

WINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Clash Between Braves and Athletics: New Version of Old Story

IDENT OFFICIATES

Could Not Agree on Officials, but Ident. Hated Will Act—Verdict Turned New On.

But still effective method of stirring... in a contest, the best that the personal enemies and are only kept from the by the abrogation of the law...

of the McGill and Toronto University were unable to agree on officials for the game, so the matter was referred to the... of Queens. The president will be himself and bring another Queen's...

ers who have visited Britain will... of the passing of Mr. James T. known stock broker and magazine editor and an ex-sheikh of the town...

closed large quantities of wood in... in France, Belgium and Russia. This material...

ed are receiving assistance of 10... cents extra for each child. This \$100,000 monthly, and \$50,000 additional...

er who tearfully begged for new... nderson and Colonel Carson were yesterday, to inspect the arrange-

IG

ness than topped

ce in Canada for long experience of thorough

Good Quality

ESS, LIMITED

ONTREAL

Vol. XXIX. No. 133

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1852
Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,000,000
Head Office - MONTREAL
24 Branches in Canada

THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY
DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING
LONDON, CANADA
Capital \$1,000,000
Reserve 200,000

MORNING ATTACK OF BRITISH AVIATORS WAS SUCCESSFUL
Bomb Dropped on Düsseldorf Hangar Went Through Roof and Destroyed Zeppelin Aircraft.

London, October 10.—The following official statement was issued last night covering an attack by a British air squadron on a German airship shed at Düsseldorf:
The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that British Commander Guy reports, that, as authorized by the Admiralty with Lieut. R. L. G. Marx and Lieut. S. V. Speer a successful attack on a Düsseldorf airship shed, Lieut. Marx's bomb, dropped from a height of 600 feet, hit the shed, went through the roof and destroyed a Zeppelin.

WINTER SURRENDERED YESTERDAY
Düsseldorf, Holland, October 10.—Antwerp surrendered to the Germans at 2.30 o'clock on Friday afternoon, according to a dispatch received here. A white flag was hoisted on the Cathedral at 9 o'clock in the morning, and negotiations for surrender are said to have continued for five hours and a half. It is stated that the Germans occupied the city late yesterday afternoon.

WAR SUMMARY
Antwerp has fallen.
Germans routed in Prussia.

It is semi-officially stated in Petrograd that the situation between Russia and Turkey is threatening.

It is officially announced at Petrograd that the Russian troops have occupied Lyck, East Prussia.

Russian offensive continues to meet with desperate resistance, but, according to Petrograd reports, it is passing forward.

An official statement issued at London says that a British air squadron made another attack on the German airship sheds at Düsseldorf and destroyed a Zeppelin.

Italy now has 1,400,000 men under arms.

It is said that the entire Belgian field army evacuated Antwerp to join the Allies.

German military commander at Saarburg, Luxembourg, has ordered all French signs removed from shops and has forbidden the use of envelopes, letters and bills with French headings.

American army officers who went to Europe to observe military tactics are being held in London by the British Government.

The Hague says that the second chamber of the Netherlands has approved a credit of \$20,000,000 for mobilization expenses.

American Consul-General in Antwerp, Henry W. Dietrich has left the city and gone to Ghent.

U. S. Senate has passed a bill authorizing expenditure of \$100,000 for enlargement of the Wall Street post office.

France placed an order aggregating \$5,000,000 for 150 anti-aircraft trucks with American firms.

War bill valued at \$100,000,000 recently introduced by the Mexican Government on claim that it was being sent merely out of the country in violation of law prohibits such exportation, has been ordered returned to its foreign mining companies by the Mexican Treasury.

ANTWERP FALLS VICTIM TO GERMAN SEIGE GUNS
Garrison Unable to Withstand Terrific Bombardment Leave City to Invaders
SAY KING IS WOUNDED

Dispatches State That King Albert Has Been Wounded During Fighting—Germans and Austrian Ships in Harbor Blown up Before Garrison Retreats.

London, October 10.—Antwerp has fallen, it was officially announced in Berlin today, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam. From Berlin also comes a report that in the last of the fighting King Albert was wounded. The Belgians blew up their fort before leaving two-thirds of the inhabitants of the city as refugees in Holland, and hundreds of others have fled to other points. It is estimated that close to 50,000 refugees are without food and shelter. The last reports showed the city to be in flames at many points.

The shippers of neutral nations and of the Allies were permitted to leave the harbor and most of the German and Austrian shipping was destroyed. The wonderful cathedral of Antwerp has been damaged. When their position as losers was made the Belgians destroyed their guns and blew up the fortifications, retiring to the field, probably with the intention of making their way through the German lines in an effort to reach the Allies left. The surrender of Antwerp to the Germans followed the heaviest bombardment in history.

London, October 10.—Unofficial reports of the fall of Antwerp stated that the Germans had succeeded in penetrating the city through breach in fort Broechem and thence between forts No. 1 and No. 3 of the eastern line of inner fortifications.

A News Agency Dispatch from Amsterdam says: "The Germans are in the Rue Leclaire in the city. The hospitals have been saved. St. Lambert hospital, in which there were 100 wounded, was damaged and the wounded were transferred to two ships moored in the harbor."

The Palace of Justice has been partly destroyed by fire. There was no water with which to fight the flames.

At 2 o'clock on Friday morning a train filled with fugitives tried to leave for Eindhoven but was struck by a projectile and many passengers were reported to have been killed.

With their food supply almost gone, their water supply cut, and the great oil tanks in flames from explosive shells, and the Germans pouring through a breach in the inner fortifications, there was nothing left for the army but to give up the city to avoid the spreading loss of life growing greater and avoid their defeat by complete surrender.

The thought of the reported to have acted calmly when the Germans entered the city. A Dutch cruiser and several submarines are lying in the Scheldt, awaiting the situation.

Dispatches from Rome state the Germans are to use Antwerp as a base for an attack on Great Britain, but it is believed here they will now shift their operations to the North Sea or Channel ports to sea with a base.

Antwerp itself is of great importance, it is declared, and the chief effort of the capture so far as the German army are concerned, is to provide a base for operations from which to launch a speculative success for Berlin. It also means a base for the support of the German right wing. The fierceness of the resistance of the gallant garrison is shown by the number of wounded taken from the city. They have been carrying by the thousands at Ouden and Boshuis.

MAKE IMPORTANT CAPTURE
Petrograd Announces That Two Important Railroad Centers Have Been Taken from the Germans.

Petrograd, October 10.—The Russian War office announced that Minskobrov and Lyck, two important railroad centers in East Prussia, had been captured from the Germans. By making their attack at Minskobrov from the south the Russians forced the Germans to abandon their fortified positions at Barklewoz on Rupsia River and Minister of War Sukholimoff, who has returned from the front with the Casar Nicholas, declared to-day that every German soldier had been driven from Russian soil in Suwalki. The battle on the left bank of the Vistula River between the Russian main army and the combined Austro-German forces is still going without definite result.

THANKSGIVING DAY
Monday being the public holiday designated for Dominion-wide Thanksgiving, there will be no issue of The Journal of Commerce.

MAKE SHRAPNEL SHELLS
The Canadian Gun and Foundry Company has received an order for 1000 shrapnel shells from the Dominion Government and work upon the execution of the order is to be commenced immediately.

STERLING EXCHANGE
New York, October 10.—There is less demand for sterling exchange due to the sailing of the last steamer to deliver mail in London, prior to the close of the British month on the 15th of this month. Demand sterling in consequence receded to 1.94 1/2.

Cable transfers experienced a decline to 3.1 1/2% to 3%, but were steadier at lower levels as they will be the only form of remittance available for remitting agents of the prohibition.

France has continuing to come out in moderate amounts representative quantities of securities bills and French exchange of credit.

PARIS CONFIDENT THAT CITY IS NOW SAFE
Think That Germans are Aiming to Get Foothold on Channel to Attack England
ARE ROLLING THEM BACK

German War Officer Declares That German Retreat from Prussia Has Determined How An Ulterior Role—Preparing for His Campaign.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)
Paris, October 10.—Information at the headquarters of General Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, is to the effect that the Germans are still striving at the French right of the Meuse. The highest confidence prevails, however, that the French will get only hold their own, but will eventually cut the Germans from their positions near St. Mihiel and roll them back toward Luxembourg.

Although the German train has been weakened by the removal of troops to support General Von Kluck the position held by invaders at that point are so strong that the French have not dared to try to take them by storm.

Paris now feels safe. The immediate object of the German army, according to all the signs, is to occupy territory adjoining the Channel. To turn up the first blow against France having failed, the second blow must be aimed at England. Belgium has been cleared.

Petrograd, October 10.—"The invasion of Russian territory by the Germans in East Prussia has resulted in complete defeat for the enemy," says the War Minister. "In many places the Germans retreat developed into a rout in which we took thousands of prisoners, many guns and great quantities of supplies."

The Germans are now on the defensive. They have all been driven back into East Prussia and by capturing Lyck and Minskobrov, we have gained a strategic position which puts the Germans in a perilous position.

On left bank of the Vistula our troops are now engaged with Austria and German armies. Heavy fighting has been in progress for two days without definite result. The enemy has concentrated heavy forces there to check our advance on Silesia. We are making gains.

The Emperor has expressed himself as gratified pleased at the conditions as he found them at the front. The morale of the Russian troops is excellent and the commissariat is working well.

The Russian official news bureau announced that the Cossack force which had been consistently retarded, would soon be lightened because of important military operations that are under way. This announcement confirmed the belief that battle along the Vistula north of Cracow had reached a critical stage.

LOBSTER INDUSTRY HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY HARD HIT
Unsold Portion of Last Before War Worth \$250,000, and is Now Quite Unsaleable.

Halifax, October 10.—One line of industry in the east which is particularly hard hit by the war is that of the lobster pokers. They have had their pack on hand and a considerable part of the other half has not been paid for. An average lobster poker is \$20,000 worth, and when the war broke out the ruling price was \$22 a case, making a total of \$440,000.

The situation is grave for the packers. The unsold portion of their pack before the war was worth about \$1250,000, and this is now quite unsaleable except at a tremendous sacrifice. It is questionable if \$1 a case could be obtained for goods that cost \$22 a case. It being accepted in Nova Scotia that about 200,000 pounds of lobster pokers were on hand before the war, \$440,000.

The reason for this slump is that most of the companies of canned lobsters are in France, Germany, Belgium and England. The continental countries want no lobster now, and England very few. Much of what Germany had taken when war broke out was not paid for. France has a moratorium, and so has England, thus delaying payments.

The packers find themselves with about half their pack on their hands unmarketable. This quantity, it is believed, will be simply sufficient for next year's market, when the demand will still be limited and prices even less extensive than the present low state. There will be no need to pack any lobster next year, so far as the market is concerned, and if they are packed what is to become of the stock on hand, worth a few weeks ago to the packers \$22, \$20,00.

HOMES FOR BELGIANS
(Special Correspondence)
St. John, N.S., October 10.—The question of bringing to New Brunswick Belgian families who had fled by the German invasion of their native land is now occupying the attention of the local immigration authorities. The idea of the authorities is that they may be able to bring out a colony of Belgian people whose homes have been laid waste by fire and sword, and place them on the land in New Brunswick.

PORTUGAL TO DECLARE WAR
Berlin, via Amsterdam, October 10.—According to semi-official statements made here to-day, the government expects Portugal soon to declare war against Germany.

BERLIN MAKES STATEMENT
Brief Announcement of Success at Antwerp Says Occupation Took Place Yesterday.

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The commander left there with his garrison on Friday. The city of Antwerp and most of the forts have been in possession of Germans since Friday afternoon."

It is officially announced that Antwerp has fallen, one of the many victims of the huge German siege guns, which have caused such frightful destruction in this war. Antwerp was supposed to have been one of the strongest fortresses in Europe.

SECRETARY GIBSON GIVES EXPLANATIONS
Elucidates Some Points in Financial Statement of Lake Superior Corporation
STOCKHOLDERS WERE SATISFIED

Director Considered it Appropriate Last Year to Pay the Dividend as the \$3,000,000 Five Per Cent Income Bonds of the Corporation.

Philadelphia, October 10.—Information of considerable interest concerning the present business conditions and financial operations of the Lake Superior Corporation was given by Secretary Thomas Gibson at the annual meeting in Camden, N. J., in the course of an extended reply to requests for information and criticism of the corporation's annual report that was made by several stockholders.

Mr. Gibson explained in detail to the satisfaction of a majority of the stockholders present some of the changes in figures that occurred in the annual report for the last fiscal year, ended June 30th, 1914, which changes were not self-explanatory as printed in the income account, and balance sheet of the report.

The chief criticism that Edward Brylawski and William Kuris, holders of this city, made concerning the last annual report was that it did not give sufficient details concerning operations of the subsidiary companies of the Lake Superior Corporation.

Among other things Mr. Brylawski asked about an increase in \$1000,000 Alaska Central Terminal, Limited, above the previous year in the liabilities consisting of guaranteed bonds of subsidiaries, and also about several deduction items in the subsidiaries income account which had not appeared in previous reports.

Secretary Gibson said that during the past year the amount of bonds outstanding of the subsidiary companies had been increased to develop the various properties, which helped to increase interest charges and brought that item up to \$1,553,323. The principal reason for the charges amounting to that figure, however, was that in previous years a certain portion of the interest had been charged to capital account against work in course of construction.

An item of \$62,218 written off as discount on securities sold was in connection with marketing the additional Alaska notes. The Secretary frankly admitted that a charge of item of \$157,000 for "doubtful debts and losses of previous years" should have been charged off in the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1913.

As a result of the operations of the subsidiaries last fiscal year, Secretary Gibson said the sum of \$437,850, which the Lake Superior Corporation declared, was considered by the directors to be the maximum it was advisable to hand over to the corporation, as it left a balance of only \$25,546 to be carried forward into the new year by the subsidiaries.

The directors also considered it inadvisable to pay the interest last year on the \$3,000,000 five per cent income bonds of the corporation.

Mr. Brylawski, who later moved a vote of confidence in the corporation's management, asked if the holders of the \$10,000,000 common stock could expect a dividend return if the net amount of the subsidiaries earnings turned over to the corporation reached \$500,000 or \$1,000,000, but Vice-President Herbert Coppell, to whom the inquiry was addressed, said he could not give a definite answer.

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce
Head Office—TORONTO
Paid Up Capital . . . \$15,000,000
Reserve 12,500,000

Board of Directors:
EDWARD WALTON, CH. J. L. D., D.C.L., President;
E. A. LAM, Esq., K.C., LL. B., Vice-President;
John H. B. Macdonald, Esq., K.C., LL. D., D.C.L.;
Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL. B.;
Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL. B.;
Charles G. G. G., Esq., LL. B., Ph.D.;
W. W. C. G., Esq., LL. B.;
Gordon Stewart, Esq., LL. B.;
C. F. G., Esq., LL. B.;
H. J. Fuller, Esq., LL. B.

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

STANFIELD'S, LTD., PASSES ITS COMMON DIVIDEND
Action Comes as a Surprise in View of the Big Contracts Recently Obtained from the Federal Government.

Halifax, October 10.—At a meeting held in Truro this week the directors of Stanfield's, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, on the preferred stock. It was also decided to pass the dividend of 4 per cent, per annum on the common stock. This action came as a surprise as the directors have been hard at work on the contracts for the last few months.

OF INTEREST TO
Ottawa, October 10.—A dividend of \$1,000,000 to be paid by the Government to-day represents the imports and exports of the Dominion in the month of September, 1914. This dividend is the first of a series of dividends to be paid to the Dominion in the month of September, 1914.

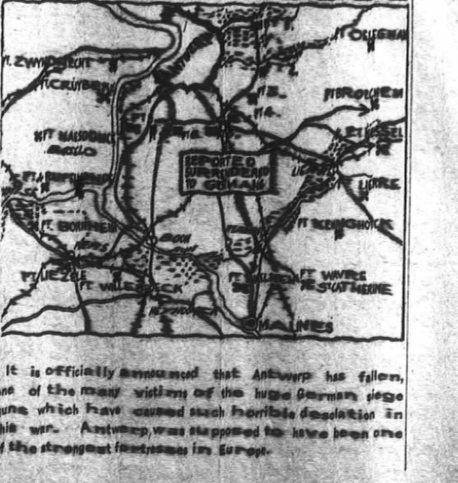
ONLY ONE FORECAST
Halifax Comes to the Conclusion that a Torment is Necessary.

Halifax, October 10.—If the view of the business people of Halifax prevails there will be no mourning. That there is no need of it is the general opinion, and that it would do more harm than good is generally conceded. As to the present financial situation in Nova Scotia, the statement by the managers of trust and loan companies in Halifax is that it is sound. The manager of one such company is reported as saying that there had been only one fore-closure by his company this year out of 1,000 mortgages, and that in the past seven months they had paid out more than \$50,000 in excess of the amount listed on mortgage to subscribers in the corresponding period last year.

CARDINAL FERRAT DEAD
Rome, October 10.—Cardinal Ferrat, Papal Secretary of State, died at 1.10 p.m. at the age of 64.

THE WORLD SERIES
Philadelphia, October 10.—Local Weather Bureau predicts generally cloudy this afternoon, with not much prospect of rain before night.

Probable line-up for to-day's games:
Boston-Moran, 1; Evers, 2; Connors, 1; Whitted, 1; Schmidt, 1; Denny, 1; Marzullo, 1; Deal, 1; James, 1; Philadelphia-Murphy, 1; Oldring, 1; Collins, 1; Baker, 1; Moran, 1; Strank, 1; Barry, 1; Schanz, 1; Shawkey, 1; Betting on to-day's game is even money.



BIRKS PHILLIPS SQUARE
Artistic French China
REMINISCENT OF MEDIAEVAL OLD-WORLD LIFE AND CUSTOMS ARE SOME CHOICE BITS OF COURT GROUP CHINA, POSED AND IN PERIOD COSTUME—ALSO SINGLE FIGURES OF EXCLUSIVE DESIGN.
INDIVIDUAL PRICES FROM \$12.50

STEAMSHIPS CUNARD LINE

CANADIAN SERVICE From Southampton to Montreal. Oct. 17... ASONIA... Oct. 20... ASCANIA...

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE From Glasgow to Montreal. Oct. 17... LETITIA... Oct. 31...

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL-LIVERPOOL HESPERIAN, Thursday, 8th October. Second Cabin... \$55.00 Third Class... \$33.75

The Charter Market

New York, October 10.—The full cargo steamer market shows increasing strength due to the steady demand prevailing for tonnage...

MISSANABIE PASSENGERS

The steamship Missanabie from Liverpool, October 10, has on board the following passengers: Cabin 46, and steerage, 43.

INDIA AGRICULTURE

Cardinal Canal, Oct. 10.—The steamer India, of the Montreal Transportation Company, bound for Montreal and loaded with fifty thousand bushels of wheat, was on board at the head of the canal at three p.m. today.

PRESENTS CITY WITH LAND

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad will present the city of Milwaukee with two tracts of land valued at \$250,000 for harbor purposes.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY HANDLE LARGE CROP

Many Changes in Freight Rates Were Made During the Year and These Were Mostly in the Way of Reductions in Revenue—Movement of Copper Ore Much Curtailed.

New York, October 10.—In his annual report, President Hall of the Great Northern, says that last season's grain crop, approximately 1,310,000,000 bushels, was the largest ever handled...

ARRIVALS

From Montreal to London, Liverpool, Rotterdam, London, New York, America, Naples, Genoa, Rome, New York.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LIMITED.

Locations of steamers at 10 p.m., October 9th. Freight steamers: Canadian—Up Colborne, 3 p.m. for Cleveland.

Years' Figures Compared.

Table with 4 columns: 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914. Rows include Gross, Total, Net, etc.

SPLENDID NEW EQUIPMENT FOR G.T.R. SUBURBAN SERVICE

Larger Locomotives With Increased Haulage Capacity For Speedy Transportation to Outlying Points.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Department of Marine and Fisheries. Shipping notices: Cape Island, 10—Foggy, northeast. 7:30 a.m. Laurentian, 8:00 a.m. Wacousta.

Shipping and Transportation

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914. PACIFIC COAST MARINE NOTES.

Vancouver, October 10.—Word has just been received that the C. P. R. liners Empress of India and Empress of Japan...

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RAILROADS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY Montreal - Toronto - Chicago. INTERNATIONAL LIMITED. Canada's Train of Superior Service.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Monday, October 12, 1914, will be a holiday by the office. The outgoing afternoon mails will be closed at 10 a.m.

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The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada

Waterloo Ontario. The London & Lancashire Life & General Assurance Association, Limited.

The London & Lancashire Life & General Assurance Association, Limited

Waterloo Ontario. British America Assurance Co. Fire Insurance since 1833.

British America Assurance Co.

Fire Insurance since 1833. The Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Limited.

The Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Limited

Of London. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Limited. The Largest General Insurance Company in the World.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Limited

The Largest General Insurance Company in the World. Union Assurance Society Limited.

Union Assurance Society Limited

Of London, England. North American Life Assurance Co. Sold as the Continent.

North American Life Assurance Co.

Sold as the Continent. An Ideal Income. Monthly Income Plan.

An Ideal Income

Monthly Income Plan. Monthly Income Plan. Monthly Income Plan.

The 'CANADIAN' Fall & Winter Schedule. WESTBOUND. EASTBOUND. LAKES-ONTARIO SHORE LINE TO TORONTO. THANKSGIVING DAY Single Fare. HOMESICKERS' EXCURSIONS.

Advertisement for The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada, featuring a portrait of a man.

RAILROADS
TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
TRUCK ALL THE WAY
- Toronto - Chicago
INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.
at 109 St. James St. Toronto 4th D.L.
Chicago 100 St. W. 2nd Comp. Can.
PROVED NIGHT SERVICE.
at 11:00 p.m. arriving Toronto 7:30 p.m.,
Chicago 1:00 p.m. 2nd Comp. Can.
THANKSGIVING DAY
First Class For-
ever 12: regular rates.
Class Fare and Car-
riage 10, 11, 12; returning same October 11.
SEEKING EMPLOYERS
to Western Canada, in Chicago,
ready until October 15th, as very low
and good for two months.

THANKSGIVING DAY.
Over 8th, 1911, will be observed as a
public holiday.
The morning mail will be closed at 10
o'clock on the 10th, and no
dispatch of mails on that day
and beyond.
The main office and news stations
at the main office and postal stations
10 a.m.

When any damage occurs to the
trip being about two years ago.
The British ship "Invincible" was
reported to be the "Invincible" at
at a standstill owing to the war.
at present nothing is being
sherman tramp steamer on line

Railway Company
and St. Catharines

Saturday		Sunday	
Daily	Daily	Only	Only
5.25	6.25	11.00	11.00
5.35	6.35	11.10	11.10
5.45	6.45	11.20	11.20
5.55	6.55	11.30	11.30
6.05	7.05	11.40	11.40
6.15	7.15	11.50	11.50
6.25	7.25	12.00	12.00
6.35	7.35	12.10	12.10
6.45	7.45	12.20	12.20
6.55	7.55	12.30	12.30
7.05	8.05	12.40	12.40
7.15	8.15	12.50	12.50
7.25	8.25	13.00	13.00
7.35	8.35	13.10	13.10
7.45	8.45	13.20	13.20
7.55	8.55	13.30	13.30
8.05	9.05	13.40	13.40

North American Life Assurance Co.
Sold as the Continent.
Insurance is for ever. \$2,000,000.00
Net Surplus 1,043,814.69
Income 1,781,117.49
2,564,932.58
For information as to Agency Openings. Write to the
Home Office - TORONTO

AN IDEAL INCOME
can be secured to your beneficiary with
Absolute Security by insuring with
The Mutual Life Insurance Company,
Portland, Maine
on its
MONTHLY INCOME PLAN
backed by a deposit of \$1,000,000.00 par value with the
DOMINION GOVERNMENT in cream of
Canadian Securities.
For full information regarding the most liberal
Monthly Income Policy on the market write, stating
WALTER J. JOSEPH, Manager,
Savings or Quebec and Eastern Canada,
Suite 502, McGill BLDG., MONTREAL, QUE.

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada
WATERLOO ONTARIO
The day's man-to-day is the one who invested his
money in Mutual Life Endowment policies. These
policies provide protection with a safe and resur-
rective investment.
Each \$100.00 invested has produced all the way
from \$2100.00 to \$12100.00, according to the term of the
investment, exclusive of the insurance feature.
Mutual life endowments are the very thing to buy
and to sell in days of panic and its war-time.

The London & Lancashire Life & General Assurance Association, Limited
Waterloo Ontario
Write us about an agency.
THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA
FORREST F. DRYDEN, President.
Home Office - Newark, N.J.
Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

British America Assurance Company
FIRE INSURANCE SINCE A.D. 1633.
W. R. BROCK, President.
W. B. MILLER, Vice-President.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH:
Lada Building, 17 St. John Street
MONTREAL
THOMAS F. DOBSON, Resident Manager.
Home Offices for a few good City Agents.
Founded in 1806

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The Largest General Insurance Company in the World
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FIRE INSURANCE SINCE A.D. 1741.
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The Mutual Life Insurance Company,
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MONTHLY INCOME PLAN
backed by a deposit of \$1,000,000.00 par value with the
DOMINION GOVERNMENT in cream of
Canadian Securities.
For full information regarding the most liberal
Monthly Income Policy on the market write, stating
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Get into a business where there is always an unsatisfied demand for capable men, where you can make your own income. Sell Life Insurance.
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In times like these, when securities ordinarily are as good as gold can find no market, a policy in a good Life Company has a value nothing else can approach. Either at its maturity or as a temporary pledge it is always worth 100 cents on the dollar. If in the Canada Life it will probably be worth a good deal more.
Will it not be worth while when you next have money to invest to remember present conditions and place it where it will be not only absolutely safe, but perfectly under control?
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The Independent Order of Foresters
Policies issued by the Society are for the protection of your family and cannot be bought, pledged or sold.
Benefits are payable to the beneficiary in case of death, or to the member in case of his total disability, or to the member on attaining seventy years of age.
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TOTAL BENEFITS PAID - 42 MILLION DOLLARS
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SIR GEORGE PAISH'S VISIT.
The establishment of an international credit bureau to operate along the lines of a clearing house association with a basic idea of a more economic use of the world's supply of funds reported to be the purpose of Sir George Paish's early visit to this country.

AN IDEAL INCOME
can be secured to your beneficiary with
Absolute Security by insuring with
The Mutual Life Insurance Company,
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MONTREAL TAKES SMALL NOTICE OF FIRE PREVENTION DAY

American Cities Making the Day an Important Occasion and Excellent Results Are Being Produced.
Yesterday was fire prevention day in New York State and in other States. Each year the day is more widely observed. Displayed on elevated, surface and subway cars, stations and hundreds of other places, the following sign reminded all citizens of the importance of the day:
"This is fire prevention day—Clean up rubbish."
In all schools there were talks on the prevention and fire engines bearing placards urging citizens to work for the elimination of needless fire loss were drawn through the streets.
Mayor Mitchell spoke at public school No. 184. A fire drill followed the address by the Mayor. In other schools addresses on the same subject were made by principals and teachers.
During Montreal's famous "Clean-up Campaign" a few months ago, one day was set apart for Fire Prevention Day and inspectors went around from the fire department to see that every citizen, or as many as they could visit, cleared away all piles of rubbish and other matter about his premises, which might constitute a fire hazard, and at the close of the day these inspectors reported to Chief Tremblay that much progress had been made. This was almost entirely due to the work of the inspectors and not to the enthusiasm of the populace. A great many people hardly knew that there was such a day as Fire Prevention Day, and could not for the life of the life they have told what it meant or what they were intended to do. What was needed on Fire Prevention Day was that the children in all the schools should have been instructed in the lessons of fire prevention by some competent person. Views should have been shown in all the moving picture theatres, and placards and bulletins posted about the city, in this way the matter would have been brought fairly to the attention of the people.
The Prevention Day in the United States is becoming almost as important a day as Thanksgiving Day and New Year's Day. It is a day when good resolutions are made for the coming year, and although these resolutions may not be kept for a week, in some cases, there is never any harm in it for a week, they were made. The mayor or woman who clean up garden, yard or store room on Fire Prevention Day, generally makes the resolution that the place will never be permitted to rest in such a mess again, but that is generally some time afterward and is cleaned up again when the next Fire Prevention Day comes around.

CITY TO HAVE BIG PUMP.
The biggest pump that Montreal has ever used in its water works in Point St. Charles was ordered by the Board of Control yesterday afternoon, when the tender for a turbine having a capacity of 20,000 gallons a day was awarded at a cost of \$47,000. Delivery will be made in six months, or by next April. The pumps usually purchased by the city are of 12,000 gallons capacity or one-half that of the new one just bought through the Laurier Company, agents for the de Laval or Turbine Company of Trenton, N.J.

INSURANCE BOWLERS BUSY
Second Series of Games Played at Windsor Allys Last Night—Ranger Had Best Score.
The second series of games in the Insurance Tennis Bowling League were played on the Windsor Allys last night, when the Guardian Northern, Phoenix of Hartford, Liverpool, London and Globe Commercial Union-Palatine, Royal Exchange, and Royal-Queen's were the winners of three games each and North British and Mercantile two games.
Ranger, of the Guardian Northern team, which has won six straight games, had the best score of the night of 573, while there were several others over 500 marks.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NOTES
Longue Pointe has a new fire station. Some people in the neighborhood think that the expense was unwarranted as the district was not sufficiently built up to require another station.
The answer is if the district is not sufficiently built up yet it soon will be and the new station will encourage people to build as they will know they will have adequate fire protection.
By the decision of the Board of Control yesterday several appointments were made to the fire brigade. Capt. Roule Gauthier of No. 6 was promoted to district chief; Lieut. Horras Groulx was named captain; and Arthur Dural, fireman, was raised to the rank of lieutenant. District Chief Gauthier replaces ex-District Chief Danane Groulx, who has been retired on half-pay, amounting to \$1,850 a year.
These appointments were made on the suggestion of Chief Tremblay and approved by the Controllers.
As was desired by Chief Tremblay, the Board decided to purchase a Ford machine for the use of the fire alarm department.
Upon the suggestion of Chief Tremblay nineteen members of the city fire brigade who have gone to the war are to receive full pay during their absence. The money will be handed over to the families of the men.

BOY RUN DOWN BY AUTO
Owner of Car Put on More Speed After Accident, Police Did Not See What Happened.
As a result of an accident of which the authorities have but meagre details, Thomas Thompson, the 11-year-old son of Thomas Thompson of 189 La-Fayette Street, lies in a critical condition at the hospital in an unconscious condition by the automobile of a man who gave his name as Quinlan, and who stated to the hospital authorities that he had seen the boy struck by an auto on Dorchester street. The machine which struck the boy, according to Mr. Quinlan, did not stop after knocking the boy down, but seemed to put on greater speed and disappeared.
The boy was on his way home from school when run down.

PATENT FOR SALE
AN INDEPENDIBLE KITCHEN SINK STOPPER preventing an ordinary sink into a set tub, also preventing the escape of gas. Just patented. F. A. Cook, 45 Angus Street, Montreal.
PATENT FOR SALE—AN INDISPENSABLE DEVICE for every home; prevents 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. Cook, 65 Agnes Street, Montreal.

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WAR OFFICE ADMITS ANTWERP HAS FALLEN.
London, October 10.—British War Office now admits that Antwerp was evacuated by the Belgians on Friday.

PERSONALS

Mr. J. Dingham Moulson is remaining in Beauport until the end of the month.
Mr. R. McDougall Peterson is moving into town next week from his country residence at Sennerville.
Mr. Edwin J. Brice has gone to Toronto, where he will spend the week end.
Mr. E. P. H. Harding was in New York at the Hotel Astor for a short time early in the week.
Hon. Justice Cross is spending a short time in Quebec.
Col. Sir Henry Pellett spent a few days in town this week.
Sir Max Allen is in the city, having just returned from the Old Country.
Private E. L. Parry of the Fifth Royal Highlanders, who is on furlough at St. Jean, Isle of Orleans, will spend Thanksgiving at his home on Hudson street.
Sir Montagu Allan has gone down to New York for a few days.
Mr. E. Barlow has come into town again from Carletonville.
Mr. Harley Kilaly has gone on a motor trip through New York State.
Mr. Stephen Newton and his family have left to reside in Quebec.

AT THE HOTELS.

At the Ritz-Carlton—F. A. Cole, New York; J. E. Newland, Calgary; Mrs. Russell Blackburn, Ottawa; Mrs. Murray Kirk Green, Kingston; J. J. Barry, Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Flood, St. John; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Howie, Syracuse.
At the Windsor—S. Jenkins, Labelle; A. H. Joseph, Quebec; Miss E. C. Harris and G. W. Harris, Greenwood; F. C. Burpee, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Atlantic City; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Goodchild, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Lewis, Moose Jaw; Mrs. G. W. Andrews and Miss Andrews, Winnipeg.
At the Place Vier—Mrs. K. B. Henry, New York; John H. Brown, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Colchester, Rome, Italy; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Darr, New York; D. Barry, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Barstall, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Karl Dolie, Mr. and Mrs. Angus McDonald, Westport, Conn.; W. H. Bun, Toronto; Mrs. J. de Barth Walbach, Philadelphia.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
SUM OF \$7,000 TO \$10,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE real estate valued \$25,000. Address Dr. Hamfield, 244 St. Catherine East. East 373.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
FOR SALE—RAILWAY PICTURES IN COLOUR. All countries—all railways. Prompt attention. Cheap prices. R. P. Co., 62, Carleton Avenue, Westmount.
KINDLING WOOD FOR THE MILLION—Kindling, \$22.50, Cut Hardwood, 13¢. Mill Blocks, 8¢. 69 per 1000. "Blanchard" for houses. J. C. McManis, 442 William Street, Tel. Main 42.

EXCEPTIONALLY SITUATED OFFICES TO LET.
Well fitted in every particular. St. Peter Street, corner St. James. Apply the Eastern Trust Co., Canada Life Building.
BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET.
VERY CHOICE SUITE OF OFFICES ON TOP floor of Eastern Townships Bank Building, overlooking St. James Street, can be had three months free by assuming balance of lease with 3 1/2 years to run. Phone West, 1106, Mr. J. H. Sheridan.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
590 SHERBROOKE WEST, RITZ-CARLTON. Block, Single and Double rooms, suites. First-class board; evening dinner.
BUNSDIE PLACE, St. COR. McGUIRE COLLEGE. Suite in good condition to let immediately at cheap price, \$10.00. Apply East 198.
BUSINESS PLANT FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING. For rental to good tenants. Apply James Esquerly, Jantor, Hecla Building, on premises, 45 Cote street, or S. E. Lichtenstein, 178 Commons street.

CORNER PARK AND BERNARD—SPLENDID new store, cement cellar, heated, water, gas, suitable for any kind of business. Apply 261 Park Avenue. Phone St. Louis 5785. Evening, Rockland 69.
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PATENT FOR SALE—AN INDISPENSABLE DEVICE for every home; prevents 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. Cook, 65 Agnes Street, Montreal.

REAL ESTATE

Real estate transactions still continue numerous for the time of year, despite the slump. The number formally registered yesterday was fifty-eight. The largest of these was the purchase by the Thompson and Norris Company of Canada, Limited, from Bruno Beaulieu, broker, of a triangular piece of land forming part of lot 181 Cote Visitation, containing 4,220 square feet, the same being bounded on the north by the property of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The price paid was \$11,340, this being at the rate of 65 cents per square foot.

The Rev. Joseph E. Delat, priest of the parish of St. Bernard de Steane, sold to the Corporation of St. Michel de Laval lots 446-496, 167, 168, 173 to 174, 180, 189, 197, 202, 207, 209 to 240 and 427 parish of Sault au Roclet, measuring respectively 4,487 feet, the same having frontage to Montee St. Michel, for \$10,000.
Louis Vineberg purchased from Daniel E. Leclercq lot 119-119, and the southeast part of lot 219-110 parish of Montreal, measuring respectively 4,800 square feet, with the buildings thereon, for \$12,000.
The Northern Land Company, Limited, sold to Rev. Joseph E. Delat, priest of the parish of St. Michel de Laval, lots 416-2, 4 to 15, 19, 20, 166 to 168, 171 to 174, 229, 230, 233, 237, 239, to 401, 427 parish of Sault au Roclet, containing 16,515 square feet, with buildings thereon, for the sum of \$12,675.00.

Other deals included the sale by T. F. McCall to G. A. V. Edmond of lots 162, 163 to 428, parish of Montreal, containing 13,411 square feet, situated on Sherbrooke street, on the west side of Madison street, for \$13,450. Paul I. Turgeon sold to J. J. Westgate lot 234-44 parish of Montreal, with No. 4251 G. Champlain lots 305-270 and 271 parish of Montreal, with buildings on Gertrude street, Verdun, for \$12,000; J. Hebert sold to Charles Gagnon lot 1208-124 St. James ward with buildings on St. Hubert street, for \$11,800.

FIRE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
New York, October 10.—The University of Columbia was practically destroyed by fire early today.
Flames were discovered in the north end of the building at 12:45 o'clock, and within half an hour it was seen that practically nothing of it could be saved. The flames were pouring from all the windows and out through the roof and illuminating the campus. The loss is estimated at \$2,000,000.

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WANTED.
POSITION AS HANDY ALL ROUND MAN IN ART Dept. in Newspaper Office. Expert in horses, cattle, dogs, etc. Twenty years experience in this city, in newspaper and trade journals. Address P. C. 277, Journal of Commerce.

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. Has just graduated from business school and can write considerably over a hundred words a minute accurately. An interview would be appreciated. M. H. 927, Journal of Commerce Office, city.
WANTED \$4000 TO BORROW ON FIRST MORTGAGE. Apply 418 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 10 Hutchison, near Milton.

MISCELLANEOUS.
DUTCH SILVER—Unusual interest centres round the Herks' collection of quaint Dutch Silver, for the reason that the selection of Bowls, Vases, Boxes, Baskets, Spoons, etc., will, probably, never be duplicated. Consequently present designs will become practically irreplaceable. Pieces are from \$3.00.
THE HAY MARKET STABLES, CORNER OF OTTAWA and Nazareth Streets, one block south of the Hay Market, has been remodelled and rebuilt as one of the finest Sales and Commission Stables in the city. Large and roomy stabling for one hundred horses and one of the best sale yards in the city to show horses. Also large offices and waiting rooms. Will open for business Monday, August 24th, with large stock of carefully selected horses suitable for all purposes. We will hold regular auction sales every Monday and Thursday. Private sales at all times. T. W. Foster & Co., Proprietors, 68 to 76 Ottawa street. Telephone Main 1720. Mr. Tom W. Foster, who officiated as Kings auctioneer for the late Ebor war horses, and also has officiated in Cincinnati, Chicago, Lexington, St. Louis and New York Auctioneer, Montreal's greatest horse auctioneer.

REST, RECREATION AND SOLID COMFORT
These are the attractions of Gray Rocks Inn. These strenuous business men and their families can live at the Inn with every home comfort at less cost than they can at home. This time of year the Inn has great fire-places, burning water in the house, even gas plants; best cuisine in the Laurentians. Rates 12 a day. American plan. Phone or write for particulars. G. E. Wheeler, Proprietor, St. Jovite Station, Quebec.

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

Thanksgiving

Canadians have reason to be thankful this year. While at war with Germany and Austria, we are far removed from the scene of conflict.

For the most part, Canada has been blessed with good crops, for which unusually high prices are being obtained. The wild speculative fever of a year or two ago, and the insane desire to get rich quick has to a large extent been eliminated from the lives of our people, and to-day business is back to more fundamental principles than has been the case in many years.

As a people, we have much to be thankful for. We have freedom of speech, a free press and the right to worship as we please. Our country is blessed with abundant resources, we possess an invigorating climate, and are far removed from many of the social and economic problems which cause such suffering in the old world.

Petty Forms of Dishonesty

These at the head of the various Government Insurance Departments in Great Britain, Germany and elsewhere are somewhat discouraged over the petty forms of dishonesty practiced by people enjoying insurance privileges. Apparently there is a widespread belief among a large section of people that it is not wrong to cheat a government.

In contrast to this we see in France a Government-owned railroad developing among its employees a new disease known as "laborphobia." In 1909, 34% of the railway employees in France were given sick leave. The next year this increased to 36%, while in 1911 it had grown to 45%, and in 1913 to 55%.

There will be plenty of men available for the second contingent. From all parts of the country men are offering their services. It is to be hoped that a larger proportion of native-born Canadians will enlist in the second contingent than went in the first.

The Kaiser's Model

The Kaiser, who set out to emulate Attila and the Huns, chose a fine percentage for his model. Attila was a barbarous king who reigned over the Huns for some twenty years from 434 to 453 A.D. He called himself "The Scourge of God," and was in very deed and truth a scourge, but it is extremely doubtful if God had a part in his atrocities.

ancient Europe, burning and pillaging art galleries, churches and monasteries. When his heavy hordes were not immediately met he killed off the inhabitants, destroyed their homes and left a barren, unpeopled waste behind. This was continued year after year, until much of Italy, Greece, France and Spain were desolate wastes.

Check Raising

A recent estimate made shows that in the past year or two upwards of \$60,000 has been secured in Montreal through the raising of cheques. The most famous case is that recently before the courts when a cheque was raised from \$54 to \$64,000. From this amount they range downward to the innocent \$4, which was raised to \$14.

There are many ways the cheque raisers have of getting cheques. It is believed that the morning about 7:30 watching the mail carrier where he places letters, and as the average business man or his clerk does not arrive until eight or nine in the morning, there is plenty of time for the thieves to extract the letters from under the door either by wires or posing as employees or getting the janitor or some other person to open the door and let them in. Such letters are opened, and if there is a cheque in them it is usually washed with acids used in two different solutions, one solution being stronger than the other.

The Movies

The moving picture shows, while they may eventually profit by the war, are likely to be inconvenienced for the time being by the fact that many of the biggest film makers are located in Europe.

In a recent issue of his paper, the Edmonton Bulletin, the Hon. Frank Oliver, then whom no stronger advocate of peace exists in Canada, wrote: "If Canada is to take her proportionate part in the war, 375,000 of the million should be Canadian troops. The million men are needed not a year hence, but just as soon as they can be taught to shoot at five hundred yards and perform ordinary manoeuvres. If Canada is to keep up her end, our troops should go forward in successive contingents so rapidly that the whole 375,000 will get into the fighting zone at the earliest possible day. That can only be done if, while one contingent is being given the finishing process at Valcartier, another contingent is being recruited and given preliminary training at recruiting centres."

That "thin red line" of Britishers is stretching into Belgium. The Kaiser has found, however, that it is not too thin to be effective.

The German fighting now taking place in Northern France and Belgium has all the appearance of the last stand of desperate men. Germany knows that she must accomplish something soon, or it will be too late.

The victory of Boston over Philadelphia is a popular one in Montreal, Philadelphia, for years leaders of the American League, and the world's champions, have had their share of sympathy and support. The sporting instinct of the average man goes to the victor. In addition, several members of the Boston team were formerly members of the International League, while one at least wore a Montreal uniform.

In the excitement attending the war, little or no notice was taken of the fact that Sir Ernest Shackleton, the famous Antarctic explorer, has arrived at Buenos Aires on the first stage of his journey. This illustrates the all-absorbing public interest in the war. A year or two ago, the departure of a famous explorer like Shackleton, would have occupied pages in our newspapers. To-day, he gets but a brief paragraph.

The Interprovincial Coal Co., Ltd., of which George W. McPherson is President, is advertising extensively in papers throughout the Maritime Provinces. The company do not state where their properties are located, nor do they give any of the particulars a company should give who are appealing to the public for money. They want \$20,000 in hurry, and offer innocent investors one and a half shares for the price of one, and a guarantee of 25 per cent. dividend on all money paid into the company's offer. The company may be all that the officials claim for it, but no good can be gained from the necessary with which they cloak the location of their property. We have had too many wild-cat mining propositions in this country, and from all one can gather from the advertisement of the Interprovincial Coal Co., Ltd., it is another fly-by-night proposition and should be avoided by the public.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

A Series of Short Sketches of Prominent Canadians.

Colonel the Honorable James Mason has once more brought himself into the limelight by doing an additional and much-needed service in behalf of his native country. Then Col. Mason there is no one in Canada better qualified to discuss the military interests and now that this subject is the one uppermost in the public mind, it is only natural that a particularly attentive ear should be given to what one of our most representative soldiers has to say.

Col. Mason is of the opinion—as are Canadians of every origin and faith—that Canada should not falter in doing her full duty to both herself and the Mother Land. But being a soldier, he does not stop at generalising about the matter; he has an absolutely concrete idea as to what should be done. While the Dominion Government has sent 30,000 troops to Europe, and is preparing to send 20,000 more, making a total of 50,000, Col. Mason points out that twice that number should and ought to be secured. He would have Canada, represented at the front by a real army of over 100,000 men. It would take time to whip this number of men into shape—for at no time has Canada had more than an inappreciable number of regular troops—but it is certain that the Colonel is right when he says that no time should be lost in giving the defensive corps of the Dominion adequate training.



In a door in Picardy a lonely woman stands. Somewhere, under alien skies, beyond the gleaming strands of alien shores, the banners flaunt, resplendent, in the sun. Above the grim, defiant ranks, ranks that bristle, grin to gun.

Unmindful, yes, of peace and war, he shall not even know. The heart cries of the vanquished, the victor's proud commands.

"TRUSTING IN GOD." "God is with you," says the aged Austrian emperor to his German ally. "He will be with us also." Therefore, according to this man, who stands on the brink of the grave, though he will be as careful as all the other autocratic rulers to keep well out of the range of the bullets his poor country-men must face for his sake, God is on the side of massacre and rapine, of wrath and destruction.

PENCILS WERE TREASURES. It is not easy nowadays to find a lead pencil that is not too old at forty—as it were. In the early days of lead pencils the produce of the Seawhite mine was deemed so valuable that strong guards of soldiers were engaged for its protection, and a special act of Parliament was passed penalising illicit traffic in plumbago, which then realized from 1s to 5s an ounce. Although the miners were stripped and carefully searched when leaving off work, they managed to smuggle a good deal of produce out of the mine.—London Chronicle.

ONE OF THE HUMORS OF WAR. Every cloud, they say, has a silver lining, and even this horrible nightmare of war must have its humorous incidents. One of these is the cable from Amsterdam reporting that the British church in Dresden, Saxony, is still permitted to hold services, but that a Saxon policeman who understands English is present to prevent any prayer for the success of the British arms.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

If these "peace Sunday" prayers are answered we intend to ask the President to name a Sunday to pray for 15 cent cotton and 12 cent portwine.—Houston Post.

For sale—An aged lady, and child-broke driving horse; perfectly gentle.—Renaissance (Ind.), Republican.

What is 'this kleptomaniac I read so much about in the papers? Is it catching?' 'No, it is taking.'—Boston Transcript.

Native—Yes, I say the squire be praised. He gives us that bootful free library.

Tourist—I'm glad you appreciate it; but you don't look like a reading man, either.

Native—No, sir, I don't use the library, but my old 'oman' she do get the job o' 'cleasin' it out.—From Punch.

"What bird is it," asked an inspector of a class of young children, "that is found in Africa, which, although it has wings, cannot fly."

"Well, my little dear," said the inspector, "what is it?" "Please, sir, a dead one."

A farmer living not far from Boston was disappointed the other day when Mrs. Blank, one of his regular customers, refused to buy any more eggs from him. "They are not satisfactory," she told him. "Some of the last lot were not fit to use." "But, Mrs. Blank," remonstrated the old man, "a hen is bound to lay a bad egg now and again."

A young pitcher making his first appearance in big league company hit the first batter, passed the next two, and made a wild throw in the first inning. As he went to the bench the manager of the team asked, "What's the matter? Are you nervous?" "Naw," he said angrily, "but my darn limbs shake."

Sam Bernard tells of how, in his less prosperous days, he played a small town in New England where the caretaker of the village school had thrown up his job the day before. Asked for an explanation, he said: "I'm honest, and above suspicion. If I find anything when sweeping the school I allow return it. Every once in a while some one who is too cowardly to face me gives me a shute. A few days ago I read on the blackboard, 'Find the greatest common divisor.' Well, I looked all over for it, but I wouldn't know the blamed thing if it bumped into it. Last night in the big writin' on the blackboard, it said: 'Find the least common multiple.' So I says to myself, both of them things are lost now, and I'll be accused of takin' 'em. So I'll quit."

ALONE. In a door in Picardy a lonely woman stands.

Somewhere, under alien skies, beyond the gleaming strands of alien shores, the banners flaunt, resplendent, in the sun. Above the grim, defiant ranks, ranks that bristle, grin to gun.

Unmindful, yes, of peace and war, he shall not even know. The heart cries of the vanquished, the victor's proud commands.

"TRUSTING IN GOD." "God is with you," says the aged Austrian emperor to his German ally. "He will be with us also." Therefore, according to this man, who stands on the brink of the grave, though he will be as careful as all the other autocratic rulers to keep well out of the range of the bullets his poor country-men must face for his sake, God is on the side of massacre and rapine, of wrath and destruction.

PENCILS WERE TREASURES. It is not easy nowadays to find a lead pencil that is not too old at forty—as it were. In the early days of lead pencils the produce of the Seawhite mine was deemed so valuable that strong guards of soldiers were engaged for its protection, and a special act of Parliament was passed penalising illicit traffic in plumbago, which then realized from 1s to 5s an ounce. Although the miners were stripped and carefully searched when leaving off work, they managed to smuggle a good deal of produce out of the mine.—London Chronicle.

ONE OF THE HUMORS OF WAR. Every cloud, they say, has a silver lining, and even this horrible nightmare of war must have its humorous incidents. One of these is the cable from Amsterdam reporting that the British church in Dresden, Saxony, is still permitted to hold services, but that a Saxon policeman who understands English is present to prevent any prayer for the success of the British arms.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Imperial Bank OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Capital Paid up \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund \$7,000,000

This bank issues Letters of Credit negotiable in all parts of the world.

This bank has 127 branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

SAVINGS BANK-DEPARTMENT at each branch of the bank, where money may be deposited and interest paid.

MONTREAL: Cor. St. James and McGill St. BRANCHES: St. Lawrence Blvd., Maisonneuve.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that an Interim Dividend for the half year ended 31st May last, of forty shillings per share, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, will be paid, less Income Tax, on the 3rd day of October next, to the proprietors of shares registered in the Dominion of Canada.

The Dividend will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the 3rd day of October next to be fixed by the Managers.

No transfers can be made between the 1st inst. and the 2nd prox., inclusive, as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court, JACKSON DODDS, Secretary.

London, Sept. 1st, 1914.

THE DOMINION BANK

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-president

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

Trust Funds Should Be Deposited

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When payments are made particulars of each transaction may be noted on the cheque issued, which in turn becomes a receipt or voucher when cancelled by the bank.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Established 1865. HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG. Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000 Reserve \$4,000,000 Total Assets over \$20,000,000

John Galt, President, G. H. Balfour, General Manager, H. B. Shaw, Asst. Gen. Manager.

This Bank, having over 210 branches in Canada extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business.

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FAVOURABLE FACTOR FOR FASTEN IMPROVEMENT

United States Bankers Expect Results From Rate Case and Reserve Banks

STREET MORE HOPEFUL

Bankers, Business Interests and Men of Affairs Cheerful—Encouraging Progress in London Where Stock Exchange May Soon Re-open With Restrictions Against German Sales.

New York, October 10.—The president of one of the largest financial institutions in New York, says conditions are improving steadily, and that money is being put up all over the country. He thinks the government will continue, and that it will be bolstered by three favorable developments which he enumerates as follows:

"Prospects for an increase of railroad rates are excellent. The present in I may say, the first case on which I felt hopeful of a substantial means of relief for the railroads at the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and I would not say now I did not see good reasons for cheerful expectations. Last year, when the roads appealed for a 5 per cent. increase, I felt they had made a mistake in raising expectations which were doomed to disappointment. Now, however, I learn that members of the commission who were formerly hostile to the railroads recognize that a grave emergency exists, and that relief is not granted, a situation will be created which neither they nor anyone else can remedy. Commissioners are not willing to accept the responsibility for conditions of that kind.

"A second favorable factor is the progress made towards the establishment on the Federal reserve banking system. The new banks will be in operation within a few weeks, or before January, at the furthest. Immediately following their establishment we shall be able to retire all our Clearing House certificates and emergency currency; and the raising of reserve requirements, combined with the Federal Reserve notes, representing possibly a moderate degree of inflation, will result in easy money conditions and a big demand for commercial paper. This will afford an important stimulus to business.

"The third favorable development to which I allude is the re-opening of the London Stock Exchange, followed by a resumption of trading in New York. The sentiment in London is much improved. They are making good headway over there, now standing that the foreign exchange situation is far from normal. If the Allies scored an important success the London exchange would re-open in a short time; but even if the war conditions remain as they are, London's re-opening will not be very long deferred. Undoubtedly arrangements will be made to prohibit, absolutely, the sale of securities held in Germany; and I feel sure that a similar restriction will be imposed in New York, because our trading results must conform closely to those imposed in Great Britain.

Becoming Quite Hopeful. Bankers, merchants, manufacturers and other men of affairs with whom I come in contact are now coming quite hopeful, and if we get an increase of 5 per cent. in rates, as I confidently expect, the improvement will be permanent. With arrangements to all

Real Estate and

Quotations for to-day on the Montreal R

Table with columns for Bid, Ask, and various real estate listings including Aberdeen Estates, Beauharnois, Bellevue, etc.

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Form with fields for Name, Address, and a box for 'Write Please'.

EXPLODES MYTH OF GERMAN CULTURE

Professor Mavor Points Out That the Teutons are Far from Possessing a Monopoly

RUSSIA WINS DEFENSIVE WARS

Russo-German Conflict Cannot be Regarded as Teutonic-Slav Quarrel Unless It is Regarded as a Quarrel Between Two Elements of That Blood.

A comparison of the Russian and German Empires, Professor Mavor, of Toronto University, sought to answer the question: Is this a war between the Teutons and the Slav? In a lecture delivered in Toronto, at the close of the audience were convinced that the slogan, "Teuton versus Slav," or "European versus Asiatic," invented by the Germans, was a red herring drawn across the path because the Prussians themselves are of Slavic origin. Professor Mavor also showed that the popular impression as to Russian civilization or lack of civilization was not justified by actual conditions, that the Russians were as well, if not better, educated than the Germans, and have contributed quite as much to the world's advancement.

"These two empires—Russia and Germany—are very much alike," said the professor, "inasmuch as both have grown out of warfare operations, both have been built upon force, each is composed of exceedingly diversified population in a racial sense. Both of them have grown out of an accumulation of principalities, and in both cases these principalities have grown out of trading towns.

"Moreover, if we look at what we may call Russian culture and the German culture, we find they practically began at the same time, because Russia adopted Christianity in the ninth century, and so did Germany when the tribes occupied north Germany in the time of Charlemagne. To say that the beginning of Christianity was the beginning of civilization is not an entirely fair statement to make as regards the whole of the world, because there were civilized states before there was Christianity.

"We don't know where the Teutons sprang into existence any more than we know where the Slavs first sprang into existence, but we know that they were near neighbors from the remotest times. The Slavs came from the northern slopes of the Carpathian mountains and the Teutons were not very far to the north of them. Therefore it is quite preposterous, as German writers are saying, that the Slavs are Asiatics and the Germans Europeans. Nothing could be more foolish, nor could anything be more easily disproved.

Proceeding, Prof. Mavor showed how the empires had developed in an almost parallel manner. The Russian empire began with collisions of principalities, partly by dextrous diplomacy, partly by sheer force, and partly by skillful military disposition. A strange fact in regard to Russia is that she has never entered a war of aggression. She has always won her defensive wars, gained by extraordinary powers of resistance, by her extraordinary resiliency and faculty of waiting until the proper moment, and then striking hard upon the enemy.

Always on the Defensive. After showing how Peter the Great lost his war of aggression against Charles XII of Sweden, and how Napoleon was unable to crush Russia, the speaker went on to assert that the acquisition of her territory followed defensive wars alone. Russia had an area much larger than that of the United States and Canada combined, and a population twice as large, and in it there was an enormous diversity of races, and consequently an enormous diversity of civilization.

All the Russian people are not civilized, he continued, any more than all the inhabitants of North America are civilized. We have our distinctively uncivilized tribes in the north, and we have people who can hardly be said to be civilized in various parts of the North American continent. This is true of Russia too. In Central Asia there are numerous tribes which have yet to become fully civilized. Many of these tribes are still nomadic, still wander upon the steppes and have no settled method of livelihood. Similarly in Siberia and in northern Manchuria, there are scattered groups whose civilization is not very high.

Just Like That of Germany. When we come to the heart of Russia, to Moscow, St. Petersburg and other capital cities, we find a population very similar to the population which inhabits Western Europe. It is almost impossible to distinguish, from any point of view, the differences to adopt, provided it is a fair point of view between the cultural state of the Russian workman and the German. It is also exceedingly difficult to distinguish in any decisive manner between the Russian student of the University of St. Petersburg and the German student in the University of Berlin. Were we to consider the question of culture, it is one of the two senses in which the word may be used—in the sense of education—then I think the experience of most people who know something about both universities would lead them to say that the best students in the Russian universities were rather better educated than the best students in the German universities, taking them in a large group.

It is quite true that there is a great mass of pauperism in Russia who are not well educated. That has been, to some extent, modified in recent years. The Russian Church has been on the whole rather opposed to education, not altogether opposed, but because of its desire to control the education in the interests of the Church, secular education has considerably suffered.

Find the Same Conditions. In the rural parts of Germany you will find the same conditions. The people there are to be regarded as people of low culture, and Russia being about two and two-third times as large as Germany, there are more people of that kind in Russia than in Germany, but to contrast what is called "German culture" with "Russian barbarism" is again nonsense.

The speaker went on to compare Germany and Russia's contributions to the world in the matter of literature. He did not appreciate Germany's contributions, but they had to go back to the time of Schiller and Goethe to get anything on a par with Russian writers, and in imaginative literature, Russia had three great names, including Tolstoy, and Germany had a single name to put up against them.

Dealing with the government of the two empires, Prof. Mavor showed that the conditions were again similar, an absolute monarchy in the early ages, and absolutism, which has remained with certain modifications. In both countries there has been highly centralized power, a great deal of local particularism.

PEARSON'S ORE REFINERY IS RUNNING REGULARLY

Is Using Ten Thousand Barrels of Crude Oil Daily—One Exportation Through Tampico Are Increasing Considerably.

Tampico, Mexico, October 10.—Advice received here direct from the Potrero del Llano oil field, in the Tuxtlam district, are to the effect that the earlier reports of the burning of the great oil well of the Mexican Petroleum Company were exaggerated. The well itself did not catch fire, but the oil escaping and gas for a wide area around the hole has been burning for several weeks making a spectacular sight that led to the conclusion of observers that the gusher was in flames. Efforts to extinguish the flames that surround the well by means of chemicals have so far proved futile but further trials are to be made.

It is announced here that the refinery of S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., situated at Minatitlan on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is still running regularly. It is using ten thousand barrels of crude oil daily. It is understood that the Pearson recently closed a big contract for supplying the British navy with fuel oil and shipments in fulfillment of this order are already being made.

The Compania Petrolera Franco-Espanola, with principal office in the City of Mexico, is preparing to carry on extensive prospecting and development operations upon a tract of about 25,000 acres of land upon which it holds an oil lease, situated adjacent to the lands of the Mexican Petroleum Company near Minatitlan in the Tampico district. Several well drilling outfits will be put to work upon the property.

The figures for the oil exportations through the port of Tampico for the month of September are as yet not available, but it is stated in a reliable authority that they will show a considerable increase over those for August. Not much is being done in the fields but the existing producing wells continue to provide a large output.

MORE LUMBER SHIPPED ACROSS ATLANTIC IN SEPTEMBER

(Special Correspondence.)

St. John, N. B., October 10.—While still some way behind last year's shipments of lumber from St. John to British ports, September's record set down the difference markedly. In September, 1,367,769 feet of birch plank as compared with 6,271,242 feet of spruce, and 47,498 feet of birch plank in September 1913. The total for the first nine months of 1914 is \$1,872,840 feet of spruce, 1,133,130 feet of birch plank and 1411 tons of birch timber, compared with \$6,701,825 feet of spruce, 1,961,956 feet of birch plank and 1,589 tons of birch timber in the same period of 1913.

which has been the source of a great deal of trouble, making it difficult to weld the different principalities into one whole.

By No Means So Cohesive. Austria is by no means so cohesive as either the German or the Russian empires. It is in the first place, a dual monarchy, and it contains a great many Slavic races, or nations, with predominantly Slavic blood, which have been for ages a source of trouble to the imperial system.

Tracing the history of the Prussians, the lecturer showed that these latter could be regarded very easily as belonging as much to the Slavs as to the Teutons, and on that account it would be difficult to regard this as a Teutonic-Slav quarrel, unless it was regarded as a quarrel between two elements of his blood. During the time of Frederick the Great, Prussian power and Prussia formed the idea that its army was invincible, but disillusionment came when they were swept under the iron heels of Napoleon.

"Prussia was crushed, but the German spirit revived," went on the professor, "and that revival was very fine. Many fine characters came out of that dark period of extreme militarism, arrogance and extreme pride in military capacity."

Design For World Power. The speaker then went on to ask the question if there was any evidence of design for world power on the part of Russia or of Germany. The most formidable rival against Russia was the empire of her territory, but in every instance it was a territorial rivalry that she sought, and almost invariably the territory was gained as a result of defensive wars comparable to Great Britain's experience in India. He did not mean to infer that she was at all crippled financially in her overcommitments, but the fact she always carried good losses meant that these additional territories might be sought justification. Russia had not always treated her subject races well. Sometimes she did very much the same as the Americans do occasionally in the Canadian Government in regard to the Indians, taking their land without giving compensation.

"In the matter of Poland there is a good deal to be said on both sides. While Russia was certainly severe in putting down the Polish revolution, however, the Polish treatment of Russians rather encouraged reprisals of that kind. While I admire the Finlanders, one cannot get away from the fact that they played a selfish role, and while I don't justify some of the measures imposed upon Finlandia I don't like the way the latter speak about their neighbors. They regard Russians as barbarians, which is out of the question.

Reasoning a Reading Public. "Do not resent of what I have been trying to convey to you is that while in Russia there is a large population of what we might call cultivated people, there is also a portion of uncultivated people. In America I believe in thousand copies is quite a large edition of a book and it would probably take some time to sell that many. An edition of an imaginative book in Russia seldom is less than 100,000 copies. There is a reading population of ten million people in Russia and there is a widespread interest in the best literature. A million copies of Tolstoy's works are sometimes printed at one time. The newspapers are very much better than anything we have in this country, and several are at least as good as anything we have in New York, London or Paris. The foreign news is vastly ahead of the foreign news we get in our papers and there is very much use of that extremely disagreeable parish news. The leading articles are extremely well written by accomplished literary men who are specially competent to write upon the particular subjects.

"Anybody who has any sympathy with Russia looks forward with great hope to the future of that country after the war. The promise to Poland will not be kept absolutely to the letter. The great difficulty is the numerous languages. We have our bilingual trouble here and we can picture what the difficulties must be in a country where there are two hundred languages."

ALASKA GOLD INCREASES IN DEPTH FIFTY PER CENT

In Addition to Main Preservation Lode, Two Other District Lodes Have Been Opened Up, Each Showing Widths of 100 Feet Commercial Ore.

Boston, October 10.—Hayden, Stone & Co. issue an 11 page illustrated circular on Alaska Gold. It is stated that during 1913 development work totaled 21,137 feet and that during the first eight months of 1914 this work amounted to 20,000 feet, or a total of over 42,000 feet. This does not include several thousand feet of diamond drill work considered in another way the underground development work since the properties were acquired has been increased from 2,000 to 10,000 feet longitudinally on the vein system, while in depth the increase has amounted to over 50 per cent.

In addition to the main Preservation lode two other distinct lodes have been opened up, each showing widths of over 100 ft. of commercial ore. Numerous cross-cuts and drill holes have shown values ranging between \$2 and \$3 per ton.

There is excellent basis for the belief that the ore deposits of Alaska Gold are such as to permit of production of vastly greater tonnage than first estimated, with the possibility that these tonnage may run into many times the original figures, thus constituting a basis of operation of a magnitude both as to time and quantity such as never has been before known in connection with a gold ore deposit of commercial value.

It is believed the new milling plant will have a capacity of 8,000 tons per day instead of 6,000 tons as originally contemplated. Actual costs will be under rather than over the original estimated cost of 75 cents per ton to cover mining, milling and charges of every nature.

These in control look forward to operations within a few years at the rate of 1,000,000 tons per annum with annual profits of approximately \$5,000,000.

The new mill will be in regular operation by or before the end of December, this year, with full rate of capacity on or before the middle of 1915.

Western Electric Company's Factories are Undamaged. Plants of the Concern in Europe Have so Far Escaped Unscathed—That at Antwerp, However, is Likely to Prove an Exception.

Boston, October 10.—The foreign connections of the Western Electric Company have had remarkable success in dodging German and French bullets and in maintaining a really surprising basis of operations. The large English company is running at nearly normal capacity.

The Antwerp factory has over 500 men employed according to latest cable advices. The Paris factory is running at 80 per cent of capacity.

Western Electric officials have also received the first news of the Berlin plant, which is employing 1,400 men, or about 75 per cent of normal.

The Milan branch is operating at capacity and the Budapest factory at about 50 per cent.

So far no physical damage has been suffered by any of the factories.

The Antwerp factory is of course, a candidate for physical damage if the German attack centers against the city itself.

Some weird stories have been told in the press of the part Western Electric engineers in Antwerp have been playing in equipping electrically charged wire entanglements. So far no participation by the company's employees is concerned these stories are pure fiction.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

New York, October 10.—Southern Railway declared a dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, making 4 1/2 per cent for year instead of the full 3 per cent, and the dividend so declared was made payable in scrip due in five years, bearing interest at 4 per cent.

WAR AND CHILE'S NITRATE INDUSTRY

Is Run on so Fine a Margin That Unsalable Product Cannot be Financed

SALES MOSTLY IN EUROPE

Sixty Out of Seventy Thousand Workers Were Thrown Out of Employment on the Outbreak of Hostilities—Exiled Englishmen and Americans Threatened.

Inasmuch as Chile's production of nitrates and the coast nitrates established by her feet has been variously mentioned, it may be pertinent now to call attention to the desperate commercial condition in which she finds herself on account of the war in Europe. Discussing this subject, Hugh Robertson writes to the New York Sun in the following strain:—

I wish to speak particularly of the nitrate industry in northern Chile, which involves many millions of dollars. The situation may likewise serve as a case illustration of the utterly repeated assertion that the investors in the United States are now being offered colossal opportunities in South America. Northern Chile, from Taltal to Pangua, is entirely occupied with the nitrate industry. The oficinas, or nitrate factories, are stretched along a flat sandy waste between the mountains and the sea. Everything consumed there is brought in "carried." The population of the Taltal nitrate district, of which Iquique is the chief port, is 70,000, of which 60,000 are workmen.

On the outbreak of the war 50,000 of these men were thrown out of work; the Chilean peso dropped three cents in four days; the Bolsa, or exchange, in Santiago closed and business came to a standstill. Practically all Chile's nitrate is sold through European firms, whose bills were no longer negotiable. The industry is run on so fine a margin that it is impossible to finance the production of unsalable nitrates.

But the workmen had to be paid off, and currency for this was secured by "despatching a steamer south along the coast for gold." To set this rate as high as 20 cents for pesos worth only 16 cents were paid. The workmen left the oficinas and pounded into the sea back to their own countries by the government. But the Chileans were shipped south to work on the farms, an occupation for which they were wholly untrained. Thousands of families were destitute. Uncerupulous overseas passed them paper which was later found to be worthless.

The prospect of a starving population in Chile forced the government to pass hurried laws providing a scheme allowing the nitrate companies to borrow three or four pesos a quintal of nitrate made or ordered to keep the factories working. This assistance was not welcomed by the companies because of their fear that the exchange might suddenly rise, thus making repayments impossible.

MEXICO SEEING BUBBLING MASS

Loot, Gift and Confiscation Are Now Alleged to be the Order of the Day

VILLA ABOUT THE LIMIT

Everyone Suspected of Having a Dollar Goes to Jail, All the Movable Property They Own Being Stolen From Them—Country is About Milked Dry and Situation is Expected to Soon Improve.

Boston, Mass., October 10.—An American mining engineer, who has lived and worked for years in Mexico, with large property interests in that country, writes from El Paso.

"While the Administration at Washington gives out optimistic news about the Mexican situation, things down there are bad. Under the surface there is a seething bubbling mass that I expect to boil over long before it did.

"Everyone is dissatisfied with Carranza. Besides, as you know, after the fight the division of spoils is always the order of the day.

"I am assured by everyone that Monterey is really better off than most other places. Loot, gift and confiscations are the order of the day. They are suspected of having a dollar goes to jail. They are suspected of having a dollar goes to jail. They are suspected of having a dollar goes to jail.

"But what is far worse is the absolute conviction among these people now in power that their time is short and that they must make hay while the sun shines. They all know that Carranza cannot deliver the goods and have been expecting for a long time this break between him and Villa.

"All business is at a standstill, and while a Mexican dollar in Monterey has been worth about 12 cents, it is only worth 1 1/2 in the city. Most of the army is against Carranza, and will turn to Villa without any hesitation. This thing will have to be fought out, and Carranza is a dead one, whether he fights voluntarily or not.

"Villa is about the limit, but he is gathering the whole country around him and seems to be hourly hoping. Federalists are all backing him now to win. But when he gets the control what will happen, another patriotic uprising.

"While you people all seem to think the Washington Administration has accomplished something good, my opinion is quite to the contrary. There is no such American politics and present action in his Mexican affair. I believe things in Mexico will need some time before long. The country is about milked dry, and this thing will have to stop for the simple reason that there is no nourishment in it any more."

BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYMENT SUBSTANTIALLY DECREASED

But in Germany at Least One-Third of the Working Population is Without Work in Consequence of the War.

London, October 10.—According to a statement issued by the Board of Trade yesterday in the House of Commons in answer to a question, the number of persons employed in Great Britain on September 18 was 11,715,000, a decrease of 3 on the percentage at September 11 and a decrease of .6 on the percentage at September 4 (6.3).

The Berlin newspaper "Vorwaerts," in a review of the economic situation, gives some interesting figures regarding unemployment in Germany. In Nuremberg, for instance, there are 55,721 unemployed, or 41.81 per cent. About 30 per cent of these have been called to the colors, and of the remaining 43,249 male and female, 11,715 are out of work. These figures are compiled from official statistics, but the true numbers of unemployed are probably still higher, as some of the trade federations have not sent in their reports, and the "Vorwaerts" estimate that at least one-third of the working population is without work in consequence of the war.

While at the outbreak of war there were only 1,200 unemployed, this number increased to 4822 in the first month of hostilities.

STOCK EXCHANGE LOANS

London, October 10.—An important statement is expected next week regarding Stock Exchange loans. Experts are estimated that the House will propose in the middle of November for cash transactions under restricted rules.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY DEFERS SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

New York, October 10.—The following statement was given out: The Board of Directors of the Southern Railway look to-day on the deferred dividend as the full dividend on the preferred stock. Although the full dividend was not paid for the period had been earned, the board deems that in view of the falling off of revenue and the consequent necessity for retrenchment of expenses, it was fair that stockholders should share with the employees and officers of the company a sacrifice of their current income.

than in past seasons. I was trying to get the corn all out before starting at the apples but an examination of the orchard this morning convinced me that it would be dangerous to set the apple-pickers any longer. The Greenings, Tolman Sweets, Newmans, and Pippins come off at a touch and even the Baldwins and Golden Russets are beginning to fall. A brisk wind would shake most of them down and render them unfit for packing, so I decided to let what is left of the corn stand for a few days. The apples all the apples except the Spies are packed. I know I can stand for at least another week. It is the Spies, and it is only the best kind of Spies that make it possible for the crop to open. But this kind of weather did the trick, and it has matured as well as any corn in the district. But the biggest wind that could blow would not blow the ears off the corn though it would work in in the orchard, so we have had much to be attended to first. If the main crop had matured to get with me sick at the job and all weather continues to be favorable, we can have the apples in barrels and ready for packing by the end of the week. That is, all except the Spies, all of which, like most of the Spies in the country, have been sold long since. I shall give them a little longer so that they may mature properly. They are certainly busy times, and I am glad of it, for it leaves me little time to think about the war.

IMPORTANT LUMBER INDUSTRY FOR

Prop Usually Supplied From B Ports but Traffic is now Closed

Belligerent Nation

A \$20,000,000 TRADE

Worship of Canada's Efforts to Secure as Shown This Trade and Form a Valuable Market Thereby. Prices Would be Fully Representative.

(Special Correspondence.)

Halifax, N.S., October 10.—An event of unusual importance to Nova Scotia's lumber interests is the appointment of a special commission by British and Canadian governments and the British Board of Trade to investigate the possibility of securing a supply of timber for British coal mines. In the past years have been supplied from Baltic ports, but the traffic has been interrupted by the war, and the Canadian Trade Commissioner in England, the value of his trade is \$20,000,000 annually, and it is therefore of great importance to Canada who should make an effort to obtain a supply of this business. The Commission expressed some fear that Canadian exporters might be prohibited, thinking that Canada is wholly dependent on Canada during war for these products.

He states that suitable timbers can be produced from the South of France and Portugal. "More Russian Baltic ports have been supplying about the imports of props up to the present, and Russia has an alley, the trade would probably never be so active. The Commission also pointed out another reason why the Canadian market should be kept at a moderate figure is that the "long" trade is a considerable figure, but the Baltic ports, and therefore, the Canadian market, should make this consideration if they wish to obtain the trade. Some importance is also given to the question which the Commission will be called upon to decide as to whether the Canadian timber available from the standpoint of endurable strength. Nova Scotia has a great amount of small timber suitable for this purpose of pit props, and the province is looking to securing a large share of the trade. Nova Scotia is the nearest point in Canada to England, and in Halifax there is an all-the-year shipping port with very great facilities for assembling the timber and exporting it promptly. The Linn Corporation of Nova Scotia is making enquiries on behalf of British buyers for timber owners who supply pit-props to be delivered in Halifax.

The five special Commissioners are W. Winch, representing the British Board of Trade; N. Collins and D. B. Barrower, of the Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom; E. B. Whalley, of Mining Association of Great Britain; and R. Gorn, secretary of the Board of Trade. The Commission may visit Newfoundland before their return to England.

NAVAL STORES MARKET

New York, October 10.—The situation locally in naval stores shows a change. Prices are maintained in sympathy with Savannah, where the factors are content and full values are asked. There is fairly good inquiry from the jobbers and manufacturers, some circles feeling distinctly encouraged over the prospects, claiming that the supplies in the hands of the contractors are light. Others say that the business will continue hard to mouth so long as the South artificially sustains the market there.

"For spot turpentine 8 1/2 cents was generally asked and has heard of shading.

In the South, it is hard to buy under the present figures and it costs 47 1/2 cents to 47 cents, it is selling down the article here.

Tar shipped at the basis of \$5.00 for kiln burned and \$1.00 for retort. Pitch is dull at \$4.00 with little demand. Balm is quoted at the old level, with attempt to good demand at \$3.80 to \$3.90. There is moderate inquiry for current requirements.

Savannah, October 10.—Turpentine nominal 45 cents; no sales; receipts 44; shipments 45; stock 1354. Rosin nominal; no sales; receipts 97; shipments 1901; stocks 104.81.

BRADSTREETS REPORT

Bradstreet reports made in Canada appears to be picking up a little, and in that respect the situation relative to the extreme dullness that has prevailed is better. There appears to be more doing in the east, but it cannot be considered that buying is a very liberal. Ontario trade continues dull but in the northwest jobbing houses have been busy with a fairly active demand for staple lines being operated in that section of the country. The west is completed, and shipments of grain are substantially heavy, notwithstanding which, collection here is unimpaired to the extent anticipated. During the week shipments of cotton from the port of Montreal reached record proportions for the season, and export made in leather has increased, while there seems to be a better foreign demand for apples. Bank clearings at 16 Canadian cities for the week ending with Thursday last aggregate \$175,933,000, a gain of 10 per cent over last week, but a loss of 18 per cent from the corresponding week of last year. Bank failures for the week ending with Thursday number 11, which contrasts with 68 last week and 40 in the like week of 1913.

ROCK ISLAND PROBE

Will be Halted Next Month—U. S. Government Has Had Experts Working on Books.

New York, October 10.—The Interstate Commerce Commission will begin an exhaustive investigation into the Rock Island Railroad next month. The preliminary details of which are now being arranged by the Commission's clerks.

For weeks past expert accountants have been going over the books of the company, which are kept at Chicago.

This work has recently been completed, it was learned yesterday, and a staff of accountants is about to check up the records in the New York office.

Information thus obtained, it was learned, will be used to counter-act any witness, as was done in the case of the Alton and the New Haven.

Articles received from Washington yesterday stated that Louis D. Brandeis would act as chief prosecutor in the Rock Island investigation, and that he would act in a similar capacity in an investigation of the Pere Marquette, which would follow.

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Austrian Soldiers in Neighborhood of Lubin did Damage Amounting to \$40,000,000

FOR SANITARY REASONS

Withdrawal of Both German and Allied Forces from Trenches Along Aisne Not Caused by Strategic Reasons.

The London Standard's correspondent wires from Paris the following, under date of October 4: "During the fighting in and around Lublin, a pro-panish town in Russian Poland with a population exceeding 3,000, the Austrian soldiers at first captured and pillaged the village, confining themselves to requisitioning the harvest and belongings thereto without payment. But proportionately with the position of Austria becoming more and more precarious and the fighting more severe they proceeded to massacre and plunder the civilian population. Many villages are now leveled to the ground. The Austrians in their retreat burned hamlets and villages, destroying the more solid buildings with field guns. Women were treated and kidnapped, many being compelled to accompany them throughout their march. The peasants had their fields and farms converted into pits and trenches. A million soldiers were busy digging these for three weeks. Some trenches are four to five yards deep and the surface is now a barren layer, covered with big stones. Hundreds of thousands of hands, it is computed will have to be employed in the work of reclaiming the farms. It is difficult to estimate the extent of material losses, but in round figures it is about forty million dollars.

Telegraphing from Paris, the correspondent of the London Daily Mail says:

"Sanitary reasons have been largely the cause for the withdrawal of both the German and allied forces from their entrenchments along the Aisne, and the consequent change in the battle-front, which it had been supposed was due entirely to strategic reasons. The positions were becoming rapidly untenable because of the impossibility of burying the dead. So fierce and persistent had been the fire that the men dared not leave the trenches. It was impossible to risk the lives of men in burying the bodies of those that had fallen.

"Although the line stretching along the Aisne to Verdun is still held, the desultory fighting on that line is quite secondary in importance in comparison to the fierce battle that has been raging in the Artois region, where the Germans have been driven back and are now fighting on the defensive.

"If the German fight with Antwerp is defeated while Antwerp still holds out, the German withdrawal through Belgium will become a hazardous undertaking."

A Reuter's despatch from Amsterdam says that the Berlin correspondent of the Telegraph reports that the German army headquarters are now at a French town fifty kilometers from the front, to which they were removed from Luxembourg. A special courier service has been arranged between Berlin and the head quarters, and messengers make the round trip in two days.

Colonel von Gekck has arrived at Damascus and has taken over the direction of the General Staff of the Serbian troops and is also recruiting Bedouins.

A Reuter's despatch from Toulon says that two French torpedo boats, the 28 and 37, collided Friday morning off the Ile of Porquerolles, in the Mediterranean, and sank. The crews of both vessels were saved, but salvage of the ships will be impossible.

A curious dispute is now proceeding between the Welsh Churchmen and the Welsh Nonconformists, as to which body has furnished the greater number of recruits for the army. The Churchmen claim to have furnished the flag in the proportion of seven to three of all other religious bodies, but the Nonconformists assert that the Church recruits included numerous Baptists and Congregationalists, because these are not provided for in the attestation papers. As the War Office has now remedied the omission, future figures may decide the question.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught has received a cable from the War Office expressing the thanks of the Army Council for the generous gift of 100,000 from Canadian women and requesting that it be conveyed to the front.

It is also stated that the whole sum will be used to purchase motor-ambulances, half of which will be used in England and half in France. Each car will be inscribed "Canadian Women's Motor Ambulance" and about forty cars in all will probably be purchased.

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GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

The relations between Turkey and Russia are reported to be strained almost to the breaking point.

United States Federal troops in Colorado strike zone have received orders to prepare winter quarters.

Public opening of Allman Art collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, will take place Nov. 17.

Mortimer Schiff is reported to have paid \$600,000 for group of malachite plates from the Bardac collection.

Work on all contracts for Cuban government has been ordered suspended, due in part to reduced customs receipts.

"The result for American trade is dangerous on account of the damage to producers. This is the case of cotton. By stagnation of exports, the normal balance of trade has been upset. America needs a surplus of exportation, not importation.

"Germany buys from America goods worth \$1,500,000 every year and would continue to take the greater part in war time, if private property enjoyed the same protection in naval warfare that it does in land.

"England has resisted a rate providing for safe commerce and is constantly violating international rules of warfare. The English press is endeavoring to set blame for this damage to commerce on the German emperor. In fact, the Americans can thank the British 'pirates' for injuries sustained. The only remedy for America to preserve the greater part of her necessary commerce with Germany and to restore the balance of trade is to create security against the practical ways of England."

German banks state that applications for participation in the German war loan have been received from neutral countries.

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More than 63,000 ecclesiastics are now serving in different capacities with the armies in the field, especially with the Belgian, French and Austrian forces.

The choir of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church will tomorrow evening sing the first part of the "Creation" by Haydn.

Receivers for S. H. P. Bell & Co., the failed cotton and stock brokers, are authorized to continue the business of the firm for thirty days.

As a result of the war, Cambridge University opened with only 1,500 students, against 3,500 last year. Pembroke College sent 200 out of 270 men into the army.

London Standard publishes report that Charles M. Schwab has made contracts aggregating more than \$5,000,000 with French and Russian governments to supply armored gun-mounted motor trucks.

Director of Florence University says it is possible that reported invention of pocket receiver for wireless messages is true. Such a receiver might be made by sticking two steel needles in a potato.

Chicago is not forgotten of relief given by Europe forty-three years ago yesterday when fire swept the Windy City, and her citizens intend to raise \$100,000 to relieve the suffering as a result of the war.

German war equipment includes a skyrocket which gives powerful illumination lasting forty seconds about the ranks of the enemy, enabling German artillery officers to obtain accurate range of the trenches.

First shipment of German wool pulp and paper making machinery to leave Germany for New York since the outbreak of the war has got safely away from Rotterdam, and is well on the way to New York.

Mr. H. A. Drury, head of the firm of H. A. Drury Co., Limited, metals, etc., 309 Craig street west, in dead at Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Drury had visited New Orleans and other points on business and was expected back in Montreal early next week.

The Belgian Government has addressed to the neutral powers a vehement protest against the action of Germany in monopolizing all the foodstuffs found in Brussels and in environs, thereby reducing the native population to famine.

Holder of 30,889 out of the 40,000 shares of Prudential Insurance Co. voted to mutualize the concern. The principal step yet to be taken is to obtain assent of the policy holders. Meeting of policy holders will probably be held Nov. 15.

Minneapolis millers learned that some purchases of American and Canadian flour in London in last ten days, presumably for foreign governments, were made by an irresponsible person. Importers in London will stand loss if any. Estimates of the unauthorized purchases amount to 2,000,000 bags.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. has received a large number of orders for window and plate glass since European war shut off importations, and the company has been manufacturing to assume several big contracts they had taken before war developed.

George J. Whelan, head of United Clear Stores Co. is defendant in suit for \$10,000 damages brought by John W. Surrain, who charges Whelan failed to keep terms of an agreement in plan to promote tobacco stores syndicate in Great Britain.

The board adopted the suggestion of Supl. League, of the water department, that the order should be given without delay. The big pumping machine will accordingly be available for the consumption of water next summer, when records are always broken during the hot spells. Within the past six months the city has installed two 12-million-gallon pumps, but in future it is proposed on account of the increased consumption to secure the largest pumps in the market.

The controllers resolved to dispose of the account for \$10,000, which was disbursed by Chief Tremblay last winter for horses without instructions from the controllers. Chief Tremblay's explanation is that he had been given general orders to protect the city against a possible outbreak of fire at the time of the accident to the aqueduct, and that as the horses were needed he went ahead and bought them. Mayor Martin, who is in Chicago, has held the account for several months, but as it was beyond doubt the account, though irregular, was a legitimate debt, the board yesterday passed it and ordered it paid.

As some difficulty has been experienced lately by civil officials calling for small tenders without the direct orders of the board, a resolution was passed by which in future all such specifications, whether for repairs to a municipal building or for new work, must previously have been approved by the board. This order will be imperative for the future.

No Private Abattoirs. A recommendation from the Medical Health Officer to the effect that the regulation stating no private abattoirs in the city should be tolerated, as is required by by-law 119, is enforced, was approved

GERMAN PAPERS DOING BEST TO CAUSE TROUBLE IN U.S.

Charges Great Britain With Interruption of Trade and Calls Upon United States to Set Maritime Right.

Berlin (by wireless via Bayville)—The Vossische Zeitung, in discussing effect of the war on American commerce, calls on the United States to provide safeguards for United States trade with Germany, so that it may not be wiped out. It says: "Returns of commerce for the United States for August show how far commerce is affected. American imports were \$123,399,000, against \$137,451,000 in August, 1913. The decrease was only \$8,000,000, but exports fell from \$187,000,000 to \$110,028,000, or 40%. The balance was changed from surplus exports of \$60,000,000 in August, 1913, to surplus of \$19,000,000 in imports.

"The result for American trade is dangerous on account of the damage to producers. This is the case of cotton. By stagnation of exports, the normal balance of trade has been upset. America needs a surplus of exportation, not importation.

"Germany buys from America goods worth \$1,500,000 every year and would continue to take the greater part in war time, if private property enjoyed the same protection in naval warfare that it does in land.

"England has resisted a rate providing for safe commerce and is constantly violating international rules of warfare. The English press is endeavoring to set blame for this damage to commerce on the German emperor. In fact, the Americans can thank the British 'pirates' for injuries sustained. The only remedy for America to preserve the greater part of her necessary commerce with Germany and to restore the balance of trade is to create security against the practical ways of England."

The Ohio Independent Telephone Association, through its appraisal committee, has invited telephone companies throughout the State to submit their valuation reports required by the utilities commission to the committee for review and constructive criticism. This committee, which is composed of G. P. Thorne, Wilmington; F. E. Egan, Mt. Vernon; C. Y. Hevey, Cleveland; W. B. Gleason, New Philadelphia; D. J. Cable, Lima, and G. R. Johnston, Columbus, is seeking in every way to co-operate with the companies. A number of companies have already had their reports examined by the committee and commissions were found saving the State the necessity of returning the reports and the making of a new report by the companies.

An estimate of the earnings of the Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. for 1914, based on the actual figures for the first eight months, places gross earnings at \$1,008,502, compared with \$828,814 in 1913, an estimated increase of \$182,688. Maintenance, operating expenses, and taxes are placed at \$139,675, compared with \$147,947 last year, an increase of \$2,228, leaving estimated net earnings of \$869,827, compared with \$707,767, an increase of \$160,060. After charging interest on the first mortgage bonds, surplus is placed at \$497,835, compared with \$302,642 last year, an increase of \$195,193. The company is offering \$500,000 4 per cent. 30-year bonds to its stockholders on a 5-91 basis.

The Portland Railway, Light and Power Company reports a large fall in gross and net for August and the twelve months ended August 31, 1914. Gross earnings for the month decreased \$68,888, amounting to \$487,264, and net earnings were \$211,350, a decline of \$64,622, as compared with August 1913. There was a deficit for the month of \$3,163. For the year gross earnings were \$6,575,622, a decrease of \$1,043,870; and net was \$2,239,563, a decrease of \$127,814, and the balance was \$704,998, a loss of \$880,737.

The city council of Fremont, Neb., has approved a contract between the city of Fremont and the city of North Bend by which Fremont is to supply North Bend with electricity for lighting purposes for ten years. North Bend will put in a switch at Ames and supply that town.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company has petitioned the Massachusetts Gas Company for authority to issue \$1,024,500 additional stock for the purpose of purchasing the franchises and property of the East Boston Gas Company.

By the controllers as being in the interests of public health, the protest of the Protestant School Commission against the laying of two extra tracks in the west end of the city, on the ground these additional tracks would be a source of damage to Royal Arthur school, was sent to Mr. McLeod, municipal tramways engineer, to see if the complaint was well founded. It was resolved to give instructions for the laying of 14-inch and 30-inch water pipes in Notre Dame de Grace ward.

The suggestion of several citizens, that the city should authorize more public works and for payment should issue municipal bonds, was referred to the City Attorney for his opinion.

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NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

Kansas City and other cities supplied from the lines of the Kansas Natural Gas Co. may count on about the same gas supply had last winter, and no more. This is the conclusion reached by the State receivers, John M. Landon and R. S. Litchfield, after going over the situation with reference to the funds recently turned over to them by the Federal receivers. The money ordered by the Federal Court to be paid to the State receivers is about \$1,300,000, a little more than \$1,000,000, of which already has been transferred. If it had been available as it was earned by the Kansas Natural Gas Co., the receivers say, there would have been plenty of gas the coming winter, for it would have enabled the State receivers to build pipe lines to new fields in time to augment the supply before cold weather set in. But happened as they were without these funds, they said it has been necessary to go ahead and make contracts for gas that could be tapped without the building of new pipes.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

"Conversation" and a Great Battery Did the Trick Says Evers

RUDOLPH'S GREAT GAME

Athletics are Now in a Hiccup—McGill and Varsity Open the Football Season Here this Afternoon.

Johnny Evers figures that by winning the first game of the world's series, the chances of the Braves for ultimate victory have increased by 22 1/2 per cent. On the basis of cold calculation this is something of an exaggeration, but figuring the moral effect of the victory, the Athletics have always counted on the other team being in the hole and like a good many sprinters the heart to go the limit with the dust in their eyes. Evers may have exaggerated the chances of his club fifty per cent. of the credit for yesterday's victory to the battery, Rudolph and Gowdy. Rudolph, as game, allowing but five hits and three bases on the famous slugger of Connie's peevish infield furnished their share of the victory—among those present being Baker, who failed to come across with his usual home run. His only hit, a two-bagger, came on the mid station. On the offensive Rudolph did as much as can be expected from a pitcher, one hit in four times up, but Gowdy's work was superb. Three hits in three times up and two runs scored in a record on which a player might rest comfortably one or two and of the third a single. Bender has pitched in a great many world's series games but was driven out of the box for the first time yesterday. That does not mean that the Chief is "through" by any means. He will probably be heard from again before the Braves get away with the big title.

The official figures for attendance and gate receipts and their division for the National Commission, players and clubs, are as follows: Attendance 20,262 Receipts \$49,620.00 National Commission 4,962.00 Players 25,800.00 Club 17,870.00 Each club's share \$382.95

Evers says the conversational method did it, but it is hard to believe that a crew of veterans like the Athletics could be put off their game by gibes, no matter how true or crude they may have been. Anyway that method is not what the Englishman would call "Cricked." Jim Corbett was a popular favorite once but lost much of his popularity because of his "conversational" methods in the ring.

Varsity and McGill open the football season here today. Both teams show a few changes in the lineup. While the red and white are the favorites the Toronto men can always be counted on to put up a fight well worth watching.

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