

MORNINGS IN THE
WORLD OF SPORTaisley Changes His Mind and
He Will Captain the McGill
Team This Year After all

FLASH IN THE PAN

Show the Giants That They Are
Much Closer.in some prominent footballer rises
easily to Heaven and without a trea-
sor again.¹ Every season sees one or
two converts sneaking up to watch the
three practices, growing bolder each
third day he begins to make his
coach the squad. This is when he
is with temptation. The smell of
the earth torn by cleat shot feet and good
sweat stirs his blood and next day
he is almost forgetful of his good resolutions,
and this is a fall from grace which
comes. "Pep" was out yesterday and
captain the team after all. Now all is
lost and chances look good for an
upset for the red and white.Wheel squad will play the McGill
day. Both teams will, of course, try
to a healthy man. The promised
of this class at McGill this season is
and this is a fall from grace which
comes. "Pep" was out yesterday and
captain the team after all. Now all is
lost and chances look good for an
upset for the red and white.still any suspicion that Boston Braves
through good luck rather than real
and that in spite of the result, Giants
team, were disillusioned yesterday.
are the ex-champions a 7 to 1 heading
and then played them to a tie with
pitchers in the box in the second en-the diminutive ex-Royal, made 7 hits
in the double-header. His work was
the games.are not taking any chances. They
Subs against the Senators yesterday
ame. The Mackmen tied the score
when Johnson was sent in to stop
a victory off Walter's thunderbolts.Feds are barely showing in front of
the Federal League. A half game
in the season shows a balance even
that which characterized the first
other big leagues, including the In-man and Willie Hoppe are about
with their competition, the American
ahead of the Englishman. The
showing great superiority at
Willie is more than proportion-

balk line method.

ENNA IN A PANIC.

Duke Frederick holds General Auf-
segnung for the route, that commander es-
timated on the ground that he is un-
able in the field because of the condition
of the roads on the fortifications around
Aachen. Every available man has
work. Batteries are being placed in
es are being laid.troops have been sent to Hungary in
the Russians from cutting lines
into western Galicia. There is
of food throughout the Austrian

UYING HORSES.

er 1.—An order for 4,500 cavalry
agents by the French Government
firms of the Horse and
agents, it is said, are au-
0,000 horses. Order already plac-

75 PER CENT. CAPACITY.

1.—The Chicago Pneumatic Tool
ing its American plants at 75 per
European plants as near to
possible with short forces.

ISON DIVIDEND.

1.—Commonwealth Edison Com-
regular quarterly 2 per cent. divi-
ember 2nd, to stock of record Octo-WEATHER:
FINE AND WARM

Vol. XXIX. No. 126

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated 1825
Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,500,000
Head Office:—MONTREAL
52 Branches in Canada
Agents in All Parts of the World.
Savings Department at all Branches.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES ISSUED
DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS ISSUED
General Banking Business Transacted

RED CROSS SOCIETIES SWAMPED
BY NUMBER OF WOUNDED

Judging by Casualties of First Week Losses of Allies
Will Probably Total Upwards of 100,000.

Paris, October 2.—The Red Cross and Allied In-
stitutions of Mercy have been swamped by the vast
number of wounded soldiers from the battle of the
Aisne. Early in the conflict Paris was overwhelmed
by the constant stream of wounded men that flowed
in from the north and the east. Hospitals were
established in the suburbs but these were filled im-
mediately and now all of southern and western
France is full of stations for care of the wounded.

Judging from casualty of the first week of the
plastic engagement it would be safe to estimate
the loss of the Allies up to date at more than 100,
000. Of these the greater part were wounded, but
many that were originally classed as wounded have
since died.

The greater part of the wounded are brought south-
ward at night. There is little place in a great war
like the present one for tenderness, so most of the
private soldiers that are brought from the front
come in cattle cars on couches of blood-soaked straw.
In some instances ordinary freight cars were used.
The floor is covered with straw to a depth of two
feet. The wounded are then arranged in the car and
the door is locked. There is little air and no food
or water. Only a few trains are accompanied by nurses
because their services are too badly needed
at the front.

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through good luck rather than real
and that in spite of the result, Giants
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The Journal of Commerce

MONTRAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914

THE BUSINESS
MAN'S DAILY

ONE CENT

VON KLUCK ATTACKED
ON THREE SIDES NOW

Events Transpiring Foreshadow Great
Victory For Allies in Course
of Few Days

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE

Arrival of Native Indian Troops is Announced—Ad-
miralty Say That Misses Have Been Laid
to Counteract Work of Germany in
This Direction.

(Special to the Journal of Commerce.)

London, October 2.—Events are now transpiring in
France which foreshadow the end of the battle which
began three weeks ago on the Aisne in a great and
decisive victory for the Allies. The army of General
Von Kluck now is under attack from the Allies on
three sides.

The most violent fighting on the Allies' left has been
around Roje, which appears to have been taken and
retaken several times, with victory finally coming to
the Allies.

In the region of the Argonne the Allies have made
progress at several new points and on the Allies' right,
in the southern part of the Woerre district.

The prospect takes these forms:

1.—It is expected that the splendid loyalty and
generosity of the overseas dominions will provide
good reason for establishing an Imperial Preferential
Tariff.

2.—It is asked of what use it is to do what we are
doing to size Germany's trade, if we leave such
trade unprotected against German competition when
European industry is restored after the war.

3.—It is said that some addition to our taxing re-
sources will be found necessary to make up the fin-
ancial leeway of the war.

Let us examine these contentions.

If we establish a system of Imperial Preference,
which will involve a duty upon goods coming from
countries that are now off Allies in smashing the
German military autocracy. We shall have to put
higher duties on goods from France and Belgium
and Russia than from Canada, Australia and South Africa. Even the nations that are pre-
serving a powerful neutrality—Holland, Denmark,
Italy—deserve better treatment than Germany and
Austria. To this is replied that it would be possible
to place a prohibitory duty on German goods, and
thus establish a tariff in three grades. I am not
going to say that such a plan is utterly impractical.
All I can pretend to say now is that the prohibition
of German goods is likely to be carried out. After
all, trade is a transaction between individuals, not
between nations; and there is a reason for stopping
it at present that British traders will wish to go
through life without the advantage of German ex-
ports. It is conceivable that purposes of high inter-
national policy may make such prohibition desirable.
But again, it is not probable.

The second point stands on the heels of the first.
Are we now to strive to seize German trade through-
out the world, and still remain liable to German com-
petition in the future?

The answer to this question depends partly upon
the duration of the war. No more effective pro-
hibition against German competition throughout the
world can be devised than the present war, which has
completely stopped Germany's overseas trade. Sup-
pose that a state of affairs lasts one, two, or three years.
Would the period be long enough to enable British
manufacturers to gain a useful ascendancy? Who
can answer that? People who believe in protection
will always demand it; and they will be able to ap-
peal to the new items British hatred of everything
German. In this there is a trace of humour; for
until the war broke out Germany was the one country
in Europe whose fiscal system was held up by
our perpetual admiration by the protectionists. It
will sound odd now to hear these same men cursing
Germany and all her ways; and the opponents of
protectionism will find the contrast between then
and now a good offset to the demand for protection.

Lastly, there is the claim that new sources of re-
venue must be found to pay for the war. That is
the most difficult argument of all to deal with today.
The strain will certainly be great, but there is no
present sign that we shall be unable to bear it. I say
"no present sign" because we do not know what the
bill will amount to in the months of fighting till all
that can be said with certainty is that the present
Government forces no need for such additions to our
taxing machinery; and unless some grave misfortune
occurs, the present Government will be re-
turned to power again to carry through the war and
so clear up its leavings. Among those leavings, fiscal
necessities and repairs will be one of the most im-
portant.

The different series in which mines have been planted
have been repelled. On the left end of our
front, our superior artillery has forced the enemy
to give ground at some points where we have ad-
vanced and strengthened our entrenchments.

"At the east of the battle front we have again
taken the offensive after repelling sorties from the
Meuse forts and have regained ground that the French
had lost. There is a general feeling here, that the Germans will
not continue to prosecute the siege seriously.

Rheims has again been under bombardment by the
Germans, four shells hitting the Cathedral on
Monday.

The German advance by way of the Niemen river
has proved a fiasco. The enemy is now being driven
from the boundaries of the governments Suwalki and
Lemle. They have been driven back from Ossow-
etz. Everywhere the general staff announces the
Russian advance is proceeding satisfactorily.

It is estimated that 20,000 first line German troops
have been killed.

A great number of the heavy German guns have
been stuck in mud and will be dug out by the Rus-
sians when the frost comes.

Despatches from Vienna state that 2,000,000 Aus-
trio-German troops are being concentrated between
Crawford and Breslau to oppose the Russian advance.

An infantry assault from the direction of Ternope
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STEAMSHIPS

CUNARD LINE

CANADIAN SERVICE

From Southampton. From Montreal.
Sept. 28. ASCANIA Oct. 10
Steamers call Plymouth Eastbound. Rates: Ascania, Cabin (II) Eastbound and Westbound, \$7.50 up; Third Class, Eastbound and Westbound, \$6.25.

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

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

From Glasgow. From Montreal.
Sept. 19. LETITIA Oct. 3
Oct. 17. LETITIA Oct. 31

The Head Office, 20 Hospital Street, should be consulted before booking passage for these sailings, accommodation is rapidly being taken up. Phone Main 5652.

Passenger Rates—Cabin (II) Eastbound and Westbound \$4.75 up. Third-class eastbound and westbound, \$3.15.

For all information apply to
THE ROBERT REED CO., LIMITED,
General Agents, 20 Hospital Street. Steerage Branch,
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RAILWAY EARNINGS

Western Maryland—August gross, \$7,612,828; increase, \$11,385.

Net, \$2,531,19; increase, \$8,757.

Two months' gross \$175,547; decrease, \$16,233.

Net, \$4,164; increase, \$7,842.

Detroit and Mackinac—August gross, \$10,287; decrease, \$5,210.

Net, \$2,571; decrease, \$4,530.

Hudson and Manhattan—August gross, \$4,246; decrease, \$6,830.

Net, \$2,393; decrease, \$2,631.

Surplus, x, \$2,307; decrease, 6,677.

Two months' gross, \$8,440; increase, \$15,150.

Net, \$4,954; increase, \$23,107.

Surplus, x, \$6,641; increase, \$3,741.

X—Surplus after charges and amortization of property available for interest on adjustment income bonds.

Atlantic Coast Line—August gross, \$21,137,66; decrease, \$1,175.

Net, \$6,358; decrease, \$7,992.

Two months' gross, \$4,751,905; decrease, \$3,962.

Net, \$81,919; decrease, \$9,229.

Pere Marquette—August gross, \$1,64,690; increase, \$12,388.

Republic Railway and Light (Inter-Company business eliminated)—August gross, \$56,533; decrease, 4,124.

Net, \$10,532; increase, \$3,355.

Surplus after charges, \$7,811; increase, \$6,712.

Two months' gross, \$10,833,371; increase, \$7,239.

Net, \$22,960; increase, \$11,305.

Surplus after charges, \$25,101; increase, \$5,571.

Northern Ohio Tradition and Light—August gross, \$34,454; increase, \$4,237. Net, \$14,691; decrease, \$9,48.

Surplus after charges, \$9,561; decrease, \$1,221.

Two months' gross, \$21,692; increase, \$6,127.

Net, \$9,425; increase, \$5,391. Surplus after charges, \$15,482; increase, \$5,238.

Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago Terminal—Year ended June 30th, 1914—Gross \$1,591,454; decrease \$19,897. Net after tax, \$12,290; decrease \$8,256. Other income, \$1,192,05; increase, \$37,388. Total income \$1,304,40; increase \$37,139. Total charges, \$1,461,236; increase \$13,496. Deficit \$161,831; decrease \$195,640.

New York Central Lines—Total earnings all lines August gross \$25,470,66; decrease \$20,347. Net after tax \$1,191,780; increase \$10,354.

8 months gross \$1,821,359; decrease \$19,894.

Net after tax \$1,154,260; decrease \$19,372.

New York Central (excluding Boston and Albany) August gross \$1,691,381; decrease \$70,380.

Net \$239,046; increase \$285,83.

8 months' gross \$162,465,706; decrease \$5,495,655.

Net, \$11,135; decrease \$1,199,284.

Boston and Albany—August gross \$147,009; decrease \$16,151.

Net, \$40,891; decrease \$11,117.

8 months' gross, \$1,01,65,63; decrease \$60,854.

Net, \$2,652,63; decrease \$4,01,940.

Michigan Central—August gross \$2,02,357; decrease, \$101,90.

Net, \$88,406; increase \$38,571.

8 months' gross, \$22,121,98; decrease \$30,323.

Net, \$41,093; decrease \$38,835.

Lake Shore—August gross \$4,800,87; decrease, \$502,38.

Net, \$7,280,715; decrease \$5,625,26.

Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis (including Florida and Eastern)—August gross \$1,367,71; decrease \$2,545.

Net, \$815,925; increase \$21,945.

8 months' gross \$1,23,67,99; decrease \$1,618,516.

Net, \$1,188,710; increase, \$8,570.

New York, Chicago and St. Louis—August gross, \$67,115; decrease \$5,59.

Net, \$20,661; increase \$20,114.

8 months' gross \$16,456; decrease \$6,785.

Net, \$74,296; decrease \$5,248,90.

Cincinnati—August net \$18,656; increase \$5,441.

8 months' net, \$2,745; increase \$2,035.

Pittsburg and Lake Erie—August gross \$1,518,03; decrease \$152,236.

Net, \$555,932; decrease \$15,345.

8 months' gross \$1,01,340; decrease \$2,069,92.

8 months' net after tax \$26,623; decrease \$1,073.

The six C. P. R. conductors recently arrested, charged with deserting the company, have been sent up for trial.

GROSS REVENUES OF RAILWAYS IN STATES LOWER BY 34 P.C. PER MILE

Larger Roads Had \$18,000,000 Less For Interest and Dividends—Of This \$6,000,000 Due to Smaller Volume of Business and the Remainder to Heavier Operating Expenses and Taxes.

The Wall Street Journal says that strictly official statistics on the earnings of the railroads of the United States are never strictly fresh. The statistical bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission has not yet had time to cast up the totals of grossroad net earnings for the year ended June 30 last. Hence the usefulness of the Bureau of Railway Economics, which has.

Its work confirms the essential accuracy of estimates made some months ago in these columns as to the decrease in gross and net earnings for that period. The Bureau's aggregate figures compare with the aggregate of the Commerce Commission's monthly reports for the 1913 year, as follows:

| United States. | | 1914. | 1913. | Changes, inc. |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Mileage | | 225,486 | 221,748 | 3,738 |
| Gross rev. | | \$2,991,388,735 | \$3,057,618,763 | -\$6,562,028 |
| Maint. of way | | 406,565,239 | 407,911,758 | -12,393 |
| Maint. equip. | | 523,202,049 | 501,671,011 | 16,531 |
| Transp. exp. | | 1,082,716,13 | 1,074,913,310 | +\$8,802 |
| Total exp. | | 2,155,072,345 | 2,118,585,896 | +\$36,484,909 |
| Operat. inc. | | 697,599,983 | 815,600,972 | -\$118,983 |

x—Decrease.

Comparisons below of earnings and expenses per mile of line are those of the Bureau of Railway Economics for both years:

| United States, Per Mile of Road. | | 1914. | 1913. | Changes, inc. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------|---------------|
| Gross rev. | \$1,318,070,000 | \$58,932,396 | -\$471 | 347% |
| Maint. of way | 1,893 | 1,881 | -\$12 | 1% |
| Maint. equipment | 2,251 | 2,265 | +\$14 | 3% |
| Total oper. ex. | 9,094 | 9,519 | -\$425 | 4% |
| Transp. exp. | 697 | 554 | -\$143 | 21% |
| Operat. inc. | 3,094 | 3,671 | -\$577 | 15% |

x—Increase.

Results for the railroads of the eastern district, those concerned in the attempt to obtain a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates, are given separately as follows:

| Eastern District. | | 1914. | Decrease | PC. |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|------|
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x—Increase.

Of the decrease in gross earnings for all railroads included in these returns (all except switching and terminal companies and roads having less than \$1,000,000 gross earnings annually), which was \$65,761,000, the eastern roads, with less than a quarter of the mileage, and doing a little more than a third the total business, had to stand \$50,000,000, that is, one-thirteenth of the loss.

Of the \$118,000,000 loss in operating income (net after taxes), nearly \$70,000,000, or about two-thirds the total, fell upon the eastern roads.

U.S. MANUFACTURERS REQUIRE GERMAN PRODUCTS

Will Send Neutral Ships for Needed Materials—Government to Aid in Procuring Cargo.

Washington, September 28.—As a result of a conference of commercial interests and Government officials held in Washington this afternoon says the X. Y. Sun, an American ship probably will be chartered to Germany for a cargo of materials the lack of which is now embarrassing American manufacturers.

Ever since the war began American industries dependent upon German products have been seriously threatened owing to the difficulty in getting goods from Germany. The materials are dyes, medicines, textiles, leather, paints, inks, pharmaceutical chemicals, cyanide, sugar beet seeds and pitch. The cotton industry was on the verge of serious stoppage because of the lack of dyes; drug manufacturers were confronting a famine of pharmaceutical chemicals, and the mining industry

RAILROADS

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E TRACK ALL THE WAY
Montreal-Toronto-Chicago
INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.

ada's Train of Superior Service.
entral 8:00 a.m., arrives Toronto 1:30 p.m.
Chicago 8:00 a.m. daily.

PROVED NIGHT SERVICE.
entral 11:00 p.m., arrives Toronto 1:45 p.m., Chicago 8:40 p.m. Club-Cab
ing Car Montreal to Toronto daily.

FARES TO PACIFIC COAST.

Going until October 8th.

ond class via Chicago to

er, Seattle, Portland \$52.50

Los Angeles, San Diego \$54.00

fares to many other points.

12 St. James St. cor. St. Francis X. St.
Windsor Hotel Uptown 11th Bonaventure Studio 7

Phone Main 5231

Uptown 11th

Mar. 22nd

Charter Market

Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce

October 2.—The tonnage market wa
l, and except for a few grain charter
ctically nothing doing in the charter
er freight have become scarce in al
of the trans-Atlantic trades, such a
d barrel oil, and what few orders then
eats in position to make fairly prompt
ers are firm in all trades and in some
are asking advances over the rates and
ge offers sparingly at the rates named
although the supply of boats is ample
necessities. The demand for sailing
ight and there are no negotiable change
astwise or off shore trades.

rain—British steamer *Rugbyian*, 28,000
New York to the West Coast of Italy.

amer Ovidia, 18,000 quarters from the
Scandinavian ports, 4x. 61, October.

mer Aylas, 20,000 quarters from Mon
treal ports, United Kingdom 3x. 34, will
be charged.

sign bank tons, from
to Janeiro, R.R., November.

mer Courtney C. Houck, 1,357 tons from
ampa, pt.

—British steamer *Coniston Water*, 2,

India trade one round trip at about

etta M. Porcella, 466 tons, from Bridg
Baltimore with pulpwod E per cent
charged.

OF PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE AT
DORSET STREET STATION.

many improvements that have taken
Street Station is the handling of
ing to passengers leaving the city
being so complete that no delay is
en to arise. The new system of deck
refusal to the traveler if a check is
his Transfer Agent when the baggage
the hotel or residence, as on re
check at the baggage counter or the
in the check covering the price of
travel. Passengers who bring their
delivery platform on Osborne Street
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HE MANCHESTER LINE.

Corporation from Montreal arrived at

September 30th, 1914.

RAILROADMEN WANTED.

per 2.—A call for 1,000 expert all

in the operation of the French mil

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by the British War Department.

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ONTARIO CENTRAL

EASTBOUND.

9:05 a.m. 6:10 p.m. CT

335 pm. 12:35 a.m. CT

345 pm. 12:45 a.m. CT

11:20 pm. 8:30 a.m. CT

11:40 pm. 9:00 a.m. CT

855 am. 6:10 p.m. CT

LINE

Montgomery, Oshawa, Whitby.

COAST

2:35 a.m. 6:40 a.m. CT

Montgomery Hotel, Place Viger and

PERSONALS

Sir Rodolphe and Lady Forget are occupying their residence in Ontario Avenue, have returned from their summer home at Ste. Anne les Bains.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Jeffrey H. Burland sailed by the Mauritius from New York for England. The vessel left port on Wednesday.

Mr. Frank McKenna and family, Sherbrooke Street, are moving into town this week from their summer home at Baie-Sainte-Claire.

Mr. Peter Lyall has gone down to Boston to resume his studies there.

Dr. McComb, formerly of the Royal Victoria Hospital, left on Monday to join the overseas forces.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Mansau and Mme. N. F. Guevin have just returned from Europe, where they had some difficulty in getting away from the Continent.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Woods and Mr. Jack Woods, of Ottawa, have returned from a short visit to Quebec.

AT THE HOTELS.

At the Windsor.—Mrs. J. J. McDonald, Ottawa; Thomas Barber, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Gates, London; J. A. Ferguson, Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Redier, St. Hyacinthe; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Smally, Ottawa; W. A. Muir, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wells, Toronto; J. A. Cutler, Ingersoll.

At the Ritz-Carlton.—Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Rogers, Vancouver; Mrs. Geo. Railton, Port Hope; J. B. Blackburn, Pittsburgh; A. Lavigne, M.L.A., Quebec; L.A. Woods, Toronto; Col. and Mrs. MacDougall, Ottawa.

At the Fairmont.—Alexander Stone, New York; Albert S. Owen, Toronto; J. A. Favreau, Boston; F. S. Campbell, Windsor; James Ogilvie, Ottawa; J. D. Crosby, Toronto; E. T. Hart, New York; Jacob Smith, Cleveland; James Brodie, Quebec; Thomas S. McCrae, New York.

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At the Queen's.—Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Kelley, Cobalt; J. E. Rutherford, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Crawford, Sydney; D. Reid, North Battleford; R. P. Bennett, Winnipeg; Major H. G. Hughes, Kingston; J. Allen Saker, London, Eng.; A. E. Mackenzie, Oregon; W. Taylor Chamberlain, Ottawa; P. McDermid, Renfrew; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gill, Boston.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914.

The Copper Shipments

The resolution of Senator Smoot, at Washington, asking information respecting British interference with shipments of American copper in neutral ships to Rotterdam, and the reported statements on the subject by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador at Washington, indicate a line of commercial operations which may become a source of danger to the good relations between Great Britain and the United States. A quantity of American copper was shipped at New York in neutral vessels—Dutch steamers, we believe—for the Dutch port of Rotterdam. The British authorities intercepted the amounting to \$390,137,000. Under present conditions she will be unable to import raw cotton or export the finished products. The same is true of all other lines. This industrial stagnation is going to be an expensive and costly undertaking for the German Empire.

The following table shows the consumption of cotton throughout the world for the year ended 31st August, 1913, and the proportion of the raw material which originated in the United States:

| | American. Total |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Great Britain | 3,666,417 4,274,320 |
| Germany | 1,354,769 1,761,000 |
| France | 305,504 1,600,918 |
| Austria | 626,704 337,065 |
| Russia | 485,688 2,508,588 |
| Belgium | 171,010 257,378 |
| Japan | 424,842 1,583,599 |
| Belligerents | 7,534,934 12,166,178 |
| Italy | 570,484 789,336 |
| Spain | 285,013 353,133 |
| Holland | 67,713 84,309 |
| Sweden | 109,036 112,010 |
| Switzerland | 64,743 98,498 |
| Portugal | 62,933 77,866 |
| Denmark | 24,549 25,512 |
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| India | 32,000 2,178,025 |
| Canada | 112,046 114,758 |
| Other foreign | 15,890 1,125,594 |
| United States | 221,936 3,416,377 |
| World Total | 5,553,096 5,786,000 |
| | 15,403,757 22,921,212 |

Distraint for Rent

It is not desirable that Canada, or any part of it, should hastily adopt anything like a general moratorium. In matters of this kind it is well to move only where the need seems to be very urgent. Under our Federal system of government it is not as easy as in some other countries to adopt measures of this kind in Canada. The Dominion Parliament, which has conferred on the Government power to declare a moratorium if deemed necessary, has but a limited authority to deal with the payment or non-payment of debts. Most of the transactions of the ordinary citizen fall within the class of subjects which come under the Provincial authorities. The moratorium, consequently, can only be effectively put into operation by direction of the Provincial Legislatures. While anything like a general postponement of obligations is not likely to be undertaken in any of the Provinces, there may be classes of debts in which some check upon harshness of collection may be found expedient. If any move of this kind be made it should include the question of rents. In England it has been enacted that before a landlord can distrain on the household goods of his tenant he must submit his claim to a County Judge, and obtain the consent of the Court. There is much to be said for similar legislation in our Provinces. Many have grave doubts as to the fairness of the law of distraint, and everyone knows it is capable of great abuse. A man thrown out of work, owing to the war, and unable to pay his rent, is in a dreadful position, and runs the risk of having his household effects sold for probably about enough to pay the expenses and the rent due. If any class of debtors are entitled to generous consideration in the stress which war brings, it is the tenants, whose few articles of furniture may be sacrificed in a harsh enforcement of the law.

Mr. King's Appointment

The appointment of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as director of the investigations into industrial conditions, to be conducted under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, is an honor to that gentleman and to Canada. It is gratifying to know that Mr. King's acceptance of the appointment will not separate him from our Canadian life. He is one of the few Canadians who have made a special study of industrial relations, and the social problems connected with the labor question. Our Canadian labor legislation, in the preparation of which Mr. King had a large part, has been widely recognized as presenting the best known methods of dealing with the relations between capital and labor. The work of the Rockefeller Foundation in connection with these questions is not to be confined to the United States. The investigation is to be world-wide in its character, and is to be directed by Mr. King from his residence in Canada. His selection for the high position is a tribute to his ability, and at the same time a compliment to Canada in having one of her sons chosen by such an organization as the Rockefeller Foundation which, in all its researches, aims to secure the best talent that the world produces.

A Wheat Shortage

The nine chief wheat producing countries in the world have just harvested a crop of 2,520,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,728,000,000 bushels for 1913. This decrease of over 300,000,000 bushels is an important factor in view of the war now waging in Europe. As a result of this shortage, the world must look to the United States, Canada and Russia for its bread. These three countries will only have in the neighborhood of 395,000,000 bushels for export during the present year as compared with 432,000,000 last year. The proportion of export for the three countries is as follows:—United States, 240,000,000, as against 145,000,000 last year; Canada, 65,000,000, as against 120,000,000 last year; Russia, 90,000,000, as against 167,000,000 bushels last year. As Russia is at war it really means that there is an unusually high proportion of the nobility. The splendid service which these men have always rendered to the Empire is one reason why the House of Lords was not abolished generations ago. The noble sons of old British houses play an efficient part in the hour of need.

The British regulars from India with the native troops, are now on the firing line in France, and are doubtless responsible for the critical position in which Von Kluck's army is placed. There are no better fighters in the world than those from "India's Coral Strand," and they can be depended upon to give a good account of themselves in the present conflict.

This year because of war conditions, Other European countries at war, or threatened by war, will also require larger supplies than usual, all of which makes for high prices for the Canadian and American farmers. The following table shows the production this year, and last year, of the nine chief wheat producing countries throughout the world. The figures are based on crop reports for July 31st, 1914.

| | 1914. | 1913. |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| U. S. | 910,000,000 | 763,000,000 |
| Canada | 135,000,000 | 215,000,000 |
| Hungary | 125,000,000 | 155,000,000 |
| Bulgaria | 40,000,000 | 46,000,000 |
| France | 290,000,000 | 322,000,000 |
| Germany | 170,000,000 | 171,000,000 |
| Italy | 173,000,000 | 208,000,000 |
| Romania | 52,000,000 | 80,000,000 |
| Russia | 625,000,000 | 770,000,000 |
| Bushels | 2,520,000,000 | 2,728,000,000 |

The World's Cotton

Out of the total world's consumption of cotton, amounting to 22,921,112 bales for the year ended August 31st, 1913, over one half, or 12,166,178 bales were consumed by the warring nations of Europe and Japan. If Canada and India's total are added to the above figures, the warring nations consumed 14,500,000 bales of cotton, or almost two-thirds of the world's total. When these figures are considered, it is not any wonder that there is a good deal of uneasiness among cotton growers in the Southern States, and that the price of raw cotton should drop sharply from the high level of a few months ago.

Last year, Germany imported textile materials and manufactures thereof, amounting to \$101,127,000, consuming a total of 1,701,000 bales of cotton. Great Britain consumed last year 4,274,320 bales, Russia 2,508,000, France 1,909,918, Austria 327,000, and Belgium 257,000 bales. Last year Germany exported textile materials and manufactures thereof amounting to \$390,137,000. Under present conditions she will be unable to import raw cotton or export the finished products. The same is true of all other lines. This industrial stagnation is going to be an expensive and costly undertaking for the German Empire.

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Reports Indicate General Demand is Outflanking General Supply.—Wall Street Journal.

The Kaiser says "my heart bleeds for Louvain," but the Belgians hope to see the Kaiser's nose bleed for Louvain.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

In fox hunting circles the discounting of Canadian and American bank notes would be termed a paper chase.—Vancouver Sun.

A happy young couple were on their way to Scotland. They had to change trains at Carlisle, and an obliging porter, while struggling with their luggage, made a mental note of the fact that the young lady's hair was dotted with rice. Presently he approached the glad young man, and pulling a folded paper from his pocket, said: "There's a present for you, sir, with the company's compliments." "Indeed!" said the traveler, "what is it?" "A railway map." "Oh, thank you, and what are these marks in blue pencil?" "That's the beauty of it, sir," said the smiling porter. "Those marks show just where the tunnels are, and those are to be followed by the engineer." Such a statement as this is indeed cheering. The time has not come for Canadians to be low spirited. Rather, though saddened by the tragedy of the war and its sacrifice of life, they should look forward to that era of unequalled prosperity and happiness that seems bound to follow the close of hostilities.—St. Thomas Journal.

Checking a Russian invasion is one thing. Invading Russia another. The greatest military genius of the world discovered the difference over a century ago.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Reports indicate General Demand is Outflanking General Supply.—Wall Street Journal.

The Aisne is now Europe's great river of doubt.—Houmo Chronicle.

In spite of tremendous real estate booms in Texas and other parts of our south I cheerfully place myself on record as saying that there are no fit lands left open in the United States. To Canada and South America must go the emigrant of the future who is seeking land on which to make a livelihood."

Such a statement as this is indeed cheering. The time has not come for Canadians to be low spirited. Rather, though saddened by the tragedy of the war and its sacrifice of life, they should look forward to that era of unequalled prosperity and happiness that seems bound to follow the close of hostilities.—St. Thomas Journal.

SURPRISES IN THE COTTON TRADE.

Contrary to general supposition, the British Board of Trade reports that England's imports of cotton during August exceeded those of 1913. In August a year ago, they were 390,88 cents of 100 pounds each; last month they were 604,25. Egypt sent less than in 1913. The United States slightly more (including our large export of the late weeks of July), but from India there was received nearly five times as much as last year.

MAY MEAN THE END OF MILITARISM.

To Americans it looks as if militarism must bear the responsibility for this war which already is estimated to have cost 500,000 lives. It is the old story that the man who has a gun is much more liable to use it than the one who must go and get one before he will have any such weapon available. Just as there is no use of having a piano in the house unless there is some one to play it, so there is no use of having a big standing army serious for it to do.

The possession of itself is an almost irresistible temptation. The United States gets along pretty well with a standing army, so small as to seem laughable and absolutely ridiculous to European countries of minor importance. There is no reason under the sun why the several nations of Europe should not recruit their standing armies to the American size.—Utica Press.

READY, AYE READY!

Stands Scotland where she did? The returns of recruiting from August 4 to September 15 show that 64,444 Scots, or 2.79 of the total male population, enlisted. The percentage in England was 2.41, in Wales 1.94, and in Ireland .93. Irish recruiting is now going ahead much more rapidly since the passage of the Home Rule bill.—Toronto Globe.

LITTLE BOY WITH A BUSY DAD.

His Pa is always busy getting rich. He's always tired when he gets home at night. With no one who can tell him which is which. It's not his fault he mixes wrong with right.

But somehow in the little fellow's face There is a look that's solemn-like and sad, And if I were to diagnose his case, It's just because he's got a busy dad.

He'd like to have his father by his side,

Upon his shoulders broad he'd like to ride,

And ask him things he doesn't understand,

If he could tell, as all his playmates do,

His troubles to his father, he'd be glad.

How pitiful his case is, through and through.

The little boy with such a busy dad.

—Edgar A. Guest, in the Detroit Free Press.

The selection of the Hon. W. H. Hearst to form a new Government in Ontario comes somewhat as a surprise to the Canadian people, owing to the fact that Mr. Hearst is a comparative newcomer in politics. He is regarded, however, as a very capable man, and will undoubtedly give a good account of himself as Premier of the Province. His selection is a tribute to the growing importance of Northern Ontario, Mr. Hearst having represented Sault Ste. Marie since 1908.

</div

EFFICIENCY EXPERTS STRANGLE UTILITIES

Public Officials Must Use Discretion if Serious Trouble is to Be Avoided

WARNING TO TRAFFIC CLUB

President of Stephens Institute Declares That Public Service Commissions Have Too Much Power—Experts for Companies Are at a Disadvantage.

New York, October 2.—The Traffic Club of New York held its first monthly meeting of the season at the Waldorf-Astoria. Dr. Alex. C. Humphreys, president of Stevens Institute of Technology, delivered an address outlining the need of co-operation to bring about increased efficiency and economy.

Dr. Humphreys deprecated the fact that so-called efficiency experts were, by their suggestions, bringing about a period when public utilities would no longer be able to endure the legislation hastily constructed that is causing their strangulation, and while believing that some measure of government control had become advisable he urged that public officials use discretion or otherwise a condition would develop that may cause serious trouble.

"There is not a city of any importance in the United States which has not been the battlefield of a number of competition fights to a finish," said Dr. Humphreys. "The establishment of Public Service Commissions has not entirely corrected the evil, though there has been a marked improvement of late years. While admitting that Government regulation of Public Utilities is perhaps necessary for the protection of the public, I am most emphatic in the belief that the present regulation and control is much too far reaching and much too autocratic.

Based on Tradition.
"Our form of Government is based on the tradition and in some States on the definite decree, that no one man or body of men shall exercise the three functions of Government—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. Certainly our Public Service Commissions in their activities constantly violate this principle. The powers of these commissions have increased, partly through legislative action and partly through usurpation supported, later by the courts. But if we are to continue as a prosperous, self-governing people, a retreat from this position must be made sooner or later.

The railroads of the United States are the most important unit in the public utility family. Our prosperity as a nation depends upon our transportation facilities by land and sea.

"It is to be regretted that too often the public utility under trial—for that is what it amounts to—does not appear before impartial judges. Experts so-called, appearing against the corporations are given a freedom and latitude which is denied to the experts for the companies. This is not always so, but too often it is true. Too often the presiding commissioner is distinctly non-judicial in his hearing. Let us hope that this is a condition which will be improved steadily even if slowly.

Decisions Are Contradictory.
"Many of us either think for ourselves or are told by our lawyers that in presenting our cases we cannot go contrary to the decisions of commissions and courts. How senseless when we see how often these decisions contradict each other. The commissions and courts need to be instructed by us in the matters in which we are more competent than they are. The honest and open-minded commissioners and judges recognize that they need the help of honest and competent specialists.

"The railroads are now being subjected to unnecessary hardships in the enforced valuation of their properties. The methods being pursued under the control of the commissions cannot in many cases work for justice. The problems involved are most complex and there are not enough qualified men in the country to do the work effectively. And, when done, will the facts developed be properly and fairly applied? In many cases I fear the answer must be in the negative. Is the spending of the vast total which this work involves in the line of efficiency?

"While I deprecate the suggestions we sometimes hear that the unnecessary and devastating war now paralyzing the countries of Europe should be taken advantage of by us in a selfish spirit, we should be diligent as producers in the face of the terrible destruction of property and life. One thing we should recognize: No matter how certain interests may profit through the readjustments in our commercial life necessary to be made, this country as a whole must suffer indirectly through this destructive war. Many there are among us who already are forced to appreciate this fact. But there is one hopeful sign. Generally in the countries at war their internal blockades have been eliminated and the peoples involved are consolidated in the supreme question of self-defense."

U. S. GOVERNMENT ENTERS SUIT.

New York, October 2.—Suit has begun by the United States Government against Julius Strauss, Inc., importing laces, embroideries, for the recovery of \$465,558 for alleged fraudulent importation of goods between March, 1911, and August, 1913.

Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Bakhmeteff for Russia signed a treaty to submit all disputes, that cannot be settled diplomatically, to an international commission.

MARITIME PROVINCE SECURITIES

Quotations furnished by J. C. Mackintosh & Co., Members Montreal Stock Exchange, Exchange Building, Halifax.

Miscellaneous: Asked. Bid.

Acadie Sugar, Pref..... 100 95

Do, ordinary..... 65 60

Brandram-Henderson, Com..... 30 25

East Can. Sav. and Loan..... 145 140

East. Trust Co..... 163 155

Mar. Nail, Pref. with 40 p.c. com. stock bonus..... 100 95

Mar. Tel. and Tel. Pref..... 102 100

N. S. Underwear, Pref..... 98

Do, Com..... 35 30

Stanfield's, Ltd. Pref..... 95 90

Trinidad Electric..... 72

Bonds—

Brandram-Henderson, 6 p.c. 97 1/2

Eastern Car, 5 p.c. 100 95

Mar. Nail, 6 p.c. 100 95

N. S. & Co., 6 p.c. Debent. Stock..... 95

Porto Rico Tel. 7 p.c. 105 100

Stanfield's, Ltd. 6 p.c. 95 90

DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS IN THE PITTSBURG DISTRICT

Steel Mills, Mines and Many Other Lines of Business Prevalent in the Territory Show Effects of War Abroad.

Earnings of the Philadelphia Co. for the month of August show the depression in business which occurred in the Pittsburgh district during the first month of the war. There are many industries in and around Pittsburgh which felt the effect of the war almost immediately after it was declared. These include the steel mills, mines and many other lines of business prevalent in the territory served by the Philadelphia Co. In the case of the mills and mines the biggest loss was brought about by large numbers of reserves returning to their native lands.

Since that time, however, there has been a noticeable improvement in conditions and the different departments of the Philadelphia Co. have reflected this betterment. According to President Starling, the first week of September the commercial sales of natural gas, that is to mills and factories, showed an increase of about 6 p.c. over the last week in August. Likewise the traction lines are showing improved earnings.

In addition to this, August is a slack month even in normal times, and while a good deal of the falling off in earnings could be readily traced to the effect of the war, nevertheless a portion of it was due to the usual reduction of business in the district during the month.

The natural gas and oil departments were affected the most, as gross earnings amounted to \$379,824,

a decrease of \$56,772 compared with August of 1913.

This department includes large sales of gas for commercial purposes and as a number of mills and factories operated below normal during the month, it might be expected that the effect would be greater in this department.

With a smaller number of workingmen using the traction lines for transportation, the street railway department also was affected, and the Pittsburgh Railways Co. showed gross earnings of \$1,007,036, a

decrease of \$18,201 compared with August, 1913, while net amounted to \$289,179, a decrease of \$36,562.

For the five-month period, from April 1 to Aug. 31, gross amounted to \$5,125,477, an increase of \$53,958 com-

pared with the same period of 1913, while net amounted to \$1,545,196, a decrease of \$10,471 over the same period of the previous year.

The Duquesne Light Co. was the one subsidiary which maintained its business throughout the month, showing that the demand for electric light and power was even a little better than the previous August.

Gross for the month amounted to \$433,313, an increase of \$5,311 over August, 1913, while net earnings were \$114,258, an increase of \$4,383.

For the five-month period gross earnings were \$1,906,286, an increase of \$72,426, while net amounted to \$746,048, an increase of \$101,119.

CONTRABAND OF WAR

Secretary Bryan Announces That Great Britain Will Revise Existing List.

Washington, October 2.—Following the conference between Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Spring Rice, the State Department issued this statement: "It is understood that the British Government intends to revise its proclamation with respect to contraband and meanwhile in neutral ships goods such as foodstuffs consigned to Holland in respect to which Netherlands has placed an embargo on exportation, will not be treated as contraband."

Holland's attitude in this matter is merely that of wishing to preserve neutrality. They have shown willingness to make two conditions for importation of supplies.

A guarantee that supplies will not be reshipped to Germany or other belligerent countries, and that ships will not be permitted to dock in Dutch ports if they have on board greater cargo than can be consigned at or in the vicinity of the port to which it is consigned.

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LITTLE EXPORTED IN
ENGLISH TEXTILES

Some Mills are Faring Better Than
Others but Outlook is for
Further Curtailment

ATTEMPT TO KEEP BUSY

Woollen Mill Agents are Vigorously Soliciting Or-
ders from Americans—Many Adverse Factors
Beset Linen Trade—Irish Flax Crop Small.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Manchester, October 2.—The general textile situation has shown very little improvement over the conditions of a month ago. A great many mills which turn out cotton cloth are barely operating. Some are faring better than this, but the outlook is such that further curtailment rather than improvement promises to develop. The most serious problem confronting manufacturers is the difficulty of securing payments and the closing of credits in many yards. It is now estimated that in Texas alone the curtailment of the lumber production is 74,000,000 feet per month.

A further factor that is seriously restricting trade is the cessation of shipments to India and other eastern points because of the menace of German cruisers in the Bay of Bengal. The necessity of keeping the mills employed as far as possible is appreciated by everybody, and everything contributing to that end is being done. Nottingham is said to be enjoying a normal volume of business, and operations at the mills there have not been hampered by any extensive curtailment of production in woollen mills.

In an effort to regain part of the losses resulting from the upheaval, woollen mill agents have turned their attention to the United States and are vigorously soliciting business. In the last month prices have advanced five per cent, as agents expect to make complete deliveries for the spring.

The linen trade is beset by several adverse factors, the least important of which is a 17 per cent reduction in the Irish flax crop as compared with last year. Mills are making heavy shipments, but they are operating only three days a week. Owing to a shortage of the raw material burlap mills are running part time. Advices from India suggest no immediate relief. Shipments of wide goods are fairly heavy.

COTTON YIELD.

Chicago, October 2.—Grain export houses are generally bearish on wheat. Board of Trade reports on provisions show heavy decrease for September.

EXPORT HOUSES BEARISH.

Washington, October 2.—Indicated yield per acre of cotton 200.2 pounds lint, 1913 final 182, ten year final average 187.2.

DECREASE IN PRICE PAID PRODUCERS.

Washington, October 2.—Agricultural Department states that the level of prices paid to producers for meat animals decreased 0.07 per cent, from August 15th to September 15th.

Washington, October 2.—Cotton condition September 25 was 75.5. Month ago 78. Year ago 64.1. 10 year average 68.5.

ago 2,447,556.

Ginning returns by states:

| | Sept. 25, | Aug. 25, | Sept. 25, | 10 year Aver. |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------------|
| Virginia | 80 | 86 | 75 | 76 |
| North Carolina | 79 | 82 | 70 | 73 |
| South Carolina | 72 | 77 | 71 | 72 |
| Georgia | 81 | 81 | 72 | 72 |
| Alabama | 78 | 77 | 67 | 69 |
| Mississippi | 68 | 75 | 63 | 66 |
| Louisiana | 67 | 66 | 60 | 62 |
| Texas | 79 | 63 | 67 | |
| Arkansas | 69 | 75 | 63 | 67 |
| Tennessee | 70 | 76 | 68 | 74 |
| Missouri | 72 | 72 | 64 | 75 |
| Oklahoma | 80 | 80 | 42 | 66 |

GINNING RETURNS.

Washington, October 2.—Cotton ginned to September 25, totalled 3,381,868 bales, including linters. Year ago 3,216,655. Amount ginned between September 1st and September 25 was 2,906,408. Year Texas

LUMBER AND COTTON MEN ARE
SUPPORTING ONE ANOTHER NOW

Lumbermen Decide to Boost "Buy a Bale" Movement
to a Great Extent—Representative Fordney
Cautioned Dealers and Advises Piling
up of Lumber Against the Future.

It is interesting to note that in this crisis, the lumbermen and the cotton dealers are getting together, and the proposition is now advanced by the Lumbermen's Club of Houston, Texas, that the "Buy a Bale" movement be supported to the extent of one bale to each 10,000 feet of daily capacity of the mills of the members. Such a movement is indicative of the buoyant optimism of two of the largest industries in the United States in spite of the present depression and an excellent criterion of the possibilities for trade after the war is over.

The lumbermen of the Southern States are in a very bad position at the present time from the enforced curtailment of exports, and the general closing down of industries throughout the land. It is known that the Southern pines yield timber at a rate which is not equaled by any other section of the country; in fact, it is said that certain stocks are turned over once a month in some of the largest yards. It is now estimated that in Texas alone the curtailment of the lumber production is 74,000,000 feet per month.

Lumbermen as a whole, are taking the situation calmly in spite of these enormous losses. The statement of representative Joseph W. Fordney, a veteran lumberman, may be taken as indicative of the temper of at least some of the most optimistic lumbermen.

He acknowledges that the war is injurious to trade, but believes that when the war is over the demand from Europe for lumber will be very great. Meanwhile business is not good, and prices are low. But they will rise, Mr. Fordney predicts. It is for the lumberman to continue his business if possible, and pile up his lumber, insure it and keep it until prices get better and the demand increases. Mr. Fordney says he is doing this, keeping his mills running and extending his yards where necessary. He admits it may sometimes be difficult to get money for this purpose, but has faith in the future. Meanwhile he says that the American export trade to the Orient is going ahead.

COPPER EXPORTS.

New York, October 2.—Copper exports for week ending September 1st, totalled 5,315 tons; since September 1st, 1913, year ago, 34,314 tons.

EXPORT HOUSES BEARISH.

Chicago, October 2.—Grain export houses are generally bearish on wheat. Board of Trade reports on provisions show heavy decrease for September.

DECREASE IN PRICE PAID PRODUCERS.

Washington, October 2.—Agricultural Department states that the level of prices paid to producers for meat animals decreased 0.07 per cent, from August 15th to September 15th.

Washington, October 2.—Cotton condition September 25 was 75.5. Month ago 78. Year ago 64.1. 10 year average 68.5.

ago 2,447,556.

Ginning returns by states:

| | Sept. 25, | Aug. 25, | Sept. 25, | 10 year Aver. |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| Alabama | 392,655 | 325,735 | 1913. | |
| Arkansas | 99,179 | 70,086 | | |
| Georgia | 769,118 | 491,511 | | |
| Louisiana | 94,175 | 77,865 | | |
| Mississippi | 161,125 | 120,593 | | |
| North Carolina | 82,849 | 49,952 | | |
| Oklahoma | 109,650 | 148,979 | | |
| South Carolina | 298,589 | 193,318 | | |
| Tennessee | 18,033 | 18,359 | | |
| Texas | 1,324,778 | 1,727,639 | | |

MR. SCROGGIE IS OPTIMISTIC



F. A. SCROGGIE.

In an interview with a representative of the Journal of Commerce, Mr. Scroggie intimated that business had improved and the future was looking better. He advises Canadians to extend their markets at every opportunity.

F. A. SCROGGIE TAKES
OPTIMISTIC VIEW

Yesterday was Best Day in that Establishment Since Beginning of War
---Good Mail Orders

ALL-CANADIAN POLICY

Mr. Scroggie Thinks That Canada Should Seek to Further Her Trade by Reaching Out For New Markets in South America as Well as Great Britain and Other Nations.

"With the good cool weather we have been experiencing during the past week, the volume of business seems to be increasing in a healthy manner," said Mr. F. A. Scroggie, to a representative of The Journal of Commerce this morning. "I can safely state that the feeling is getting more optimistic and the curtailment among the buying public is less general. Yesterday was one of the best days this store has had since the beginning of the war. Of course, we are carrying on a very aggressive campaign, but in spite of this, business is extremely satisfactory. Buying power shows even less curtailment in the out-of-town districts and our mail business is heavy in volume."

"We have adopted an all Canadian policy and are buying all the Canadian goods we possibly can. The public appreciate this to a very great extent as the patriotic sentiment is strong at present. I maintain that this attitude should be more general as this is the time to keep Canadian business up in all ways possible and also to keep Canadian currency in active circulation."

When questioned regarding the advisability of Canada reaching out for new markets, Mr. Scroggie was very emphatic in stating that in his opinion it would be the best thing Canada could do at this time. "There are the markets of South America to be accounted for," he said. "Germany, for a great many years, has had a strong foothold in the South American republics, but she has lost that due to the complete shutting off of her marine activities. In consequence the buyers in those markets will naturally look for other markets for the goods they want. This is Canada's opportunity and she should take it. There is also a great opportunity for her to develop her trade with Great Britain and the Colonies. This she can easily do by aggressively going after the markets and not waiting until some other neutral nation steps in before her. I strongly advocate the procuring of new markets in this manner and am confident that should she secure them, she will be able to defend competition."

FIRMER MARKET IN NEW YORK

Sellers Are Not Inclined to Make Concessions as Savannah Continues to Hold Steady—Arrivals Have Not Been Large.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.) New York, October 2.—The market for naval stores has a firm tone and local sellers are not inclined to make concessions, since Savannah holds steady. It was said that for turpentine 47½ cent was bid, with offerings at 48 cents. Supplies here are not pressed since the arrivals have not been large. It was noted that Savannah and other primary points were quoting. The movement is reported rather better, as the trade is taking spirits to replenish stocks. The price of tar is repeated at \$6.50 for klin burned and 50 cents more for retort, there being a moderate inquiry from the manufacturers and other consumers. Pitch was \$4.

Rosins are maintained at the previous level. For common to good, \$2.80 to \$3.00 was quoted. The movement is light. The following were the prices for rosins in yard: B, \$4.00 asked; C, \$4.00 asked; E, \$4.05 asked; F, \$4.05 asked; G, \$4.05 asked; H, \$4.00 to \$4.05; I, \$4.10 asked; K, \$4.65 asked; M, \$5.25 asked; N, \$6.55 asked; W.G., \$6.80 asked; W.W., \$6.90 asked.

Savannah, October 2.—Turpentine nominal, 45½ cents. No sales; receipts, 134; shipments, none; stock, 28,000.

Rosin nominal. No sales; receipts 582; shipments, 1,251; stocks, 110,185. Quote: A, \$3.50; C, D, \$3.52½; E, F, G, H, I, \$3.55; K, \$4.15; M, \$4.50; N, \$6.00; W.G., \$6.25; W.W., \$6.35.

Liverpool, October 2.—Turpentine spirits, 31s 6d. London, October 2.—Turpentine spirits, 31s 2d.

COTTON CROP OF INDIA PROVED
TO BE LARGEST IN TEN YEARS

Great Britain Took More Cotton From India Than Any Season in Past Century. Imports of Foreign Cotton Declined. Home Consumption Showed Big Increase.

The Indian cotton crop of 1913-14 proved a record one, the total crop exceeding that of 1909-10 by some 600,000 bales approaching an aggregate of not far short of six million bales of 400 lbs. each.

The annexed table gives a comparison of the official forecasts and approximate crops of the past ten seasons, in thousands of bales of 400 lbs.

Season's Official Approximate Excess Supply.

End. June 30. Forecasts. Crops. Bales. %

| | 3,808 | 4,023 | 215 | 5.6 |
|--------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| 1904-5 | 3,808 | 4,023 | 215 | 5.6 |
| 1905 | | | | |

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Royal Commission Finds that Assistant Commissioner of Police Responsible For Dublin Fatalities

OTTAWA'S GENEROSITY

Residents of Capital Surpass Their Ideal in Subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund—Bubonic Plague and Typhoid in Constantinople.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the events of July 26 last, when four people were killed and many were wounded in Dublin during a fight with the police and soldiers following the landing of guns by Nationalist volunteers at Howth, nine miles from Dublin, have reported that the employment of the police and military was not in accordance with the law. The report further says the assistant commissioner of police, Mr. Harrel, was responsible for the calling out of the military and for the orders issued to the police.

Ottawa's three day Patriotic Fund Campaign was brought to a close last night. It was announced that a sum of \$371,215 had been secured. The amount aimed at was \$350,000.

Hon. Jos. Martin, M.P. for St. Pancras East, London, is on his way back to Vancouver from Ottawa. Mr. Martin has returned from British politics, although he will retain his seat until the dissolution of the present Parliament; and has taken up his residence again in Vancouver, where he has large interests. Mr. Martin proposes to interest himself anew in Canadian politics.

A. Henry Savage Landor, the explorer, is missing from the place in Antwerp where he had been staying for the last two weeks, says a despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Antwerp. The correspondent adds that it is feared that Mr. Landor ventured beyond the outer line of fortifications and has been unable to return to the city.

Information reached the city that six men made an attempt to blow up the Grand Trunk Pacific bridge over the Saskatchewan River at St. Louis Wednesday night.

Mounted police refuse to confirm or deny the report. The six men attacked two guards and attempted to overpower them, declaring they would blow up the bridge. What took place is uncertain, but they did not succeed in their purpose.

The captain of a Rumanian steamship, which has arrived in Aracata, reports that the bubonic plague and typhoid fever are raging at Constantinople.

The American mine at Webb City, Mo., caved in last night. Fifty men were buried beneath the debris. It is believed all are killed.

REGINA NOT DEPRESSED

Merchants Combine to Keep Price of Goods as Low As Possible—Will Assist Settlers.

Regina, October 2.—If Regina can be taken as an example, it would appear that Western cities are already recovering from the early effects of the war. The merchants are taking a calm view of the situation, and many have combined to keep the price of goods as low as possible. Some 29 merchants have already announced that they will sell goods at a very low margin, and the result has been that prices have not advanced, and in a great many instances have been reduced.

The city of Regina has taken steps to assist the settlers in the drought areas of Western Canada. All such settlers who have stock for which they have no feed, have been notified to ship their stock to the Regina Municipal Stockyards, where they will be properly fattened, and the proceeds, less the cost of feeding, will be returned to the farmer. This assures the farmer of good returns for his stock. A proper agreement which protects both the farmer and the city has been prepared.

The fact that thousands of acres of good land in Western Canada are not cultivated has resulted in the Regina Board of Trade starting a "closer settlement" movement. This movement has been started with the idea of increasing the production of Western Canada, as it is felt that the present is a very opportune time for such a scheme.

Even the ladies of Regina are availing themselves of the opportunity to economize. The Regina Local Council of Women have arranged for the holding of special garden produce market days, when produce will be sold at low prices. Up to the present little use has been made of the municipal market for such purchases, the average citizen having purchased such goods from the grocer or butcher. The ladies now, however, are making the market an entire success.

Public works to the value of approximately \$350,000 will be proceeded with at once at Regina. The works to be undertaken or completed include the 5,000,000 gallon reservoir; filtration beds at the sewage disposal works; completion of walls and roof of the isolation hospital and completion of proposed water and sewer extensions. In addition to these works, a number of other contracts are already being carried out, including the erection of the new power house and the pavement of the Broad Street subway. It is expected that these works will provide employment for a large number of men.

The Saskatchewan Government has announced its intention of giving 1,500 horses to the Empire. Dean Rutherford, of the Saskatchewan University, has arrived at Regina, and will have charge of the selection of the horses.

Already steps have been taken by manufacturing concerns in Regina, having in view preference for British and Canadian made goods.

Messrs. Campbell, Wilson and Strathie, wholesale grocers at Regina, have now moved into their new warehouse at the corner of Scarth street and Dewdney avenue. This new building is five stories in height, and over 125 feet square. The class of construction and the excellent arrangement make this building one of the finest warehouses in Saskatchewan.

BRITISH STEAMER ESCAPES.
Brisbane, Australia, October 2.—The British steamer Southport arrived here, after an adventurous voyage. She was captured by the German cruiser Goerlitz and towed into Kusak, where her machinery was disabled. The Goerlitz left on another foray, and while she was absent, the crew of the Southport fixed up the machinery of their ship and steamed away.

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Ottawa raised \$671,215 for the Patriotic Fund.

Austro-German army concentrated at Cracow numbers 2,500,000 men.

Bubonic plague and typhoid fever are raging at Constantinople.

Capt. J. A. Vibert, late deputy port warden at Montreal, is dead.

General Auffenberg, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, is suffering from nervous prostration.

Sir Charles Johnston was elected Lord Mayor of London.

The Germans are continuing their campaign in Belgium by an attack on the outer defences of Antwerp.

With Paris designs out of business, some Canadian dress-makers plan to place some of their own ideas before the public.

Mr. T. A. Tremblay announces that the Montreal Turnpike Trust had contributed \$500 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The Highlanders have made a big hit with the women and children on the continent, who term them "the men in skirts."

A cable says the Moscow "barbers' guild" has offered to shave and cut the hair of wounded soldiers free of charge.

Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. will distribute bonuses to employees in October, amounting to 3 per cent of the total yearly wage.

J. Albert Caldwell, senior member of the firm of J. E. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, died in Bournemouth, England. He was 68 years old.

Nine of the twelve Kentucky counties in which local option elections were held voted "dry." This election leaves 14 of 120 counties in the State "wet."

Twenty thousand pieces of suffrage literature were scattered over Philadelphia and surrounding towns from the balloon "Greater Philadelphia."

The doctors of Welland and Port Colborne have decided to give medical service without charge to the families of soldiers who have gone to the front.

Texas Telephone Co., with \$2,000,000 capital stock, has been formed by Theodore Gary, head of Home Telephone Co., to take over independent Texas companies.

Marie Lalaville, who stole a purse from a workshipper at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, has been given three years in the Kingston penitentiary.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pennell, of Viola, N.Y., received a decree of divorce from her husband because he shovelled snow on her when she overslept and was otherwise cruel.

The New York Shipbuilding Co. has received an order from the Gulf Oil Co. for the construction of a tank steamer to cost \$250,000. The oil capacity will be 2,250,000 gallons.

Philip D. Armour, 3d, will work in the cattle and hog pens of Armour & Co. in Chicago. After completing his "practical education" the young man will go into the general offices.

There are 101 medical colleges in the United States, which turn out about 3,600 graduates a year. United States has one doctor for every 600 of population. Europe has one doctor to every 1,500 of population.

New York banks holding \$2,000,000 paper of Sanger Bros., wholesale and retail dry goods merchants of Dallas, Texas, have agreed to six months' extension. Firm's liabilities are placed at \$6,000,000, and assets at \$12,000,000.

Geneva special to New York Herald says Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen is working day and night to replace airships which Germans have lost so far during the war. Two Zeppelins of armored type, of great speed, are under construction at factory, and are being guided by a Bavarian regiment and by a gunboat on Lake Constance.

INFLUENCE OF WAR ON JOINT STOCK BANKS IN BRITAIN

Most Noteworthy Feature is Way Banks Without Exception Have Strengthened Their Cash Holdings.

London, October 2.—From the usual monthly statement, just made public, it is now possible to see the effect which a month of war has had upon our joint stock banks. Here are the statements made up to the end of August of the ten leading institutions:—(000's omitted.)

Deposits Loans Cash Cash Cash
& cur. & dis. in at re.
a/c's, counts, hand call %
Capital & Counties £42,395 £23,556 £9,270 £3,319 21.9
Lloyd's ... 110,695 73,620 20,104 9,582 18.1
Lon. City & Midl'd 12,346 72,221 24,443 11,149 21.7
Co. & West. 94,346 68,540 20,592 10,422 21.8
London Joint Stock 56,081 22,206 6,747 5,611 18.7
Lon. & So. Westn. 23,007 14,052 4,128 3,321 17.9
National Provincial 71,988 48,157 14,645 4,714 20.8
Parc. & ... 48,338 26,610 8,582 8,229 17.7
Union & Smiths 46,961 24,983 11,724 7,111 24.9
Williams Deacon's 15,631 10,506 2,540 1,528 16.2

Total £61,722 375,861 122,775 66,979 20.4

Comparing the figures with those ruling at the end of July—just before war broke out—the most noteworthy feature is the way in which the banks without exception have strengthened their cash holdings. The total cash in hand at the bank has risen from £89,482,000 to £122,775,000, an increase of £33,223,000, and the proportion it bears to the deposit liabilities has advanced from an average of 15.5 per cent. to 20.4 per cent. Loans at call and short notice have diminished from £72,264,000 to £46,979,000, a decline of £25,285,000, which reflects the calling in by the banks during the critical days preceding the armistice. The item bills discounted and advances have fallen £11,000,000 to £375,861,000.

CORRESPONDENCE

GERMANY'S FRIENDS.

To the Editor of The Journal of Commerce:

Dear Sir.—The Victoria Times said a few days ago: "It is significant that the only country in Europe where the German cause finds the slightest sympathy is Turkey, the butcher of innocents." Must we say also that, outside of Europe, Germany's only supporters are among American millionaires?

Heinrich Charles, Press Agent of the German-American Chamber of Commerce, gave to the New York World on the 18th of September the report of an interview granted in Geneva by Cornelius Vanderbilt to a correspondent of the "Breslauer Zeitung."

According to this report, Cornelius Vanderbilt said, among other things, that "Germany held the first place, at the head of the nations, in science and in all the arts of civilization"; that the United States was Germany's best friend and would never allow its best customer to be crushed.

"I do not hesitate," said Cornelius Vanderbilt, "to stamp as the greatest shame of the Twentieth Century, the alliance of Great Britain, France and Russia, the aim of which is to perpetrate the greatest crime in the annals of civilization."

"Surely England will soon rebel against her government and withdraw from the conflict, because with the United States, England is the nation most vitally interested in Germany's existence."

"France, a degenerated nation, deserves to be destroyed."

"Our best wishes are for Germany's success. Let us hope that through an ocean of blood andnumbless calamities, she will be able to create a new, magnificent and peaceful Europe under German rule. One would despair of God's eternal justice if Germany were to be defeated under such sacrilegious barbarism."

And so Cornelius Vanderbilt, like the Kaiser, is sure that God is on their side. It looks very much, indeed, as though the Almighty were not any too particular about His friends nowadays.

"Germany holds the first place among the nations in civilization!" Perhaps so, if Mr. Vanderbilt calls civilization, forgetting one's given word, tearing up a solemn treaty, trespassing over the land of a weak neighbor one had pledged to defend and crushing him because he refused to barter his honor and his conscience for worldly aggrandizement. Mr. Vanderbilt forgets that the same code which governs the conduct of individuals applies to the nations and if a man who forfeits his honor and breaks his word is a criminal the nation committing the same fault places itself outside the pale of civilization.

Mr. Vanderbilt mistakes civilization for German culture, the so much vaunted "Deutsch Kultur" we have seen so many examples of during the past two months: the sack of Louvain, the burning of Alost, of Termonde, of hundreds of villages, the wilful killing of women, of children, of old men, the shelling of Rheims Cathedral.

German culture, the poor woman and her infant found dead in a street in Belgium, pinned to the ground with six bayonets! German culture, the flaxen-haired six-year-old girl found with both hands cut off!

German culture, that Prussian General seated in the village market-place, asking a ransom from the inhabitants under penalty of firing the town, while his men go about systematically with four-wheeled trucks, pumping kerosene and benzine through the doors and the windows of the houses? German culture, shooting the fifty male civilians of a little Belgian village, the forty-eight oldest ones being shot first, the two remaining youngest ones being made to bury their friends, to be shot after!

German culture, the whole of Belgium laid bare, devastated, burned, ruined, because the brave little nation would not forfeit her honor!

German culture, the new order sent from the general staff to give no quarters but kill all Frenchmen!

German culture, the destruction of libraries with their priceless contents, the destruction of buildings and cathedrals, representing the genius, the history, the thought of generations, which belonged to the world through centuries of associations and which barbarians, warriors of all nations and revolutions had respected!

"France, a degenerated nation, deserved to be destroyed," says Cornelius Vanderbilt. But who are you and what are you? Cornelius Vanderbilt? What have you done beyond inheriting the millions accumulated by your ancestors and which, we generously assume, were laboriously and honestly gathered?

Before you talk of degeneracy, look around you, among your own caste, you will find it degenerate, among your own class, in their aimless wandering between the golf links, Newport, Palm Beach, the yacht cruises and the divorce courts.

If you read Voinc's speech delivered on the 4th of August, if you read Poincaré's proclamation for the 1st of September, you might add that there is no nobility, deep and undying patriotism in those men who are now at the helm, chosen by their fellowmen. You might see, perhaps, why Poincaré said that France is immortal. You might see that a nation who fights for its life, for the right and justice, for freedom and equity is not degenerated. You might see that a nation who has survived so many upheavals, who has done so much for science and arts, who has had within the last few years or still has men such as Pasteur, Berthelot, Curie, Meissner, Rodin, Massenet, Saint-Saëns, Rostand, Brunetière, Lemaitre, Labori, Jaures, Millerand, Viviani, Poincaré, a nation where, at the signal of danger, such extremists as Maurice Barres and Hervé unite is a strong nation.

If you had seen all the French reservists coming from the different provinces of Canada to join their colors, if you had talked to them as I have, you would respect and admire them; men in all stations of life, laborers, homesteaders, who had just started on little farms in the West, struggling to pay from their hard work, who left all they had, from lost points on the coast of Alaska or way up in Athabasca, travelling for days without a murmur, some happy, all anxious to go, content in the thought that their families would be cared for by their compatriots and the generosity of Canada, you would have understood that these men belonged to a nation that is far from degenerated.

But will you understand, no, can you understand, Cornelius Vanderbilt?

And if as you say the downfall of Germany at the hands of England, Russia, Belgium and France is a crime, let us commit that crime to save Europe and Humanity from German hegemony.

But what matters what you think and what you say? In spite of the millions left to you, you are only Cornelius Vanderbilt and your own people, the great American nation will surely not be swayed by your rambling talk.

PAUL SEURAT,
397 Guy Street, Montreal.

NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

Returns received by the Electrical World from 70

per cent. of the electric utility industry for July for the Atlantic States show a 12.7 per cent. increase in income and a 12.2 per cent. increase in output. For June these companies showed a 6 per cent. increase in income and a 10.8 per cent. increase in output.

A review of the six months, February-July, shows July to have been the best month for growth in that period. These results were largely affected by the return from three large Middle Atlantic companies.

During the same six months these three companies had shown a growth as low as 3.1 per cent. in March and as large as 28.2 per cent. in May,

with 10.8 per cent. on the July growth. However, in summing up the three companies for the six months, it was found that the 1914 income for energy was \$19,755,600, as compared with \$18,048,347 for 1913, or an increase of 9.7 per cent.

Three large companies in the South Atlantic States were similarly treated for the five months, March-July and these were found to give a percentage increase of 11.4 per cent. The Middle Atlantic growth has had wide variations while the South Atlantic growth has been fairly steady. The effects of the war, if any, were not noticeable in the returns. The short time in July, which saw the three companies for the six months, it was found that the 1914 income for energy was \$19,755,600, as compared with \$18,048,347 for 1913, or an increase of 9.7 per cent.

McGill should be a real contest. The Winged Wheelers have been practising longer than the collectors and have had the benefit of just as good coaching.

Moreover, the city