaspe Salmon, Flounders, Pike (dressed), Large Eels, Lake Trout, Whitefish, Doree or Pickered, Mackerel, Sea Bass, Bluefish, Skinned Bullheads, Skinned Perch, Frozen B. C. Salmon, Boneless and Prepared, New Skinless Cod, New Boneless Cod, Golden brand, 2 lb. bricks, boxes 20 lbs., per box, Golden brand, 2 lb. bricks, boxes 20 lbs., per box, Winter Port brand, 1 lb. tablets, boxes 20 lbs., per box, Strip Cod, 30 lb. boxes, per box, Shredded Cod, 2 cartons, per box, Oysters, Standard, solid meats, No. 1 cans, Selects, solid meats, No. 3 cans, Shell oysters, Cape Cod, large barrel, Live lobsters, Paper pails, quarts, per 100, Paper pails, pints, per 100, Smoked, Haddies, boxes 15 lbs., per lb., Kippers, fancy, large boxes, Yarmouth Blotchers, per box, New Smoked Herring, per box, Boneless Smoked Herring, per lb., Gaspe Salmon, smoked, per lb., Salted and Pickled, New Labrador Herring, barrels, New Labrador Herring, half barrels, New Labrador Salmon, tierces, New Labrador Salmon, barrels, New Labrador Salmon, half barrels, Mackerel, pails, 1.75, half barrels, Small Green Cod, per 200 lbs. barrel, Medium Green Cod, per 200 lbs. barrel, Large Green Cod, per 200 lbs. barrel.

Per lb. Halibut, fancy, new .13 Halibut, new chilled .12 Haddock .06 Steak Cod .08 British Columbia Salmon .16 Gaspe Salmon .16 Flounders .08 Pike (dressed) .08 Large Eels .08 Lake Trout .11 Whitefish .12 Doree or Pickered .11 Mackerel .12 Sea Bass .14 Bluefish .15 Skinned Bullheads .10 Skinned Perch .10 Frozen B. C. Salmon .10 Boneless and Prepared, New Skinless Cod, cases 100 lbs. 7.50 New Boneless Cod, "Favorite" brand, 1 and 2 lb. blocks, assorted, boxes 20 lbs., per box 1.60 "Golden" brand, 2 lb. bricks, boxes 20 lbs., per box 1.60 "Golden" brand, 2 lb. bricks, boxes 20 lbs., per box 2.20 "Winter Port" brand, 1 lb. tablets, boxes 20 lbs., per box 2.40 Strip Cod, 30 lb. boxes, per box 1.80 Shredded Cod, 2 cartons, per box 1.80 Oysters, Standard, solid meats, No. 1 cans 1.50 Standard, solid meats, No. 3 cans 4.25 Selects, solid meats, No. 3 cans 4.50 Shell oysters, Cape Cod, large barrel 10.00 Live lobsters, per lb. 3.00 Paper pails, quarts, per 100 1.50 Paper pails, pints, per 100 1.10 Smoked, Haddies, boxes 15 lbs., per lb. 0.75 Kippers, fancy, large boxes 1.20 Yarmouth Blotchers, per box 1.20 New Smoked Herring, per box 2.00 Boneless Smoked Herring, per lb. 12.00 Gaspe Salmon, smoked, per lb. 25.00 Salted and Pickled, New Labrador Herring, barrels 5.75 New Labrador Herring, half barrels 3.15 New Labrador Salmon, tierces 20.00 New Labrador Salmon, barrels 14.00 New Labrador Salmon, half barrels 8.00 Mackerel, pails, 1.75, half barrels 7.00 Small Green Cod, per 200 lbs. barrel 7.00 Medium Green Cod, per 200 lbs. barrel 8.50 Large Green Cod, per 200 lbs. barrel 9.50

AMERICA WILL HAVE DEATH OF ALL WOOL

This Will be Until January When Australian, New Zealand and South African Wool Will Arrive

WORKED YARNS DULL

When Wool Does Arrive From South Temperate Zone, Prices Will be Much Cheaper, as all Europe Will be Cut Off and Market Thus Lessened.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.) Boston, October 15.—The British embargo on the export of wool has increased the worth of the wool supply in this city \$500,000. Boston is next to London, the greatest wool centre in the world, and the news that no more of England's stock of wool would be shipped to this country meant an advance of one cent, in value of the 50,000,000 pounds in Boston warehouses. This is a month's supply, according to the annual American consumption of 600,000,000 pounds by its manufacturers. There will be no more wool shored in the market until the stock now being shored in the spring time of Australia, New Zealand, South America and the Cape is shipped. This is not expected to reach Boston before January. The embargo is not understood to extend to these British Colonies.

A brighter side to the situation from the viewpoint of the manufacturer and consumer is that, when the wool crop from the south temperate zone does arrive it will be very much cheaper, owing to the fact that the market for wool, except for war purposes, is practically closed in Europe. The American supply is all consumed at home and is but half of that used here in manufacturing. Over and above the 300,000,000 pounds which they will sell here, the foreign wool growers will have a considerable surplus which they cannot dispose of in Europe.

The feature of the woolen yarn market in the last week was the interest manifested due to business already placed on sweater coats and blankets by foreign governments. The worsted yarn market on the whole has been rather dull and prices were irregular. The shutting in of crossbred wools by Great Britain restricted the supply to such an extent that prices here hardened perceptibly. Some wool combers raised their quotations on low tops as much as 7 1/2 cents a pound. Spinners declined to pay any such advances because their customers, the weavers, refused to pay a corresponding advance on yarns.

In spite of the fact that wools suitable for sweater yarns were much firmer than on the first days of last week, the prices quoted on yarns by some spinners continued to be low. It was reported that one order for 100,000 pounds of worsted sweater yarn had been booked for next year at a price seven cents a pound under the price named by several other bidders.

Around the boom continues. Bradford advices are that the keenness for wools and tops is unabated and that prices are still tending upward. Topmakers are reported to be sold out. It has finally been decided to start the next series of the London Colonial Wool Auction sales on November 3, all arrivals up to September 30 being included. In the Australian wool sales which will start soon, it is said, 291,000 bales will be offered. The outlook is for steady strength with no run-away market for the reason that brokers do not want to carry the wool under present uncertainties and near prospects in the new year of arrivals from the British Colonies.

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Edited by F. WILLIAM WALLACE

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NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Canadian Contingent Lands in Plymouth After Safe Trip Across the Atlantic

PORTUGAL ON THE VERGE

Congress Convened for To-morrow to Order Mobilization of Troops—Churchill Defended by Political Opponent—Get Daily Paper in Trenches

To Plymouth, with its wonderful history, has fallen the honor of welcoming the Canadian volunteer contingent for Great Britain's expeditionary force

As soon as it was known on Wednesday morning that the transports were arriving, great crowds hurried to all points overlooking Plymouth Sound and greeted the men swarming the decks with enthusiastic cheers, to which the Canadians heartily responded.

The vessels anchored off Devonport. The bands aboard played lively tunes and sounds of merriment came across the water all day long as the succeeding ships came to anchor. The last of the transports arrived at nine o'clock at night.

The voyage was safely accomplished, and the officers and men are in excellent health. As the ships entered the harbor, the Royal Garrison Artillery band played "The Red, White and Blue," and "The Maple Leaf Forever," while the skiff of the bagpipers was much in evidence. A few of the officers came ashore last night for a short time. The whole of the troops will be landed to-day, part at Plymouth, and the remainder at another port not yet announced.

Cabling from Lisbon, the correspondent of the Central News says it is reported that the German minister to Portugal and other Germans residing in Lisbon are about to leave for Madrid.

As a result of Cabinet meetings and conferences between the leaders of the various Portuguese parties and the president of the Republic, the correspondent continues, it has been resolved to convoke congress Friday, October 16, in order to pass a vote for the mobilization of Portuguese troops.

Portugal has not yet declared war against Germany, but it was learned in official quarters in London that a partial mobilization of Portuguese troops would be ordered. It is added that Portugal is preparing for all eventualities, and that if she participates in the war it will be on the side of Great Britain.

The attempt of the London Morning Post to discredit the Right Hon Winston Churchill over the despatching of a naval division to Antwerp, has been met by a vigorous defence from one of Mr. Churchill's political foes. The Pall Mall Gazette, Unionist, last evening objected to fixing the responsibility on one Minister, declaring that the Government as a whole decided the matter. England was further justified in sending a naval brigade on the ground that she could not see Antwerp fall without an effort, even one involving great risk, to aid the brave Belgians. The fault, adds the Gazette lies on the nation which would not in time of peace accept the counsels of those who understood war.

The remains of the late Col. Burland are being transported to Canada by the Adriatic, which sailed yesterday from Liverpool for New York. Mrs. Burland, accompanied by Mrs. Rayner, sails by the same ship.

In the Alberta Legislature yesterday, Provincial Treasurer Mitchell tabled the estimates for 1915, and supplementary estimates of nearly half a million dollars for 1914, to provide for war contingencies, such as gifts to the British Government and the Belgian Relief Fund. The principal estimates for 1915 provide a revenue of \$5,952,052, including a balance from 1914 estimated at \$1,323,299. The expenditures will total \$7,775,995, including \$725,000 public debt.

This leaves an estimated credit balance at the end of 1915 of \$1,176,995. The budget speech will likely be delivered by Hon Mr Mitchell to-day or Friday.

The Westminster Gazette says the Paris Daily Mail has done an excellent piece of work in starting an edition of that paper especially for the trenches, keeping the soldiers in touch with home news. Lord Northcliffe has given his personal attention in France to the improvement of the paper and its distribution.

The work has been so well done that the men in the trenches have their daily paper by noon each day. Naturally the news from home is welcomed by the men, and the distribution of the papers becomes a very valuable public service. Experience has shown that the greatest demand is for football news.

Rear-Admiral Storey of Guelph, Ont., had received word from the Dominion Government accepting his offer of service. He has been appointed superintendent of naval service at Vancouver Island, and is ordered to take charge of his position at once.

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GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Spanish Parliament will re-open October 26.

Belgian refugees in England now exceed 150,000.

Provisional President Benavides has signed a decree promulgating a new moratorium for Peru.

Vienna is eating 20 horses a day. Beef has risen to prohibitive price.

Joseph A. Nash resigned as vice-president of the Bush Terminal Co. in Brooklyn.

The Morris Canning Factory at Allentown, N. J., was destroyed by fire at a loss of \$15,000.

According to an estimate made in Paris, 69 per cent of total population of Europe is now at war.

The Sheldon Manufacturing Co.'s plant at Canton, Pa., was destroyed by fire at a loss of \$50,000.

Detroit's City Clerk finds that one hundred million dollars' worth of property is exempt from taxation.

It is estimated that 150,000 Belgians have now arrived in Great Britain.

Archbishop Howley, the Roman Catholic primate of Newfoundland, is critically ill and is not expected to recover.

German firms are reported to be sending large quantities of goods to Italy with notice to pay when war is over.

Hoke Smith urges \$225,000,000 4 per cent. bond issue to buy 5,000,000 bales of cotton at not exceeding nine cents a pound.

On November 1, carpet and rug prices are expected to advance, due to shortage of wool and shutting off of importations of Oriental rugs.

German governor-general of Belgium has issued orders for Belgians to accept German currency on same quotations as Belgian currency.

Fire in the paint shop of the Shore Line Electric Railway at Thameville, Conn., destroyed 20 summer cars. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

Gustave Baum, proprietor of the Biltmore Hotel, fell twenty-two stories from the roof of that building to his death.

The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Di San Giuliano, is hovering between life and death. His condition is marked by alternating improvements and collapses.

Arthur M. Aquith, one of the sons of the British Premier, was in the naval division which took part in the defence of Antwerp.

Dr. R. A. Westley is using the Windsor Hotel Co. for \$1,075 because he was superseded as house physician.

The work on the Quebec Bridge is progressing as rapidly as possible and the original estimate of completion by 1917 still holds.

The franchise of the Cornwall Street Railway, Light and Power Company has been extended for a period of twenty years.

Total of all funds being raised in New York for European relief work is now more than \$500,000, of which the largest sum has gone to the Red Cross.

Dunn Woolen Co. of Martinsburg, W. Va., has received a British order for 2,000,000 army blankets and has received inquiries from other governments at war.

New York City Board of Education has voted to ask the Board of Estimate for \$42,112,250 for running expenses for 1915. Appropriation this year was \$38,263,515.

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, will introduce a resolution providing for appointment of special commission to enquire into preparedness of United States for war.

Postmaster Morgan of New York, announces that importation into Greece of cigarette paper is prohibited. Such matter, therefore, cannot be despatched to Greece in the mails.

The Ontario Motor League has promised to co-operate with the Salvation Army in bringing available supplies of apples from the surrounding country to the poor people of Toronto.

Boston's heaviest taxpayer on personal property is Miss Nellie F. Carter, who resides at Hotel Touraine. Her personal estate, as declared by herself to Boston assessors, is \$3,433,000.

Charles J. Spencer, an Elizabeth (N. J.), capitalist, has brought suit in New York United States courts to stop the merger of Lake Shore and New York Central owing to the Sherman law.

Office boys in the Walker street building of the Western Union Telegraph Co., New York City, which occupies entire block of floor space, have been equipped with roller skates, to accelerate service.

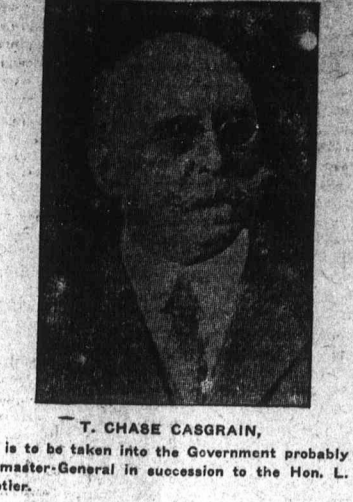
Possibility of the Union of Newfoundland and Canada is being considered as a result of the European war, since a stronger front would be presented to the enemy if Newfoundland would join the Dominion.

Rev. Dr. Morgan, of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., delivered the inaugural of the Kerr lectures at the United Free Church College at Glasgow. His theme was "The Religion and Theology of St. Paul."

The exports of bituminous coal made through Hampton Roads, Baltimore and Philadelphia, in September, were \$24,923 tons, compared with \$10,000 tons in September, 1913. This follows an increase in August of around 125,000 tons.

Holland's special war credit of \$20,000,000 for maintaining neutrality has been exhausted, and the government will soon ask again for a similar amount. Maintaining 300,000 men in the field costs between \$1,100,000 and \$2,200,000 a day.

Thomas A. Edison is at work on a submarine which will be provided with gills, similar to those of a fish. It will be possible for it to remain under water indefinitely, extracting oxygen from the sea water so that the crew will not have to come up for fresh supply of air.



T. CHASE CASGRAIN, who is to be taken into the Government probably as Postmaster-General in succession to the Hon. L. P. Pelletier.

FIGHTING SPEECH MADE BY GEN. BOTHA

Pronouncement of Premier of South African Union of Particular Interest at Present

"I ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY"

Neutrality of South Africa, When Britain at War An Impossibility, Said One Time Leader of Britain's Enemies Before 5,000 of His Constituents.

Gen. Botha, Premier of the South African Union, delivered recently a magnificent speech to 5,000 of his constituents at Bank in the Transvaal, in which he justified the action of the Government in the campaign against the Germans in S. W. Africa.

Neutrality on the part of South Africa, he declared, was an impossibility. The Union would prove to the world that it was worthy of the Empire.

Knowing and believing that the course the Government was taking was the right one, Gen. Botha said, amid deafening cheers, "I assume responsibility and shall take command."

The speech is of particular interest now, because since the date of it, one of the "fair-weather patriots" whom, evidently, General Botha had in his mind's eye, has raised the standard of rebellion.

Gen. Botha's Speech.

General Botha said he desired his constituents to speak out freely and straightforwardly. He wanted to know once and for all what was the good of talking, as some people did, of trying to create hostility against England. That could only provoke ill-feeling between Briton and Boer. Referring to those who talked of South Africa being neutral, General Botha said he was not a lawyer—he was simply a farmer, who used his common-sense, and who desired to lead his people honestly and truly according to his lights. To him all this talk of neutrality was the greatest nonsense he had ever listened to. (Loud cheers.)

Neutrality for South Africa was an utter impossibility. If a German warship came to Durban and imposed a levy of five millions on them it would be noble or honest to act, as some people suggested, that South Africa should act, after the undertakings they had given in the past? What would hostility to England mean to South Africa? Ruin!

No Middle Course.

He was animated by a true and sincere love of his people, and stood back for no man in his patriotism to South Africa, and he wished them clearly to understand that there were only two courses open, one that of loyalty and help, and the other that of disloyalty and treason. There was no middle course, and whoever said there was was trying to mislead them. Now which course did they intend taking? They must give him a straightforward answer. (Loud cries: "We want the loyal course. You have done the right thing.")

The German tortoise had for once stuck its head too far out of its shell, and was in grave danger of being trodden upon.

Germany's Ambitions.

In exhorting South Africans to support the Government, Gen. Botha said he had information regarding German ambitions concerning South Africa which would make their hair stand on end. (Cheers.)

The stain of treason had never touched South Africans and would not now. (Cheers.) To-day South Africa must prove to the British Empire, which was watching them, that they were worthy, and still more, worthy of trust. By doing so they would create for themselves a greater future than would ever otherwise be possible. (Cheers.)

When the war broke out there could only be one answer to the Imperial Government's request that the Union should take certain positions in German South-West Africa.

Neutrality Party Denounced.

General Botha denounced the neutrality party, who advocated sitting with folded arms until German South-West Africa fell into their lap like a ripe apple. They should be proud that the Imperial Government had asked the Union Government to undertake this task. The Imperial Government was determined regarding South-West Africa, and if the Union had not done its share the Imperial Government might have sent 80,000 Indians, as they would have been perfectly justified in doing, and told these Indians that after the war was over they could make an Indian settlement there.

The Union Will Do It.

Would that have been in the interest of the Union? (Cries of "No! No!") Or the Imperial Government might have asked the Australians, or have called for volunteers from amongst English South Africans, and they would have got them. (Cheers.) But no, the Imperial Government, instead, had asked the Union to do the work, and he was proud to have been asked. (Renewed cheers.)

Gen. Botha earnestly warned South Africans against the new sort of doctrine being preached in South Africa, namely, the doctrine that the majority should submit to a minority. That doctrine could only lead to ruin. Gen. Botha emphasized the importance of that gathering. He wanted them to speak with no uncertain voice. Their decision would have great influence throughout South Africa, and would go forth to the whole Empire. (Cries of "We support you.")

Lip-Loyalists Not Wanted.

They did not want lip-loyalists or fair-weather patriots. The people they wanted must be true

WE are at the Front in high-class Men's Tailoring. Our new Fall Suitings have proven VICTORIOUS over all others-- Boucher & Crotty Tailors to Gentlemen 330 NOTRE DAME ST., WEST

NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

The California Railroad Commission has rendered a decision authorizing the Consolidated Securities Company to sell its telephone system in the city of San Fernando Los Angeles County, to the San Fernando Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The California Railroad Commission has rendered a decision authorizing the Pacific Light and Power Corporation to issue 19,430 shares of its first preferred 6 per cent. cumulative stock at not less than \$85.00 per share, and \$4,332,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds at not less than 85 and accrued interest, with the provision that the bond issue shall be made subsequent to the stock issue.

The Commonwealth Power & Light Company has declared regular dividends of 1 1/2 per cent. on the preferred and 1 per cent. on the common stock, payable November 2, to holders of record, October 16. The earnings of the company for the month of August showed an increase in gross earnings of 5.88 per cent. over the corresponding month of the previous year and 12.25 per cent. in net earnings.

The famous gentleman jockey, Alex. Carter, a captain of French Dragoons, was killed at the head of his regiment in a recent engagement. He lay on the battlefield for two days.

The triennial Australasian football carnival, Australian rules, held this year at Sydney, resulted in considerable financial deficit, the largest proportion of which will fall to the Victorian league, which is the largest constituent body.

The War Department officials assert that Federal troops will be able to prevent any serious disturbances along the international line.

General Botha continued: "But in all these difficulties I realize that God rules, and will inspire the people to do what is right. Knowing and believing this, I said I shall assume responsibility and take command—(prolonged cheers)—and I ask you to strengthen my hands so that justice may be supreme." (Renewed cheers.)

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Chicago, October 15.—James A. Patten is reported as having sold his grain holdings, aggregating 350,000 bushels of wheat, 350,000 bushels of corn and 400,000 bushels of oats. Reasons assigned were lack of export demand for wheat, low prices for Argentine corn and heavy offerings of Northwest oats at seaboard.

London, October 15.—The Exchange Telegraph Company made public the following telegram from Cetinje: "Montenegrin troops have completely defeated 15,000 Austrians in the neighborhood of Sarajevo. The Austrian losses were enormous. Hundreds of men and many guns were captured."

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Boston Braves Refuse Orders to go on Vaudville Stage--Will Spend Winter Quietly \$40,000 FOR EV. R.

Captain of New Champions Gets a Fair Return for Six Months' Work--Lower Canada College Team in Class by Itself.

The Boston Braves are remarkable men as well as excellent baseball players. It is reported that a crew of vaudeville agents invaded Fenway Park yesterday to book up some of the players for the winter, but it is just as well for the chances of the Braves next season that none of them fell for the flouts.

Johnny Evers made about \$40,000 during the past six months. From the baseball point of view he deserved this fortune. If Stallings gets a proportional return for his work, the club treasury will be depleted.

Lower Canada College is having a great success. Yesterday they added to their laurels by beating High 46 to 0. Shaughnessy's boys seem to be in a class by themselves as far as school football is concerned. It is to be hoped that they may meet some of the strong teams of the Toronto schools before the season is over.

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Paris, October 15.—The official French statement issued at 3 p.m. says: "The progress indicated in yesterday's communication is continued."

At our left wing the action of the Allies' forces now extends from the region of Ypres to the sea. On the right bank of the Vistula during the day of October 13th, the Russian troops repulsed the German attacks directed against Warsaw and Przemysl. The battle is now going on to the south of Przemysl.

WEATHER: MOSTLY FAIR. THE MOLSONS BANK. THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY. THE TRANSPORTATION BLDG. 120 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

MANY AUSTRIANS ARE DESERTING SAYS RUSSIAN STATEMENT

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

Petrograd, October 15.—Germans have been checked in their advance on Warsaw, and in Russian Poland, it was officially announced.

"After having advanced to within 7 miles of Warsaw," says the statement, "the Germans were repulsed and driven back. They are now thirty miles from the city and heavy fighting is going on with the advantage in our favor."

"The fighting was most severe for two days. The Germans were cut in two and retired to a line from Lasko to Petroko wko Klecko."

"The Russian troops are advancing steadily all along the battle line and are again taking the offensive with every advantage in their favor."

"Regarding the situation in Galicia," the statement says: "The Russian troops are subjecting the Austrian stronghold at Przemysl to ceaseless bombardment. The incessant fire of our troops is having a demoralizing effect on the Austrian garrison. Many Austrian are deserting and arriving daily at the Russian camp."

"On Wednesday 3,000 Austrians attempted a sortie from the city. One of the Russian regiments, performing with every advantage, allowed the enemy to approach within easy range, and then opened fire with snipers. The Austrians were completely annihilated."

"The reduction of the fortress is only a question of days."

Berlin dispatch says eight army corps of Russians have been defeated with heavy losses by the Germans between Warsaw and Ivangorod.

According to reports from Petrograd, Russians have cut in two the German forces advancing on Warsaw after two days' fighting.

It is estimated the total German and Austrian losses to date approximate 1,350,000.

The Allies left wing advancing to the north of the River Lys has taken Estaires.

German troops in Belgium are marching in part toward Ostend and in part in a southwesterly direction toward the French frontier.

Berlin says that nowhere have the Germans lost ground.

JAPANESE AND BRITISH BOMBARDING MAN FORTS.