

It is necessary in the intercollegiate... seems probable that it will be, it is... in the Capital on which the game... and this has been secured for the city... This is no joke. Ottawa is bound to... ship team, if they have to make the... Neither St. Pats nor Ottawa could... their respective league so enthusiastic... in whereby one at least will be known... of 1914. Why couldn't the city... staged in a square circle and... and to give Ottawa an exhibition of...

took a stiff lacing from Charlie... last night. The Chicago boy... ends less than the champion, but he... in his punches and had the... away in the last two rounds... referee's decision but the newspapers... to buy a draw which was as good as...

was rescued from the onslaughts of... the sixth round of a ten-round... by the referee, who interfered just... the New York boy from a knockout.

meeting of the American Amateur... Thursday, the Wanderers of New... wanted to resign and the application... A. for membership will be considered... always been confined to New York... of Boston team would give a... interest in the game in both cities.

International professional league had... or they may find themselves... ayers, elements of the game which... to success as a much... interviewed executive.

to increase the number of the games... for the baseball title has arisen... of the National Commission for... who are unable to get a seat under... tions. The fans won't object to it... is safe to say that no one who... ot see a world's series game now... r chance under the change. Why... mission state frankly that it needs... ubs need the money, the players... and the fan is willing to pay the...

that if there is a play-off between... ty, officials will be chosen who... to insist on the spirit of anti-offe... hered to and will know enough not... ssession of the ball on their oppo... free kick is the unqualified stipu...

THE CITY HALL

Proposal Regarding Ward Redistri- sion Beferred to Legis- lation Committee.

North of Plainville our troops advanced farther in- ward redistribution, which will be... of Montreal, it was declared, as... Lariviere at the meeting of the... day, was referred to the Legisla-... r study and report. The matter... though the mover declared in re-... that he thought the city of Mont-... tation autonomy which he proposed in...

Further said while the question of... da had been long discussed that... one and as he thought the coun-... of the kind of redistribution... this motion, though personally he... favor the five large districts as... Citizens' Committee last year."... of reference made by Ald. Lariv-... mittee to send in a report on... g system of administration so... appointment of committees was... ext meeting" was called on by...

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PLANS THIS WEEK

ember 16.—It is expected that the... oard will announce the plans to... of exchange program by the end of... Wash-... ge Paish, who returned to the... elphia yesterday sent word to the... ard that his communications with... ment were not yet concluded, and... a position to make final arrange-

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

10.—The Canadian Underwriters... Bureau, Limited, which will... ll kinds of electrical machinery... ed with a capital of \$25,000. Its... will be Montreal.

R WATER CO. LTD.

18.—The Radnor Water Com-... a capital of \$100,000, will conduct...

ATED CEMENT CO.

ember 10.—The Associated Cem-... lated, with a capital of \$2,000,000... this city, has been incorporated... behind the enterprise are asso-... ckensie and Mann interests.

WEATHER: COLDER.

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1855
Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,200,000
Head Office—MONTREAL
52 Branches in Canada
Branches in all Parts of the World.
Service Department at all Branches.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED
TRAVELING CHECKS ISSUED
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RUSSIANS WILL CUT OFF GERMANS WHO INVADDED SUWALKI DISTRICT
Cavalry Have Already Reached the Out- skirts of Soldau—Campaign Aiming at Cap- ture of Cracow Continues.

Petrograd, November 11.—The Russian cavalry has... reached the outskirts of Soldau. Three rail-... in that region have been torn up and more... a dozen railroad bridges destroyed. Continua-... of this rail into the district north of Soldau... out of the German army that invaded the Su-... walski district and was driven back on the Masurian... lake at the same time the Russian army in Western... is continuing its campaign for the capture... of the Austrian fortress of Cracow. The Austro-... sian forces driven from Czeatochow, have rallied... the Upper Vistula, and hard fighting is going on... here.

An official statement issued to-day says that re- sistance to the Russian attacks cannot be long con- tinued at this point, however. Upon the trans-Caucasian front it is officially an- nounced the Russian successes continue, though re- sistance received by the Turkish troops have re- sulted in fierce attacks on the positions gained and... of the Czar's troops.

THE BERLIN STATEMENT.
Berlin, by wireless, November 11.—Significance of... the latest official German reports from the western... front is increased by the fact that the words "good... advances" are used in speaking of the conflict in... the Argonne Forest. This is the first time that this... phrase has been employed concerning battles in... this district. The rest of the Russian battalion in Konin, Po- land, by the German cavalry appears to have been... through and while of no great importance, it shows... the spirit that the German soldiers display on the of-... fence.

Special despatches from Czernowitz, Bukovina re- port... immediate movements of Russian troops are tak-... place in Bes, Armbia, and East Galicia, appar-... ly as part of campaign against Turkey. A despatch from Athens reports that Bulgaria has... to side against Turkey though the triple en-... gement promised to give her Adrianople. Athens also reports that Turkish operations against... have advanced and that there is great mili-... tary activity in the region.

VIENNA STATEMENT.
Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, November 11.—... official report received here to-day from Field... Marshal Petrovich, says: "Severe fighting at foot of the mountains on the... of Shabatz and Lomnitz continued all day Mon-... day and into the night. Some strongly fortified po-... sitions were stormed and taken by the Austrian... troops. "South of Plainville our troops advanced farther in-... ward the district east of Lomnitz, Krupany and Llu-... vova. Some heavy skirmishes occurred with the... of the enemy, in which the Serbians were... killed. Provisions and many modern guns were... taken."

VIOLENT BATTLE AT KOPRIKOAI.
Petrograd, November 11.—An official report from... this states that Turks attacked the Russian posi-... tions at Koprikoai with artillery on Monday and that... violent battle is in progress in that region. The... despatch says the Turkish fleet has apparen-... tly attempted to attack the various undefended Rus-... sian ports, a number of Ottoman vessels having been... sunk at various points on the Black Sea littoral.

DESPATCH SAYS GERMANS IN RETREAT.
London, November 11.—An Amsterdam despatch... reports that the Germans are in full re-... treat in Belgium. This report is not confirmed by... the Government Press Bureau, and is received here... with reserve.

At the Big Gift Store
Sterling Silver Teapots
WHAT is more dainty and practical for table use than one of these elegant Sterling Silver Teapots? They make serving a consci-ous delight. We are showing many original and charming patterns, in both silver and our famous Prince's Plate at reasonable prices.
MAPPIN & WEBB
St. Catharines St., At the Corner of Victoria.

The Journal of Commerce

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY ONE CENT

TERROR OF PESTILENCE ADDED TO HORROR

Trenches Have Become Hot Beds of Disease—Quick Advances Impossible BRING UP REINFORCEMENTS

Special to The Journal of Commerce.

London, November 11.—Correspondents in Northern France say that the terror of pestilence is being added to the terrors of war. The trenches have become hot-beds of disease. There have been bayonet duels in houses and cellars. After a succession of such duels it has been found necessary by one side or the other to destroy the houses with shell fire and thus the dead there are buried.

Sanitary reasons alone make quick advances impossible. In some districts the regimental doctors forbid what the officers may desire. Most of the populous neighborhood north of Arras is quite unapproachable. Reports are still received of the great masses of men and guns which the Germans are concentrating at Ypres. There is said to have been delay in bringing up the heaviest artillery. The Germans still occupy Thiel, but the Allies' aeroplanes made the place too hot for the General Staff.

Armentieres, north of Lille, is under artillery fire for the fifth time. This town in times of peace is the centre of a thriving linen industry. The linen factories are now in ruins along with the Town Hall, also the railway station and practically all the dwellings. Artillery duels in that region are proceeding night and day. Furious fighting has occurred in Comines, eight miles from Lille. The opposi- tions fought in the streets with fixed bayonets on the rifles of the houses.

From the unusual losses inflicted on the English and their Indian troops, it is evident that the Ger- mans have concentrated their attacks against these contingents. The British are running short of officers and calls are being received from the front for sergeants, captains, colonels, and lieutenants to fill up the gaps. The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News, in a despatch to-day, states that the Germans are rushing strong reinforcements to hold the line from Thorn to Posen. Apparently the Russians are planning to... of the frontier line and already have secured positions inside the line to the south of the River Warthe fortifications.

It was at this point that the Russian cavalry penetrated the German lines and occupied Pleschen. The correspondent states that the German General Staff were clearly out-generalled by the rapid Rus- sian advance through Poland. The Germans, he states, had made every preparation to defend the East Prussian frontier, being convinced that the Russian main invasion would come through that province. The Germans are said to have been convinced that the Russians could not bring their great armies with the necessary baggage and equipment for a winter campaign directly across Poland and consequently had figured on having to defend only the East Prus- sian border. A Petrograd despatch to-day states that the general official statement of the Russian General Staff calls attention to Russian successes in East Prussia. The Russians, after fierce fighting, have succeeded in driving the Germans back from Lyck. Offensive movements are also reported in progress in Galicia and in South Poland towards Cracow, where there has been some desperate fighting already. The Austrians in Galicia are reported to be aban- doning their positions and falling back everywhere. A message from Berlin to-day reports a Russian setback at Gumbinnen in East Prussia on November 8th. Berlin reports that 4,000 Russians were taken prisoners in the fighting. Another Russian repulse is reported from the region of Wirballen. General Von Morgen's army driving the Russians back across the border.

New York, November 11.—Raymond Pyncheon and Company, acting as agents for London commission for the relief of Belgium, have purchased within the last week approximately \$250,000 of American food and other products for shipments to the stricken country.

MUST TRIUMPH REGARDLESS OF COST, SAYS KING GEORGE

Reopening of Parliament Marked by Evidence of Grim Struggle in Which Empire is Engaged—Vaults Were Thoroughly Searched.

London, November 11.—Parliament was re-opened by King George to-day and despite the usual brilliant pageantry there was plenty of evidence of the grim struggle in which England is engaged. For the first time the British soldiers, clad in field service uniforms of khaki, took part in a State pro- ceSSION. They acted as guards around Buckingham Palace and in Parliament Square, and lined the route of the Royal procession. Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, rode behind the King, and was loudly cheered by the people who filled the streets. The King looked worried and careworn. He wore the uniform of a British Field-Marshal and answered the cheers of the onlookers with stiff military salutes. In the Lower House and in the lobbies there was an unprecedented sight of khaki uniforms. More than one hundred members of Parliament, and many poets are in military service, and many of these had secured furlough in order to attend the opening of parliament.

Fear of German spies gave a stern reality to the search of the vaults for possible imitations of Guy Fawkes. Before the Yeomen of the Guards, in their bright uniforms, went through the vaults, Scotland Yard detectives had already made a minute search. The Prince of Wales, in a uniform of khaki, was among the guard outside the House of Lords. When the ceremonies began, he entered and took a seat near the throne. In his speech to Parliament, King George said: "England must triumph in war with Germany re- gardless of any sacrifice that gaining of final victory will demand." Regarding the entrance of Turkey into the war, the King said: "In conjunction with my allies, despite repeated and continuous provocations, strove to preserve re- garding Turkey a friendly neutrality. "Bad counsel and alien influences having driven Turkey to a policy of wanton defiance, a state of war now exists between us. My Mussulman subjects know well that rupture with Turkey was forced upon me against my will. I recognize with appreciation and gratitude the proofs they have hastened to give of their loyal devotion and support."

BELGIAN SOLDIER-MINERS CAPTURE 700 GERMANS IN TRENCHES

Dug Tunnel From Own Trench to German Earth- works During Night, and Overpowered Enemy in Surprise Attack.

Paris, November 11.—With each side alternately assuming the offensive, the fighting between the Ger- mans and the Allies on the Dixmude and Arras line has daily become fiercer and fiercer. News of a clever coup in which the Germans lost 700 prisoners at a point near Ypres on the Bel- gium-French border was received here to-day. Volunteers from a Belgian regiment which had been recruited in a coal mining district, dug a deep tunnel from their earthworks to the German trenches. The Belgians broke through into the German lines at night, taking the invaders unawares. 700 Germans were driven back into the lines of the Al- lies and the Belgians escaped without loss. The Allies are reported to have fallen back from Lille which city is in ruins. It is estimated 1,200 houses have been raised by shell fire. Despite the official claims of the War Office that all German assaults around Ypres have been re- pulsed, official despatches from behind the front, now say that the battle line west of that Belgian town. Ypres is now a pile of smoking ruins.

TURKS SEIZE DUTCH SHIPS.

Atiens, November 11.—In addition to two British ships, the Turkish officials have seized two Dutch vessels at Smyrna. The Dutch Consul protested, but Vell advised that the ships carried merchandise belonging to the enemies of Turkey, and ordered the Turkish flag hoisted on the vessels.

MORE "PROGRESS" BY GERMANS.

Berlin, November 11, (via Amsterdam).—An official despatch from Constantinople states that the Turkish troops have occupied Sheikar fort at El Arish, Egypt, and captured 4 guns. It is also de- clared that the Russians on the Caucasus frontier have been driven back to their second line of defense.

DIXMUDE HAS FALLEN.

Paris, November 11.—Dixmude has been captured by the Germans.

HON. A. L. SIFTON ADDRESSES CANADIAN CLUB.

New York, November 11.—Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, was the guest of honor at the monthly dinner of the Canadian Club of New York at the Hotel Martineau last night, which was at- tended by about 200 members and guests. The af- fair, a stag, took the place of the annual banquet usually held at this time of the year, but which has been postponed, owing to the war. The war was the main topic discussed, although Mr. Sifton greatly entertained his listeners with the wonderful story of the Canadian Northwest. Resi- dents there, he said, were prepared for a long war, but they were ready to do their share both with money and men. There could be but one result, a victory by the Allies. The club has added its mite to the Canadian War Fund, it developed through subscriptions of its mem- bers. Ernest Thompson Seton, the well-known writ- er, and probably the best known member of the club, has agreed to make regular monthly contributions to the fund through the club. Among the members present were S. H. Vorhees, New York manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, Mr. Seton, John Emery McLean, president of the club; Thomas D. Nelands, chairman of the Enter- tainment Committee, and E. Medley Scovill, former secretary of the club, who was largely instrumental in having William Howard Taft, when he was pre- sident of the United States, address the midsummer banquet at Manhattan Beach.

HELP MONTREAL SOLVE TRAMWAY PROBLEM

Commission to Examine Public Utilities Has Furnished New York Valuable Data PROFIT BY THEIR EXPERIENCE

This City Need Not Go Ahead Blindly in Establishing a Basis of Agreement With Tramways, But Can Have Expert Advice For Nothing. At a time when the Montreal Tramways Company are seeking to secure a new franchise and are bar- gaining with the city in regard to terms, a study of the whole question of public utilities is of unusual interest. In this connection it is advisable to turn to what has been done in the United States, particu- larly in New York City. In 1907, the National Civic Federation appointed a "Commission of Public Own- ership and Operation" who have since then investi- gated the whole question of public utilities both in the United States and abroad. It included in its membership men who did, and men who did not be- lieve in public ownership, representatives of organized labor and representatives of private ownership and operation. As the result of their investigation, they reported that "public utilities from their nature tend to become and ought to be monopolies and that unregulated monopoly in such a field is impossible."

Following this important finding, the National Civic Federation in 1911 called another conference and created a department to prepare a model draft bill for "Public Regulation of Interstate and Municipal Utilities." The Journal of Commerce proposes pub- lishing in a series of three or four short articles the model draft bill prepared by this committee, who, by the way, were composed of some of the leading men in the United States. First, all important legislation, at home and abroad, was collected and studied. A year's work had been done before the drafting of the actual bill was be- gun. The model bill which has finally resulted (not without dissenting voices) contains over 200 sections, of which only sixty were criticized by any one when the document was submitted to the National Civic Federation. These deal, however, with important matters, so the bill goes out as the best which could be agreed upon and nothing more than that. It provides for a salaried commission of five ap- pointed by the Governor for five years, its Chairman being elected by its members, and none to be em- ployed with, interested in or owning stocks or bonds in any public utility under the jurisdiction of the commission. Power of removal is vested in the Gov- ernor. The bill grants to this commission general power to regulate and supervise every public utility; gives it the right to inspect books and examine witnesses, and receive complaints. It gives the commission the right to investigate complaints, cost of properties, operating statistics, physical features of operation, and many other mat- ters. It may make orders in regard to violations of com- missions, and may determine what rates are reasonable and fix them. It may also prescribe service or facili- ties as regards extent, discrimination, safety and justice, and may compel compliance with its rulings. It may determine the division of expense to be as- signed to utilities rendering joint service. All its records must be open, and it must render to the Gov- ernor a report annually. It is empowered to supervise and regulate the manner in which stock is issued and loans created; but it is especially provided that the State shall not guarantee stocks, etc. It provides against issuance of bonds for issued at par only, though bonds may be issued below par. The commission may require provision for amon- tization of discount and all expenses connected with such issue. Stocks, bonds, etc., must bear reasonable relation to business, actual or expected, and the commission may investigate to determine the value of properties; but notes for a year are issuable under certain circumstances without the approval of the commission. Funds from stocks, bonds, etc., must not be ap- plied to purposes not specified by the commission, and, upon demand, utilities must account to the commission for proceeds of such disposal. No contract for consolidation or lease can be cap- italized, franchises may not be directly or indirectly capitalized, and capital stock must not exceed the value of properties merged, as determined by the commission. Under this plan reorganized utilities are subject to the same regulations as new and old utilities; im- pairment of capital may be followed by an order to repair the loss from income; and, in Article V., the bill goes deeply into intercorporate relations. Article VII, demands reasonable rates and prohib- its discrimination or undue advantage or preference. The commission may suspend rate schedules. Full publicity is provided for, safety is demanded, and the commission is empowered to establish stan- dards and to inspect. Physical connections may be demanded by the commission between telegraph and telephone facilities. Accidents must be reported to the commission and it may investigate them. The bill provides for the regulation of accounts and reports, and all its regulations are applicable to municipally owned utilities. Uniform accounts may be required. A depreciation reserve is required, and rates, as well as provisions for impairment of capital, may be fixed by the commission. To the commission utilities must make such re- ports as are required. Careful provisions regarding future franchises, and authority granted by the commission must be exer- cised within six years. Franchises must be governed by rules fixed by the commission. Municipalities are given power under regulation, to construct and operate public utilities or to acquire old ones; but only by and with the consent of the commission, compensation to be determined at hear- ings before the commission, with the right of appeal to the courts reserved by both sides. The commis- sion may enforce its requirements through writs of law and heavy penalties are provided for violations. As Montreal has never shown any great aptitude for the handling of civic problems and as no one in this city, unless it be the Tramway Directors and

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GERMANS HAVE CAPTURED DIXMUDE BUT ALLIES REOCCUPY LOMBERTZYCE

Town Important Strategically Has Fallen Into Hands of the Enemy—British Soldiers Bear Brunt of Attack.

Paris, November 11.—The Official Communique fol- lows: "On our left wing the battle was resumed on Tuesday morning, with great ferocity, particularly between Nieupoit and the Lys. "In a general way our front has been maintained. Despite the violence and strength of the German at- tacks directed against certain of our points of sup- port to the north of Nieupoit, we succeeded in re- occupying Lombertzyce, and advancing beyond that locality, but toward the end of the day the Germans succeeded in taking Dixmude from us. "We continue to hold the outlying districts around this village. "On the canal from Nieupoit to Ypres, which has been firmly held, the battle was very hot. British troops, themselves attacked at numerous points, checked the enemy. "On the rest of the front the general situation re- mains unchanged, except that there had been some progress by our forces to the north of Soissons and in the region to the west of Vally, on the right bank of the Aisne. "Around the two points atmospheric conditions have permitted only minor engagements. These had successful results for our forces. We have routed a detachment of the enemy from Coincourt, three kilo- metres to the north of the forest of Parroy."

ALLIES LINES STILL HOLD.

London, November 11.—The Times correspondent in Northern France sums up the situation as follows: "In Northern France the Allies have neither gained nor lost ground. "The Germans has not lost ground, but they have lost enormously in men and materials. The Allies losses are doubtless considerable, but compared with the German losses the ratio is about eight to one in favor of the Allies. A point southeastward from Lille near Ile Bassoe is where the Germans are mak- ing their last desperate effort break through."

their legal advisers, has given any serious thought to a solution of the question proposed by the Mayor and Council, it would be advisable for them to with- hold any action until they could study and apply some of the principles governing public utilities pro- vided by the American authorities who have studied this matter for nearly seven years. A further in- stallment on the question covering Seth Low's views will appear to-morrow.



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**WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE**

**MONTREAL - QUEBEC - LIVERPOOL**

S.S. Zealand - November 14th  
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Next Sailing - Nov. 15th  
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Apply Local Agents for full particulars or  
Office, 110 Notre Dame Street W., Montreal, Que.

**The Charter Market**

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce)

New York, November 11.—Steamer chartering was restricted to some extent by the scarcity of boats available for fairly prompt delivery. Tonnage is wanted for grain, cotton, general cargo, coal and timber to various of the European ports, and there are also a number of inquiries for boats suitable for long voyage and South American business. Rates for prompt boats are exceedingly stiff, but for December and later loading tonnage offers more freely, and the tendency of rates is more favorable to charterers. A small boat of good carrying capacity obtained 75¢ on cotton from the Gulf to Havre, and an American boat was rumored closed to Havre from Savannah to Bremen. In the sailing vessel market the only feature of interest was that of a foreign bark chartered for a cargo of asphalt in barrels, from Port Arthur, Texas, to Liverpool or London.

Chartering in other trades was light and the market was unchanged in all important particulars.

Charters: Grain—Danish steamer Absalon, 13,990 quarters, from Baltimore to Scandinavian ports, p.t., November.

Norwegian steamer Ravn, 7,000 quarters, same.

British steamer Clearpool (previously), 49,000 quarters, from Baltimore to London 2s. 4½d. with options, November.

British steamer Wandby, 32,000 quarters, same.

Coal—Norwegian steamer Farmand, 561 tons, from Philadelphia to Calbarien, p.t.

Schooner Margaret Haskell, 1,870 tons, from Baltimore to Portsmouth, p.t.

Miscellaneous—Steamer Mastica, 2,103 tons, New York and Rotterdam trade, one round trip, p.t., November.

British steamer Colla, 2,552 tons, from St. John, N.B., to a French Atlantic port, with hay and oats.

British steamer Cayo Romano, 2,327 tons, from one or two ports, Gulf of London, with cotton, 60s, November-December.

British steamer Ashmore, 1,574 tons, from the Gulf to Havre, with cotton at or about 75¢, November-December.

British steamer Lodger, 2,053 tons, from Biera to the United States, with ore 25s, November.

Norwegian bark Atlantic, 980 tons, from Port Arthur, to London and (or) Liverpool, with asphalt in barrels 20s. one, or 25s. if both ports December.

**ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS IN OCTOBER SHOW INCREASE.**

New York, November 11.—The shipments of anthracite over the leading coal roads for the month of October amounted to 6,644,476 tons, against 6,338,194 for the corresponding month last year. The tonnage over each road for October and the tonnage of the year compares as follows:

October—	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Phila. & Reading	1,692,056	1,232,367	x459,689
Lehigh Valley	1,391,144	1,162,850	228,294
Cent. R. R. N. J.	892,245	896,525	x4,720
Del. Lack. & W.	290,578	295,252	x4,674
Del. & Hudson	678,104	625,049	53,055
Pennsylvania	611,599	593,800	17,799
Erie	778,866	709,400	69,466
Ont. & Western	214,757	212,951	1,806
Total	6,644,476	6,338,194	306,282
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Phila. & Reading	9,961,608	10,736,917	x775,309
Lehigh Valley	10,941,943	10,834,778	107,165
Central of N. J.	7,452,435	7,701,921	x249,486
Del. Lack. & W.	8,128,793	8,253,236	x124,443
Del. & Hudson	6,095,697	5,928,124	167,573
Pennsylvania	5,308,918	5,294,192	14,726
Erie & Hudson	6,843,394	6,928,702	x85,308
Ont. & Western	1,948,269	2,122,259	x173,990
Total	56,712,057	57,620,979	x908,922

**PRECAUTIONS TO GUARD SAILORS.**

Toronto, November 11.—Mr. R. F. Stupart, director of the Meteorological Survey at Toronto, has been notified by the Marine Department, to have his staff observe particular care in displaying weather signals from now until the close of navigation.

The Department at Ottawa is doing all in its power to prevent a repetition of the disaster to shipping caused by the great storm on the Great Lakes last Autumn.

**CARRYING GUNS TO VANCOUVER.**

Minneapolis, November 11.—A special 32 car train has arrived here on the 860 line, carrying six 16-inch guns and supplies from South Bethlehem, Penn., to Vancouver, on fast time.

**NEW STEAMSHIP LINE STARTED FROM RUSSIA TO VANCOUVER**

First Sailing Will be From Vancouver on Nov. 25—This Fore-runner of a Monthly Service Canada to Russia.

In connection with its round the world traffic the Canadian Pacific Railway has for a number of years had close relations with the Trans-Siberian Railway, and indeed has been the only railway on the North American Continent to take part in the International Round the World Railway Conference, which in 1913 was held at Moscow, and this year would have been held at Marseilles if the war had not broken out. It was on the proposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway that the Japanese State Railways and the Chinese Eastern Railway were elected members of the Conference at Moscow. The direct ocean link between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Trans-Siberian has hitherto been lacking, but this link may very soon be forged by the establishing of a direct service of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, a Russian Government service operating from Vladivostok in connection with the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The recent war has brought Russian and British Empire interests much closer together, and with considerable enterprise the Russian Government has arranged to send the Nijni Novgorod, a Volunteer Fleet steamer to Vancouver, to see what business can be picked up. She will leave Vancouver on November 25th, with several thousand tons of freight delivered to her by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Indeed, so promising is the business that a second vessel, the Kiev, is scheduled to arrive at Vancouver early next month, leaving again for Russia on Christmas Day. This is evidently leading up to a possible monthly service between Canada and Russia, and though the Canadian Pacific Railway is at present only issuing bills of lading for freight, there is no reason why a passenger business should not grow up also. As a matter of fact, the C. P. R., which handled the Novgorod from the Japanese ports on her eastern voyage, booked several passengers for Vancouver. The displacement of this vessel is 5,285 tons.

There are many commodities which can profitably be exchanged between the two countries, for instance, grains, machinery, minerals, hides, furs, tea, cotton, tobacco, condensed milk, automobiles, apples, etc. The Russian Volunteer Fleet is an extensive and well managed organization consisting of 14 vessels, totalling about 15,000 tons. It has an excellent service from Vladivostok to Turin and also to the Japanese ports. The steamers in its service were built mostly in Glasgow or Newcastle, the Novgorod coming from the yards of Armstrong, Mitchell and Co. of Newcastle, and the Kiev from those of J. & S. Thompson, of Glasgow.

**MOVIES TO SHOW BEAUTIES OF CANADA AT PANAMA EXPOSITION**

G. T. R. Will Erect a Cinematograph Hall in Their Pavilion at Panama, Where Scenic Beauties of Dominion Will Be Exhibited.

A cinematograph hall, it has been decided, is to be a feature of the Grand Trunk Railway System's Pavilion at the Panama Pacific Exposition opening at San Francisco, February 20th, 1915.

The hall will seat several hundred people and moving picture exhibitions, will be given throughout the day to the visitors. The scenic beauties of Canada and of the Alpine Wonderland opened up by Grand Trunk Pacific in particular, will be shown on the screen.

At the private exhibition of these films given in Montreal the other day they were declared by experts to be among the best travel pictures ever shown. "That is Mount Robson," enthusiastically declared one of the officials present at the private view when a magnificent snow-capped mountain, with other glaciers melting at its base came into view. The highest and most majestic peak in the Canadian Rockies kept appearing and re-appearing as the train sped on, presenting itself to the traveller at every possible angle. A remarkable clear and life-like picture of the driving of the last spike on the G. T. P. at Nechako Crossing was also shown, with the exciting competition between the track laying gangs for the honor of finishing their allotted half mile in record time. Scenes in Prince Rupert's great harbor, the incomparable lakes of British Columbia, reproducing in their shadows the mountains rising on their margin, and waiting the visit of the new agricultural territory awaiting the settler in this part of the Dominion make an exhibition that will fascinate the visitors from the four corners of the earth who gather at San Francisco next year.

**TORONTO RAILWAY COMPANY MUST APPEASE CITIZENS.**

Toronto, Ont., November 11.—The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board has handed down a decision in the long-drawn-out litigation between the city of Toronto and the Toronto Railway Company over defaults and defects in the street car service.

The railway company is ordered to provide 50 new double-track motor cars before May 1 next; to extend various lines in different parts of the city, and to reconstruct 13.45 miles of the present track, as recommended by the board's expert.

**ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES.**

Michigan railroads have been granted an advance of five per cent. in class freight rates by the State Commission. The roads wanted more, but a compromise arrangement was made by which the average will exceed five per cent.

**NEW DOCK FINISHED.**

Belleisle, Ont., November 11.—Work has been concluded on the new Government dock at this port by the Randolph Macdonald Company, of Toronto. The contract called for concrete work. The wharf is extensive, projecting far out into the Bay of Quinte. Dredging work has not yet been completed.

**RATE CASE DECISION ABOUT DEC. 1st.**

New York, November 11.—The Sun says indications in Washington are that a decision in the Eastern Rate Case should not be expected before December 1st at the earliest.

**EXTENDED PASSENGER LIST.**

The Canadian Pacific steamship Misramah, which is expected to arrive in Montreal during the week-end, is bringing 153 passengers. There are 125 cabin passengers and 282 steerage passengers.

**NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**

Philadelphia, November 11.—The North Pennsylvania Railroad has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable November 25th, to stock of record November 12th.

**Shipping and Transportation**

**CAN'T GET INSURANCE PROTECTION ON COAL TO SOUTH AMERICA**

Activity of German Cruisers Frightens Insurance Company Who Will Not Even Quote Rates on Coal Cargoes.

New York, November 11.—Coal, whether in neutral ships destined to neutral countries and sent by neutral shippers or otherwise, is practically a prohibited cargo to the west coast of South America. Insurance companies cannot be found that will insure a whole cargo of it. Such a cargo offers too great a temptation to a German cruiser needing fuel.

It was learned yesterday that no insurance could be found last week for a cargo of 1,000 tons of coal destined for Guayaquil, Ecuador, in a neutral ship. The shipment had to be given up.

Underwriters said yesterday that the situation in South American waters so far as British ships were concerned had not changed. This region was still held to be prohibited territory for the British merchant flag.

Insurance men said yesterday that cotton was not going to Germany for two reasons. One was that shippers to Berlin were finding it difficult to negotiate their bills to secure payment. The other was that there was little belief among underwriters that Great Britain had actually guaranteed not to molest cotton shipments to Germany and Austria.

The high rates for war risk insurance and the special conditions made necessary are becoming an increasingly serious source of difficulty to shippers.

Exports reported yesterday were \$4,180,590, as compared with the approximate figure for last year of \$2,922,710, an increase of about 30 per cent. It was reported yesterday that the head of a British shoe manufacturing concern arrived in New York on Sunday to buy \$2,500,000 of leather, mostly for shoes for the allied armies. The British steamer Rembrandt left Baltimore on Sunday with 800 horses, and grain and barbed wire for the allied armies.

It is reported that E. W. Bliss & Co., manufacturers of torpedoes among other war materials, plan to build a new factory; that the Tindell-Morris Company will increase its plant at Edgemoor, Pa., and that it has under consideration an offer to make 2,500,000 shrapnel cases for the French Government; that the Bethlehem Steel Company will build a factory at New Castle, Del., for making paper mache cases and loading large projectiles.

The French Government purchased 300 tons of flour in New York on Saturday. The Netherlands Government recently purchased 3,000 tons of flour here.

**TURKISH TRANSPORTS WERE SUNK**

Russian Torpedo Boats Sighted Heavily Freight Steamer After Raid on Port and Sent Them to Bottom.

Petrograd, November 11.—An official communication from the General Staff of the navy gives the details of the sinking recently of several Turkish transports. "The commander of the Russian fleet, on hearing Port Sangouid, sent two of his ships with some torpedo-boats to destroy the buildings and workshops of the port. This was done successfully. Moreover, a Turkish steamer was sunk. At the same time our scout ship sighted a Turkish military transport filled with soldiers which was about to put to sea. Our cruiser approached this vessel and opened fire and sank it. Then the Russian fleet put to sea.

Shortly afterwards the Russian fleet sighted through the mist a Turkish naval column of two transports, one of which, the Midhat Pasha, had hoisted the war pennant. Torpedo-boats sent to destroy these transports soon sighted a third one. The three transports, laden with ammunition, guns, automobiles and aeroplanes, were sunk. We saved and captured 248 men from the ships, among them several German officers and a staff officer who was bearing some documents. The prisoner declared that the transports were to be used to take troops of Trebizond."

**DESTINATION OF EMDEN.**

Sydney, November 11.—It is clear that the Emden's objectives were both the Eastern Cable Station and the troop ships of the expeditionary force. The fact that she was filled in both objectives is attributable to the excellent manoeuvring of the Sydney when the first news arrived of her presence at Cocos Islands. It was expected that the Emden would emulate the exploits of the Nürnberg at Fanning Island, but this was evidently prevented by the timely arrival of the Sydney. The eastern cable traffic is maintained throughout the entire line. The Emden arrived at Cocos Islands at seven o'clock Monday morning and was able to damage the cable office before the arrival of the Sydney, but this did not prevent the maintenance of communications. It is also reported that she disabled the wireless station.

**SELLING MILEAGE TICKETS.**

The Boston and Maine will make a test in the United States Federal Courts of the constitutionality of a New Hampshire statute requiring it to sell mileage tickets for 10¢.

**QUEBEC ORIENTAL RAILWAY.**

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic, Quebec & Western Ry. Co. will be held at the company's offices Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, England, on Thursday, the 19th of December, 1914, at 2.15 o'clock in the afternoon for the transaction of the general business of the company.

**STANDARD FISHERIES CO., LTD.**

Vancouver, B.C., November 11.—Application for the winding up of the Standard Fisheries Co., Ltd., one of the subsidiary Alvensleben companies, has been granted by Chief Justice Hunter.

The liabilities of the company are stated to be \$174,000, the assets consisting largely of a fertilizing plant and cold storage premises at Moresby Island. Mr. Herbert Lockwood has been appointed liquidator.

**RAILROADS**

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

**Toronto-Chicago Express**

Lv. Windsor St.—

Ar. Toronto (Union)— 8.45 a.m. 10.00 p.m.

Ar. Chicago— 6.40 p.m. 7.35 a.m.

1.45 a.m. 9.05 a.m.

**Toronto (Yonge St.)**

Lv. Windsor St. 10.50 p.m.

Ar. Toronto 8.00 a.m.

Day train: Cafe, Observation, Parlor and Day. Night trains: Observation, Compartment and Standard Sleepers.

**TICKET OFFICES:**

147-149 St. James St. Phone Main 8111  
Windsor Hotel, Place Viger and Windsor Street Station.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY**

**Montreal - Toronto - Chicago**

INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.

Canada's Train of Superior Service.

Leaves Montreal 9.00 a.m., arrives Toronto 4.30 p.m., Detroit 9.55 p.m., Chicago 8.00 a.m. daily.

IMPROVED NIGHT SERVICE.

Leaves Montreal 11.00 p.m., arrives Toronto 1.30 a.m., Detroit 1.45 p.m., Chicago 8.40 p.m. Club Compartment Sleeping Car, Montreal to Toronto daily.

**CITY TICKET OFFICES:**

122 St. James St., cor. Francoeur Place  
Windsor Hotel, Bonaventure Station  
Phone Main 970, Phone Up 100  
—Mats 123

**RAILROAD NOTES**

Illustrative of the significance of the claim of the railroads that the difficulties of securing new capital and of refunding old issues will be greatly increased as a result of the war in Europe, the Interstate Commerce Commission has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a statement of the aggregate amount of securities maturing during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1915, 1916 and 1917, respectively, for these railroads now asking an increase in freight rates.

These railroads alone must pay off or refund a total of \$57,000,000 during the next three years.

Of this amount, \$325,000,000 are represented by short-time notes, debentures and plain bonds. Of mortgage bonds, \$28,000,000 will mature; of collateral trust bonds, \$52,000,000; of equipment obligations, \$92,000,000; of receiver's certificates, \$30,000,000.

By far the greater portion of these maturities will become due before June 30, 1915, the total amount which must be funded by that time being \$29,000,000, of which \$22,000,000 are notes, debentures and plain bonds.

New Haven reports a total operating revenue for September of \$5,802,378, as against \$6,127,739, or a decrease of \$325,361. By reducing operating expenses \$370,737, including a reduction of \$7,591 in maintenance and a and \$28,710 in maintenance of equipment, the company was able to report an increase in net operating income of \$95,203. The showing, therefore, is encouraging in so far as it reflects more economical operation.

Total operating revenue for the first three months of the current fiscal period shows a falling off of \$850,941 but operating expenses were reduced sufficiently to offset all but \$65,783 of this loss in gross.

The Wallace-Central Trust Company on Rock Island collateral trust bondholders' committee has issued a circular letter to the depositing bondholders as a result of many letters of inquiry received by the committee which makes it apparent that misunderstanding exists regarding the true situation in connection with the pending Rock Island foreclosure proceedings.

**SOON RAILROADS WILL NOT CARRY ANY PASSENGERS FREE**

In the opinion of an official of a road operating in Pennsylvania the time is not far distant when no man will be carried free by railroads except when employed by the road over which he wishes to travel, the transportation of all baggage except hand baggage will have to be paid for, and a check certificate of reduced fares of children made by requiring certification of the age of a child passenger. Any such drastic departure will make a substantial addition to revenues.

**LIVELY CONTEST AT ANNUAL NEW YORK RAILWAY COMPANY.**

New York, November 11.—It is probable that there will be a lively contest at the annual meeting of the New York Railway Company on account of the movement on the part of President Darwin P. Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance Company, and representatives of other large holders of 5 per cent. bonds, to secure the five places on the board to be filled by the vote of bondholders.

The management will endeavor to keep the personnel of the board as it is, contending that the issue is whether it is advisable to maintain the continuing reserve fund to provide for accident claims, and that the wisdom of so doing is shown in the fact that in the re-organization of the old Metropolitan Street Railway it was necessary to capitalize \$5,000,000 of such claims entailing an annual charge of \$100,000 upon the present corporation.

**G. P. R. EARNINGS IMPROVE.**

Traffic earnings of the G. P. R. for the first seven days of the month were \$1,968,000 as compared with \$1,807,000 for the corresponding period last year. The decrease of \$1,296,000 is equal to 40.5 per cent. and compares with a decrease of 44 per cent. for the period of October, 37.3 for the third week and 31.2 for the second week of October.

The slow movement of the Western crop so far has had much to do with reducing the earnings of the Transcontinental systems, but an improvement in this regard is expected in the near future.

**GRAND TRUNK EARNINGS.**

The Grand Trunk Railway System's traffic earnings from November 1st to 7th, 1914, are as follows:—

1914	\$96,941
1913	1,118,707

Decrease \$1,021,766

**REAL ESTATE**

The sale of three buildings with land on Bert street led the thirty-five real estate deals registered yesterday. The property at Nos. 1217, 1219 and 1221 in the street in the land being officially known as lot 1, Jean Baptiste ward and the price realized.

David Mosovitch Brothers purchased from Reback and others lots 108-125 and 121-124 ward, with Nos. 647 to 693a Frontenac st. \$11,225.

Louis Napoleon Desjarlais sold to John A. Reback and others lots 108-125 and 121-124 ward, with Nos. 647 to 693a Frontenac st. \$11,225.

Arthur L. McLaurin sold to U. Isaac Rosen 184-118 to 121 City of Montreal, with the thereon for the sum of \$14,000.

Louis Henry Desjarlais sold to Mrs. A. G. 124-126 to 128 Hochelaga ward, with Nos. 11, Bonbonniere street, Maisonneuve Tor \$11,000.

**TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH IN TOWN OF LA**

Parents Leave Home for Few Minutes While Return Find House in Flames—Building Light Wooden Structure.

Lachute, November 10.—The two young sons and Mrs. Robert Copeland lost their lives in a fire which totally destroyed the house at Lachute, eight miles north of this place, two victims, Leticia and Gordon, aged seven and five respectively, were burned to death before the eyes of their parents, who were powerless to save them. Freda Copeland, aged eleven, jumped from the second story, after she had been taken to her brothers in the fire and which swept through the bedrooms in the upper portion of the uncompleted wooden house, and with a spinal injury.

Mr. and Mrs. Copeland had left their three children in bed shortly after supper and had gone to the home of Mrs. Copeland's parents, William and his wife, who lived in a wooden house a short distance from the Copeland home. At 9 o'clock they were talking in the lower portion of the house when Mr. Copeland saw a glare from the window and went to the upper story of his home but found the upper story of his home burnt into a mass of smoking ruins. Copeland and his wife and her parents ran to the window of the room in which Copeland was sleeping. The father gained the door, but found that the youngster had left the door and gone into the other rooms could find no sign of his other son.

Burned about the hands and head he pulled clothing apart and searched under the beds, the smoke and flame no trace of his children to be found. On the landing he came across his child Freda in her nightgown who rushed past and jumped from one of the windows twenty feet above the ground. Meanwhile the glare, which clearly visible in Lachute, had attracted other neighbors, the nearest of whom was a quarter of a way, but it was only a short time before the flames broke down Copeland from the front with a shriek blowing the fire jumped to the second story and set blaze to the Smith which was also reduced to ruins together with contents.

The homeless ones were given shelter with neighbors and today the ruins of the houses were over, but only a few bones were recovered when the Copeland house one stood. Dr. Masson of Lachute, investigated the matter and reported to Dr. B. N. Wales, of St. Andrews, coroner of the district, that the case was one of accidental death. Freda Copeland, who was mortally injured by the occurrence was not able to shed light on the cause of the outbreak, stating that she was awakened a sheet of flame was sweeping the Copeland family in a few weeks—their 10 day old infant being buried a short time ago.

**TEN HORSES BURNED TO DEATH**

Ten Valuable Draught Animals Perished in Fire Destroyed the Stables of the Ottawa Estab. Trading Company.

Ten draught horses were suffocated last night in a fire which destroyed the stables of the Ottawa Estab. Trading Company, at 307 Wellington street, near the rear. Six of the animals which were loaned to the above-named company, while the other four belonged to the Consumers' Sack Supply Co., of 189 Wellington street. The blaze was caused by the stamping of an axle, the policeman turned alarm from the back of the corner of Wellington street, the firemen under District Officer Favreau, Bierre and Lussier, were soon upon the scene, but the fire had gained such a start that they were able to save only one of the eleven animals in the building. In order to eliminate the fire spreading, the firemen were forced to demolish the stables. The origin of the fire is unknown, the drivers having left the stables at 4.30 o'clock, locking the stable door and the of the yard, which is surrounded by a high fence.

**AMBULANCE AND LOCOMOTIVE COLLIDE—NO ONE IS HURT**

Hurled many feet through the air when a Western Hospital ambulance responding to an emergency call last night, was run down by a locomotive at the Atwater avenue crossing of the Grand Trunk Railway tracks.

The ambulance driver, and "Paddy," the ambulance driver, narrowly escaped losing their lives for a call which proved a trifling one. Both men escaped with no more serious injuries than minor bruises, while the ambulance was wrecked.

**THE WILL OF RICHARD W. SEARS.**

Reback & Co. and one of the world's leading estate agents, who died last month at Watoukwa, Wis., has left 127 words and disposes of an estate of \$17,000,000.



RAILROADS ADRIAN PACIFIC Toronto-Chicago Express 8.45 a.m. 10.00 p.m. 5.40 p.m. 7.35 a.m. 7.45 a.m. 9.05 a.m. Toronto (Yonge St.) 10.50 p.m. 8.00 a.m. Cafe, Observation, Parlor and Dining Observation, Compartment and Staircase.

REAL ESTATE The sale of three buildings with land on St. Hubert street led the thirty-five real estate deals formally registered yesterday. The property in question was Nos. 1211, 1219 and 1221 in the street mentioned. The land being officially known as lot 12-25 St. Jean Baptiste ward and the price realized, \$38,000.

WAR MUST HURT MANY AMERICAN LIFE COMPANIES Some Write Business on Continent, Others Only Write Business in England, But Losses Are Bound to Be Felt—War Was Foreseen.

THOS. QUICK, Recently appointed manager of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE MEN FIND BUSINESS DULL Mr. J. Gardner Thompson, of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company Returns from the United States, Where He Says Business is on the Side of the Allies.

PERSONALS Sir Lomer and Lady Gould left town yesterday for Quebec. Mr. E. Hal Brown has arrived in Vancouver, where he is spending a few days.

ND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM TRACK ALL THE WAY I - Toronto - Chicago INTERNATIONAL LIMITED. Via's Train of Superior Service. 8.00 a.m., arrives Toronto 4.30 p.m., Chicago 8.00 a.m., daily. IMPROVED NIGHT SERVICE. 11.00 p.m., arrives Toronto 7.30 a.m., Chicago 8.40 p.m. Club Compartment, Car, Montreal to Toronto, daily.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH IN TOWN OF LACHUTE Parents Leave Home for Few Minutes When They Return Find House in Flames—Building Was Light Wooden Structure.

There is no use in blinking the fact that all the predictions which prudent insurance executives could have taken would have been inadequate to keep the companies unharmed in such an unprecedented international conflict as is now going on.

REAL ESTATE AND TRUST COMPANIES Quotations for today on the Montreal Real Estate Exchange, Inc. were as follows:

COMPENSATION COMMISSION TO DROP MANY EMPLOYEES Between 70 and 90 Employees Have Already Been Dropped—Most of These Were Incompetent, Work Was Greater at First.

At the Windsor: P. C. Black, Amherst; C. K. Appleby, Providence; Lady and Miss Caron, Ottawa; N. S. Clarke, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. J. Stapleton, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. P. D. McDonald, Houston, Texas; H. V. Hamilton, Hamilton; L. E. Howard, Lockport; F. J. McKenna, Sherbrooke; E. H. Judge, Quebec; A. S. Jackson, Windsor; G. L. Harris, Ottawa; A. B. Beattie, Toronto.

RAILROAD NOTES The significance of the claim of the difficulties of securing new capital and the difficulties of securing new capital are of great importance in the war in Europe, the eastern railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission of the aggregate amount of financing during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, respectively, for that rating an increase in freight rates.

Lachute, November 10.—The two young sons of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Copeland lost their lives last night in a fire which totally destroyed the home on their farm at Durand, eight miles north of this place. The victims, Leslie and Gordon, aged seven and four years respectively, were burned to death before the eyes of their parents, who were powerless to save them.

There is no use in blinking the fact that all the predictions which prudent insurance executives could have taken would have been inadequate to keep the companies unharmed in such an unprecedented international conflict as is now going on.

NEW YORK, November 11.—It is rumored that the State Workmen's Compensation Commission, which has been holding executive sessions for the past three days will drop before the end of the week between 70 and 90 employees. It is further stated that there is no political significance in this prospective action.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS DROP. London, November 11.—News of the destruction of the Emden resulted in immediate drop of 50 per cent. in Lloyd's insurance premiums on vessels bound east of the Suez.

At the Place Viger: Jas. Ford, Glasgow, Scotland; Edw. S. Murray, Toronto; L. A. Tachereau, Quebec; Miss P. A. Ritchie, Halifax; Geo. Bryson, J. H. Ottawa; E. A. Hall and J. H. Haines, Glen Falls, N.Y.; L. E. Wagner, Quebec; R. MacDonnell, Sherbrooke; J. A. Fredette, Boston; J. Demain, Boston.

ROADS WILL NOT CARRY ANY PASSENGERS FREE OF CHARGE. The operation of an official of a road operating on a time is not far distant when carried free by railroads except when the road over which he wishes to travel is of all baggage except hand baggage to be paid for, and a clear distinction of children made by requiring the age of a child passenger. Any such arrangement will make a substantial addition to the revenue of the first three months of the fiscal period shows a falling off of operating expenses were reduced sufficiently to all but \$67,733 of this loss in gross.

TEN HORSES BURNED TO DEATH Ten Valuable Draft Animals Perished in Fire Which Destroyed the Stables of the Ottawa Bottle Trading Company.

REDUCTION IN INSURANCE RATE WAS NOT GENERAL. New York, November 11.—The destruction of the German cruiser Emden and the bottling up of the cruiser Koenigsberg has caused a reduction in rates for coverage against war hazards. Underwriters yesterday afternoon stated that the prevailing rate of 4 per cent. in the Far East via the Suez Canal had been lowered to 3 per cent.

LOAN FOR PAVING STREETS. Nanaimo, B.C., November 11.—Manager E. H. Bird, of the local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, informed the City Council that he had been advised from headquarters of the authorization of a \$50,000 loan at 5 1/2 per cent. by the city for local improvement work in paving of streets.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY FIRE AND MARINE Incorporated 1851 Assets Over \$3,500,000.00 Losses paid since organization over \$57,000,000.00 W. R. BROCK, President W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President and General Manager MONTREAL BRANCH 61 ST. PETER STREET ROBERT BICKERDIKE, Manager

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**Journal of Commerce**  
 Published Daily by  
 The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company,  
 Limited,  
 2445 St. Alexander Street, Montreal,  
 Telephone Main 2125.  
 HON. W. A. FIELDING, President and Editor-in-Chief,  
 J. C. ROSS, M.A., Managing Editor,  
 J. J. HARPELL, B.A., Secretary-Treasurer and  
 Business Manager.

Journal of Commerce Offices  
 Toronto—O. A. Harper, 44-46 Lombard Street,  
 Telephone Main 7093.  
 New York Correspondent—O. M. Wilkinson, 44  
 Broad Street, Telephone 233 Broad.  
 London, Eng.—W. E. Dowling, 2 Victoria Street,  
 Westminster, S.W.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum.  
 Single copies, 5c. Cent.  
 Advertising rates on application.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1914.

War and Wool

Statisticians estimate that it will require approximately 2,000,000,000 pounds of raw wool and wool substitutes to clothe the armies of the belligerent countries for one year. As the total annual wool clip of the world, exclusive of the common carpet wools, is not in excess of 2,500,000,000 pounds, it can be seen that such enormous use of wool for military purposes would develop an unprecedented situation in the wool markets of the world. This estimate is based on conservative figures. It takes the number of warring armies as totalling 12,000,000 men, and an average of 165 pounds of wool in the grease and wool substitutes per man per year, but even allowing only one half the amount, that is, 1,000,000,000 pounds, the extraordinary situation set up can well be imagined. A serious shortage of the raw material is predicted before the new clip for the season 1915-16 begins to come on the market in February and March.

Good clothing is about as necessary as good food, and Great Britain has taken steps to guarantee that her troops and those of her Allies will be well clothed through the campaign. The embargo placed by the British War Office on exports of wool, yarn, tops and wool substitutes is to provide sufficient raw material for the home mills, as well as to prevent any being available for Germany, and every available pound that has been sold for future shipment that was being held up in British ports by the embargo has been bought up by the British mills and brokers.

An exception in the embargo has been made in favor of Canada, so that mills in this country are on an equal footing with those in the Old Country. The other colonies have fallen in line, and prohibited the exportation of wool to other than Great Britain, so that the available stocks are practically tied up by that country. It is held that every available pound will be required, which makes the lifting of the embargo in favor of neutral countries rather doubtful.

This places the woolen manufacturers in the United States in a peculiar position. Germany and other European countries have operated heavily in that market, and the demand for all kinds of woolen clothing has been almost unlimited, but United States manufacturers have not the stocks on hand to enable them to accept the orders. They have made strong representations to the British Government to that effect, but so far their efforts have been unavailing. Some hold that the embargo is only temporary, but it is not likely that Britain will relax until she is convinced that her position is secure. In the meantime Canadian manufacturers are favored, and the woolen industry in this country is operating to capacity on business placed by the Imperial, Dominion and French Governments.

Some English Delusions

One might expect to find in such a periodical as the Empire Review, of London, reasonably correct impressions of such Canadian matters as are dealt with, but even in that quarter there seems to be a considerable power to misunderstand. The October number of the Review contains an article by Mr. D. A. E. Veale, on "Canada and the British Magazines," a plea, with which we can all heartily sympathize, for the making of such arrangements between the postal departments of the United Kingdom and Canada as will continue the sending of British magazines to this country at low rates of postage. In supporting his good cause, Mr. Veale treats, with a seriousness that will cause some amusement here, of the prospect of Canada being drawn from the Empire to the United States. We quote:

"The circumstances of Canada tend to draw her from the Empire to the United States. There are two principal centrifugal forces. First we have what Burke calls 'the immutable condition, the eternal Law, of extensive and detached Empire,' the disintegrating effect of distance. 'In large bodies,' he says, 'the circulation of power must be less vigorous at the extremities.' Secondly, there is the democratic spirit generally among our American cousins. These associates with the Old Country such situations as an Established Church, hereditary Second Chamber, feudal privileges, social distinctions. When they embraced they repudiated all these things, and their attitude towards them is the aggressively hostile one of the religious or political convert towards the creed or party which he has renounced. This democratic spirit is also extremely jealous of the autonomy of the countries where it is prevalent, and hangs back from schemes of Imperial Union, suspecting that they may be plots to subject the colonies to the authority of the mother country.

"I will now proceed to show how Canada is situated with respect to the United States and the Empire respectively. Canada has in common with the first all that she has in common with the second, blood, traditions, faith, language, spirit, ideals. But the force of community in these is not her only force of attraction to the United States. To begin with there is that of geographical proximity. No natural boundary, so three thousand miles of ocean, separates Canada from her southern neighbor. In the States the former's aggressive spirit of democracy meets with hearty sympathy. Community in thought and sentiment draws them together, and other circumstances co-operate with them. The Dominion does more trade with the Federal Republic than with any other nation under heaven; her sons emulate the Yankees in sports and amusements and trade union sympathies at their centres, which are in American cities. There is, moreover, a very considerable American element in the Canadian population. In some provinces, the prairie provinces in particular, the American element is the predominant one. American publications are more widely read in the Dominion than those of any other nation. The Americanization of Canada is the almost inevitable result of geographical proximity. The American newspapers, which Canadians so largely read, naturally give a great deal more space to events of American than British interest. For instance, lately, they have been giving columns to the Mexican affair and only a few lines to the Home Rule question. The newspaper reader is a lay reader who mechanically reads but attracts his eyes in big type, and the questions in which men are most interested are naturally those of which they have read most; so there is a fear that Canadians may become more interested in American than British politics.

"That some of the conditions arising from proximity are as stated is quite true. But it by no means follows that 'the Americanization of Canada is the almost inevitable result of geographical proximity.' This geographical proximity is not a new thing. It has existed for more than a century and a quarter, and we are able to affirm that there is less 'Americanization of Canada' than there was at the beginning. It is not unlikely that in 1876, in the midst of a loyal population, there were some few people who were doubtful as to the wisdom of this country marking out a course for itself, apart from the other American colonies. Today no such doubt can be found in any quarter in Canada. This Americanization of Canada exists only in the minds of old country writers who have had no opportunity to study Canadian public opinion. Nor is it true that Canadians have any antipathy to the Established Church, hereditary Second Chamber, no social distinctions that have any basis in our law or in our system of government. Nobody in Canada is 'aggressively hostile' to these things. For the very good reason that nobody thinks of them as having any bearing on our present condition or our outlook for the future. If American newspapers were as largely read in Canada as Mr. Veale supposes, they would not harm anybody. A reading of the better class American journals could not be otherwise than beneficial to the Canadian citizen. But the truth is that only a very small proportion of our people ever read an American newspaper. Canadians are supplied, and usually well supplied, with the news of the day by their own press. If Canadians took as large an interest in American politics as Mr. Veale supposes, they would be none the worse for it. But here again the truth is that the interest taken by Canadians in American politics, except at the moment of a Presidential election, is very small. Very few Canadians, if called upon without notice, could tell the name of the Vice-President of the United States.

Ambassador Page states that there are three million Belgian women and children starving in this country, and that there has never been such dire want in any land at any time." Surely Canada can do more than she has done towards alleviating the sufferings of this patriotic nation, who sacrificed everything in an effort to defend their homes against the common enemy.

A press dispatch says "once more Stalloneus is in General Reinnekamp's hands," which leads the funny man next door to remark that the General must have large hands to hold a name like that.

The sinking of the Emden and the botching up of the Koenigsberg makes twenty-two German war vessels captured, destroyed, bottled up or interned since the war commenced. Their total displacement exceeds 67,720 tons. Germany, in proportion to the strength of her navy, has suffered far more than Great Britain.

Yesterday is New York buying orders on the Stock Exchange far outnumbered the offers to sell. This is an indication that confidence is gradually being restored, and that business men realize the worst is over. A decisive victory by the Allies either on sea or land would vastly improve the outlook.

Colonel Gunn is to be congratulated on having already secured practically his full quota of men from Montreal. This city contributed very generously to the First contingent, and is furnishing men in large numbers to the French-Canadian Regiment, the Coleraine Infantry Regiment and to Colonel Fisher's, the last of which does not form part of the Second Contingent. The type of men existing in the Second Contingent is of a very high order, many of the men giving up good positions, and enlisting from a sense of duty. Doubtless the personnel of the commander has had something to do with the number of men joining Gunn's Regiment. Colonel John A. Gunn is both a popular and an efficient officer.

Irving Cobb, the American newspaper man, who received a special permit from the Kaiser to follow the German army, is now writing an account of his adventures in the Turkish Evros front. A significant item in Cobb's permit was a serious shortage of gasoline. In his permit he was entitled by the Kaiser to the use of gasoline, indicating that the supply of this fuel was running short several weeks ago. If Germany has 70,000 motor cars in the east transporting her troops from Russian soil back into Prussia, and a similar number in the west, it means a very large consumption of gasoline. It would not be at all surprising if Germany's transport system were to break down. She must be short of horses for cavalry and transport purposes, and also short of gasoline for the supplying of her motors. These shortages, combined with a probable shortage of food, may have a sudden and unexpected effect upon the duration of the war.

**CAPITALIZATION.**  
 As long as the existing social order lasts the right of capital to earn money must be conceded. Without that right all incentive to thrift would cease and civilization would retrograde. What is true of the individual is true of the corporation. Thrift and progress involve sacrifice or self-restraint, and the ultimate reward is the only incentive to that industry which rises above the level attained under the spur of hunger.—New York Commercial.

**TEACH THIRIFT.**  
 In addressing a teachers' convention in New York, Governor Glynn impressed upon the delegates the necessity of correcting a radical fault in the rising generation—the lack of thrift.

"There is need for thrift in this country. The time to teach it is in youth and the place to teach it is in the school. Attached to every school, says the governor, should be a supervised savings bank. This is an established institution in France and is largely responsible for the characteristic frugality of the French people. The experiment has also been tried in some of our Canadian cities and is said to work well.

The virtue of saving is not the least and should be learned in childhood.—Vancouver Sun.

**FITCH BOND BOOK.**  
 Valuable Publication Describing Four Thousand Five Hundred Bonds.

Four thousand five hundred bonds are carefully described in the "Fitch Bond Book" first issued by the Fitch Publishing Company, of 47 Broad Street, New York City. Just what this means can be best appreciated by bankers, brokers, bond dealers and others who are interested in the history, growth and financial standing of the great industrial and railroad corporations operating on this continent. The book is probably the most comprehensive and complete ever issued by a publishing house and gives in concise and clear form all the details necessary without any padding or highly colored descriptions.

In addition to the description of the 4,500 bonds of Canadian and United States corporations, the publication gives a list of the firms trading in each issue directly under the description of the bond. It also gives a seven year range of prices of bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange and a six year range of 1,800 bonds not listed on the New York Stock Exchange, but which are traded in to a greater or lesser extent. There are also descriptions of the principal railroad systems showing the property held, their bonded debt, amount of stock issues and earnings, corporate history, etc. In brief, the publication contains everything an investor requires to know in regard to bonds. It is of special value to Canadian business men at the present time owing to the fact that there is a movement on foot to encourage the investment of American capital in our securities. It is a most useful and comprehensive publication.

**FAMOUS SIEGES.**  
 The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 was remarkable for its sieges. Bismarck held out at Metz against the Germans for nearly two months, and finally surrendered with 4,000 officers and 173,000 men. For this he had to submit to court-martial and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Afterward came the siege of Paris, which lasted six months. Thousands of shells were rained on the city every day by the Germans, and no fewer than 40,000 of the inhabitants succumbed to disease and hunger.

That lengthy sieges are quite possible, even in these days of huge guns, is illustrated by Chukri Pasha's gallant defence of Adrianople last year for 155 days. Then there was the comparatively recent siege of Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-05, which finally capitulated after being blockaded by Admiral Togo for 210 days. The name of General Stoessel will rank with those of the greatest soldiers of modern times.

In Ottoman and Russian military history there has never been a siege like that of Plevna in 1877, when Osman Pasha defied the Russians for 141 days, and finally surrendered December 10, with 30,000 men and 100 guns, owing to provisions and ammunition running short. In the same year Kara, long the bulwark of the Ottoman empire in Asia, was stormed by the Russians after a siege of five months. Twenty-two years earlier the fortress had been brilliantly defended for eight months against the Russians by the Turks under General Williams, who had but 15,000 men against 30,000.

Even these sieges, however, are somewhat insignificant when compared with some other. The longest siege occurred in the American civil war, when the Confederates defended the town of Richmond for 148 days, or just about four years, Sebastopol, in the Crimean war, held out for eleven months, while General Gordon defended Khartoum against the Sudanese for 300 days. The sieges of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking, in the South African war, lasted 120, 123 and 261 days, respectively.

There is probably, however, no siege which Britishers like to read about so much as that carried out by France and Spain in their endeavors to carry the Rock of Gibraltar, 1779-82. Altogether the siege lasted nearly four years, and, as the world knows, resulted in a complete triumph of British arms. In spite of the fact that the enemy numbered 30,000 to 40,000 men, while the defenders could only muster 7,000.—Tit-Bit.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Sunday School Teacher—"Did Pharaoh overcome the children of Israel at the Red Sea?"  
 Small Boy—"No, ma'am. It was a walkover for the Israelites."—Exchange.

Cavalry officer, "What in thunder have you been doing with this saddle all morning?"  
 The groom—"There's mud on it still."  
 Recruit (ex-cyclist), "Sorry, sir, but I've spent most of my time polishing the pedals."—Punch.

Bricklayer to O'Murphy, who has just reached the fifth floor—"Where are you going with that mortar?"  
 O'Murphy—"Taking it down again I am, of course. It's dinner time and never a bit of work I do after the bell goes."—Exchange.

Silas—"I hear your son left that small town and went to the city to have a larger field for his efforts."  
 Hiram—"Yes; and that's what gets me. When Hank was home, a two-acre potato patch was too big a field for him."—Judge.

"Who is the most popular man in your club?"  
 "I am."  
 "Isn't it rather conceited of you to say so?"  
 "Oh, no; it is merely equivalent to saying that I lose more money at poker than any of the other members."—Exchange.

Alice, an enthusiastic motorist, was speaking to her friend, Maude, in relation to the slowness of a certain young man at proposing.  
 "Charlie seems to start easy," she remarked, "and he speeds up well, but just at the critical moment he always skids."—Judge.

A young man had decided to join the Episcopal Church; but his family were all Baptists, so the thought he should be immersed when baptized, and on going to the rector of the Episcopal Church he made a request for such a baptism. The rector decided that it could be quite easily accomplished and would speak to the Baptist minister about it.

The Baptist minister, on hearing this, was quite delighted and readily agreed to baptize and take the young man into the church the following Sunday morning, but said to the rector, "He just wants you to baptize him and he wants to join my church."  
 The good Baptist minister then replied by saying: "We'll all our own washing, but we don't take in other people's washing."—Philadelphia Ledger.

John Bernard Keating, the British consul to Portland, said at a luncheon:  
 "No wonder the British put a smiling face on this war. The British are winning. They are winning all up and down the line."  
 "The British nation, in fact, is in the same position as the British merchant who over a fish lurchon at Sweetings gave a loud laugh and said:  
 "German merchants that owe me £7,000 and I never expect to see a penny of it."  
 "And yet you laugh! How brave!" exclaimed a silk dealer.

"Well, you see," said the other, "I owe German merchants £19,000, and they never expect to see a penny of it either."—Washington Star.

HEBER ALLES.

Out from their mother, earth twilight,  
 Wandered the nations forth;  
 The Celt and the Hun and the Teuton,  
 The Saxon, the Angle, the Goth,  
 As shadows that follow shadows,  
 Westward ever and north.

All children of one great mother,  
 All sons of one living God;  
 Yes, closer than brother and brother,  
 For one were they, spirit and blood.  
 As water is one with all water,  
 And sod is one with all sod.

Sailed they the seas and the rivers,  
 Roamed they the hills and the plain,  
 Dwelt they in lakes and in forests,  
 Lived they as Viking and Dane,  
 And their forests were dark in the Norseland  
 And their rivers were sunny in Spain.

Seward from shores that have vanished  
 They gazed where new lands now be;  
 And they tarried by coasts forgotten  
 In Britain and Brittany;  
 And their home fires gleamed in old twilights  
 That dreamers in dreams may see.

And I know through the generations  
 Of faces that shift and flee,  
 Through Frank and Anglo and Saxon  
 One spirit comes down to me;  
 And I love, with a heart that is bleeding,  
 My England, my Germany!

—M. E. Buhler, in N. Y. Sun.

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

IN NEWFOUNDLAND: ST. JOHN'S, GLENHURST, GRAND FALLS.

IN GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON, 47, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, Telephone, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

PAID UP CAPITAL..... \$7,000,000  
 RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS..... \$7,248,000

**THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA**

MONEY ORDERS issued available at par at any Banking Town in Canada

HUMOR AFFECTED BY WAR.

War, being founded as Goethe said on hatred, necessarily tends to blot out humor. This is what those who are in mind who lament the coarsening and vulgarizing which have come over the comic papers of England, France and Germany. In their dealings with the great conflict, lightness of touch disappears, and all that we get is a series of brutal strokes. One feels it in Punch. Its caricatures of the Emperor William seem as if hatched out by the sword and leave him little human semblance. Similarly in the German paper, Ull, the cartoons depicting French and English have a bestial quality. At them one rather shudders, than laughs. Their designers are evidently filled with rage and fear, making the artistic result terrible, perhaps, but never amusing. This extinguishing by the war of good-natured malice and really witty characterization and attack among the peoples involved, was inevitable. In any way, it is a good sign. It helps us to understand what war truly is. Only when we become careless to its brutality is it possible to jest about it. Still, it is rather a pity to see the humorists across the sea suddenly turn vitriolic.—New York Post.

**WAR TIME GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCES.**  
 The separation allowance to the families of Canadian soldiers is on the following scale per month:  
 Rank and file..... \$20.00  
 Sergeants and staff sergeants..... 25.00  
 Warrant officers..... 30.00  
 Lieutenants..... 35.00  
 Captains..... 40.00  
 Majors..... 50.00  
 Colonels and lieutenant-colonels..... 60.00

The allowances is payable to wives of soldiers on the Overseas Continent, also to widowed mothers whose sons were their sole support. Payment is made monthly from the Department of Munitions and Defence, Ottawa, cheques being issued between the 15th and the close of the month.

WOLWORTH DIVIDEND.

Woolworth Company, declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on preferred stock, payable January 2 to stockholders of record December 10th.

**TWO SESSIONS IN METAL EXCHANGE.**  
 London, November 11.—Commencing with Monday, the Metal Exchange will be open for two regular sessions daily. Only one session a day is now being held.

**EMDEN'S CAPTAIN RESCUED.**  
 London, November 11.—Two hundred men perished when the Emden was destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney, but her commander, Captain Emden, and his second-in-command, Captain Joseph of Hohenzollern, a 55-year-old naval lieutenant, were rescued.

SWAB'S OPINION OF KITCHENER.

London, England, November 11.—Charles Swab, who sailed to-day for New York on the steamer Adriatic, is reported to have remarked "I'd Kitchener is the best president the United States Corporation ever missed."

**EXTEND CONSTRUCTION TIME.**  
 The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company will apply to the Parliament at its next session to secure an extension of two years of the time within which the line is to be built.

**CARGO OF SALMON.**  
 New Westminster, B.C., November 11.—The Westham of the Lincoln Steamship Company's fleet arrived with 1,000 cases of salmon from the Scotch-Canadian Cannery, consigned to J. W. French & Co., Montreal and Quebec.

**TURNS DOWN APPLICATION.**  
 Chicago, November 11.—Directors of the Board of Trade, who turned down the application of M. J. Bates, of W. G. Press and Company, for re-admission to membership. Bates was expelled from the board nearly two years ago.

**UNITED CIGAR STORES.**  
 New York, November 11.—United Cigar Stores America declared regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1 1/2 per cent., payable December 15th to stockholders of record November 30th.

**SCOTCH PRICES FOR STEEL ARE WEAK.**

Shipments in October Were Only as Great as in Same Month Year Ago

FREIGHT RATES HIGHER

Principal Loss in Imports Was \$27,500,000 From the United States, and \$7,000,000 on Cotton from Egypt.

Glasgow, Oct. 30.—(By Mail).—William Strath, Company, iron and steel merchants, summarize the market for Middleborough merchant steel as follows:

The market for Middleborough merchant steel was practically idle during the past week, and was slightly weaker, closing to-day with cash at 48s. 1d. against 49s. 5d. last Friday. For some time for many months West Coast freight rates were dealt in on the market yesterday being 6s. seven days.

The shipments from Middleborough for the first five days of the month amount to 48,232 tons, as against 48,148 tons for the same period last year, which in the public stores show a decrease of 10,000 tons for the week.

Freights from the East Coast have shown a moderate increase owing to the dangers of the sea, and this has seriously interfered with exports.

Reports from your side are even worse than here, being only 40 per cent. of the steel works in operation.

The iron and steel works in this country are the furnaces in blast as compared with last year as follows:

Oct. 30, 1914	100
1913	100
1912	66
1911	72
1910	22
Total	160

**UNION BANK OF CANADA**

DIVIDEND 111

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and also at its branches on and after Thursday, the first day of December 1914, to Shareholders of record of November 11, 1914.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
 G. H. BALFOUR,  
 General Manager.  
 Winnipeg, October 16th, 1914.

WAR OVER SOONER THAN EXPECTED SAYS PREMIER ASQUITH

London, November 11.—That the great European war may be concluded much earlier than had been expected was intimated by Premier Asquith in a speech before the House of Commons.

It is declared that primary aims of the German campaign have been frustrated.

"The country," said the Premier, "now sees the Allies in a position wherein England in conjunction with the Allies has defeated first designs of the Germans. I doubt whether the war will last as long as was originally predicted."

**JAPANESE TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYED.**  
 Tokyo, November 11.—The Japanese torpedo boat No. 10 was destroyed while sweeping for mines off the straits to Kiao Chau Bay. Most of her crew were saved.

The English official Press Bureau says that the war aims that the German offensive in Belgium is gradually spending its strength. The Germans are said to be transferring large cavalry forces from the Belgian front to the East Prussian frontier.

A Petrograd dispatch says the Germans are rushing heavy artillery for the defense of Posen and Thorn in East Prussia. The Russians claim that the German right wing has been driven back in the neighborhood of Lyck.

**TIN IS EASY.**  
 New York, November 11.—Metal Exchange quotes tin at 5.00 lots of spot tin \$23.87 1/2 to \$24.25; 2 1/2 lots \$23.87 1/2 to \$24.25; lead, \$3.50 to 60; spelter \$3.30 to \$4.00.

Boston, November 11.—Boston Stock Exchange Committee of five is putting through trades in Union Pacific at 110 1/2.

**WOOLWORTH DIVIDEND.**  
 New York, November 11.—F. W. Woolworth Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on preferred stock, payable January 2 to stockholders of record December 10th.

**T**



OF MONTREAL [Established 1817] INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

ON BANK CANADA DIVIDEND 111

ESTABLISHED 1864 MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

WAR OVER SOONER THAN EXPECTED SAYS PREMIER ASQUITH

GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCES

WOLWORTH DIVIDEND

EMDEN'S CAPTAIN RESCUED

SCOTCH PRICES FOR STEEL ARE WEAKER

DOING BETTER BUSINESS IN STEEL EXPORT LINE

PAYMENT OF MONEY TO BRITONS ABROAD

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA WILL START A FURNACE

BRITAIN'S OCTOBER IMPORTS DECLINED

EXPORTS DECREASED \$90,000,000

RULING ON COTTON

SHIPMENTS IN OCTOBER WERE ONLY HALF AS GREAT AS IN SAME MONTH YEAR AGO

TO FIRE FURNACES MONDAY

UNITED STATES POTATO CROP

CANADIAN CAR PREFERRED DIVIDEND IS DEFERRED

TRADE IN COTTON FUTURES

BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE EXPECTS TO RE-OPEN MONDAY

FRISCO SUIT DISMISSED

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RE-OPENING

CHADWICK BRASS COMPANY WILL BE REORGANIZED

BANK OF ENGLAND

UNITED CIGAR STORES SALES

CONSOLIDATED TRADES IN WHEAT

UNITED GAS COMPANY

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

NEW YORK CENTRAL BONDS

UNRESTRICTED COTTON SALES

EQUIPMENT BONDS TO BUY CARS

LIVERPOOL COTTON

ROSS & ANGERS BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

WAR OVER SOONER THAN EXPECTED SAYS PREMIER ASQUITH

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WOLWORTH DIVIDEND



# AMERICANS BUILDING UP FOREIGN TRADE

### Some of the Opportunities Which Latterly Have Been Offered to Them

## ENQUIRIES THE WORLD OVER

Even Some Sections of the British Dominions Have Been Forced at This Juncture to Turn to American Consumers.

New York, November 11.—The opportunities for building up foreign trade by American manufacturers is attested daily by numerous inquiries which are being received in New York. The following inquiries which have been received by the American Bureau of Foreign Trade indicates the need and variety of demand for American goods:

Import and commission house desires to import cheap American typewriters. Payment will be made through London agents on presentation of bills of lading.

Wholesale importer, established in Bombay for over 50 years, desires to hear from manufacturers able to furnish: Cotton piece goods, woolen yarns, window-glass, aniline and alizarine dyes, paper, hardware, cutting, haberdashery, wood, medicinal-drugs, seeds, sarsaparilla roots, chow-chow and sundry other articles.

Importer desires Indian agencies for industrial machinery of every description which will encourage the development of home industries requiring only a small original outlay.

Importer and commission agent desires quotations C. I. F. Bombay on Red Stockholm tar, annual consumption 300 bbls. Payment through any associated exchange banks in Bombay.

Glass factory desires C. I. F. quotations on all supplies needed in a factory producing articles of pressed glass, bottles, lamp chimneys, jars, bangles, etc., including the following items in particular: Soda ash (carbonate of soda) per ton; potash \$5 to \$8 per ton, also of lower percentage; chemicals used in coloring glass and in removing impurities such as: selenate of soda, white and black, known in Germany as selenasurs Natron and selen Schwartz; chemicals used in painting on glass; thin mirror plates used as mirrors on bangles; cutting and finishing machinery used in glass industry.

A firm of Indian and Colonial merchants with a well established business, desire to make connections with manufacturers of the following goods: Letter paper and envelopes, cheap and fancy, tissue paper, wrapping paper, blotting paper, strawboard, copying paper, copper foil, metal leaves, bronze powder, oxide, lawetta, brass sheet, bullion, spangles, needles, safety pins, glass feeding bottles, glass syringes, brads of all kinds, pencils, cheap and high grade, including folding, red and blue, carpenter's; penholders, twine, cheap iron padlocks, tinners spoons, argons, tin boxes, round and oblong of assorted sizes and designs, wooden backed mirrors, cheap watch-chains, imitation pearls, combs of all sizes and kinds of nickel, iron and celluloid, cell-oid beads, imitation jewellery, wire nails, wood iron screws, harmonicas, accordions, concertinas, pocket knives, razors, brass, copper and German silver wire, substitutes for corundum, playing cards, eyelets for shoes, shoe laces. Samples are desired when practical and all prices to be quoted C. I. F. Particularly large quantities of abrasives are desired.

A manufacturer of soda water machinery, who also deals extensively in other lines, desires quotations on the following: Soda water accessories such as soda, sulphuric acid, flavoring extracts, bottles, rubber rings, wooden cases for bottles, sacharine, etc., sewing and knitting machines, soap makers' supplies such as caustic potash, carbonate of potash, sulphate of soda in crystals, etc. Kilton light accessories such as mantels, 2 in gauges, pressure gauges used in soda water machines, vapor stores of various kinds and their accessories, electric light accessories.

A firm of merchants and commission agents with extensive connections desire to place orders for: Barbed wire, agricultural implements, steel sheets and circles, photographic apparatus, duplicators, carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, general hardware.

Firm of hardware importers desires quotations C. I. F. Bombay together with samples, where practical, on the following goods: Bolts of every description, wrought iron nuts, washers, nails, gas tubes and fittings, black and galvanized, split pulleys, mild steel boiler rivets, cheap grades of steel and galvanized wire-netting, seamless drawn copper and brass tubes, steel hoops, galvanized, plain and corrugated sheets, hair, Balata and leather belting, the latter of cheap grades, as used in cotton gins, flax and linen canvas hose, 6, 8, 12 and 18 ply; asbestos goods, cotton ropes, dyes, colors, chemicals and sizing material for cotton mills, writing, printing and wrapping paper.

Lithograph works desire quotations and samples on: Chromo paper as per samples submitted, picture or varnish in 100-lb. caasks, middle of litho lined varnish in 200-lb. caasks, litho inks in 5-lb. cans, pumice stone, litho stone, bronze powder in 10-lb. cans, thick brown packing paper, oil cloth and thick felt cloth for cylinders and rollers. Terms 30 days sight approved credit prices C. I. F. Bombay.

Firm of commission agents desires connections with manufacturers of cotton goods, cotton lace, ribbons, overalls, hosiery and chemicals for dyeing cloth. Manufacturers' representative with established business in the following lines desires connections with manufacturers capable of supplying the needs of his customers: Aniline and alizarine dyes, India rubber goods for technical purposes, glues and gelatines, colors, boots and shoes, black iron and galvanized gas tubes and fittings, brass bib cocks, steel sheets, general hardware, piece goods. Samples of some of the above articles are being forwarded for the convenience of manufacturers interested.

Firm of contractors, merchants and agents desire exclusive agencies for following items for many of which annual contracts can be obtained: Alizarine dyes in paste, this quality in 16 deg. and 50 deg., imitation indigo in 40 deg. and 60 deg., in grain lumps and paste, cotton, wool and mercerized fabrics. A considerable number of the samples of the chemicals would be needed for testing purposes at the mills.

Firm of commission merchants established in Bombay for 45 years desires exclusive representation in their district for: Piece goods of all descriptions, woolen, cotton and silk; fancy piece dress goods, boys' and girls' frocks, fancy dress materials, including laces, trimmings, borders, etc., millinery and haberdashery, colors and paints, including oils, resins, varnishes and polishes, dyes including Chinese and alizarine, marine blue, primary, hardware, earthenware, cutlery, toys, leather goods, fancy small products for children and ladies.

Firm of agents desire agencies and samples of the following: Cotton and woolen hosiery, padlocks, cutlery, tin boxes, glass beads, litho paper, sachos, tin tubes, celluloid mirrors with combs, china buttons, tumblers, lamp chimneys, scent bottles, aniline dyes. Sample of some of the above articles are being forwarded.

Drug and chemical firm desires quotations on: Perfumes, glass bottles, drugs in general, patent medicines. Sample of bottle forwarded with inquiry.

Indian firm desires to obtain exclusive agencies, if possible, for manufacturer of piece goods, metals, colors, glassware.

Firm of lithographers and printers desires quotations on general line of printing and litho papers, material for process engraving, lithography and typography. Samples of above goods are desired.

Firm of commission agents forward: Samples of tin trunk hasps with bolts and nuts complete, together with order for 5,000 dozen to be shipped in five lots of 10 cases of 100 dozen at intervals of four weeks. Samples and order for 4,000,000 brass headed chair nails with soft iron pin, first shipment to be 400,000 nails (400 packages) balance in three monthly shipments. Samples and order for 30,000 metal trunk handles, in four monthly shipments of 7,500 handles.

Important firm of commission agents, desire connections with manufacturers of the following goods: Fancy piece goods, hardware specialties, umbrellas, extracts of cloves, clove stems, curraway seed, cumins seeds, fancy goods, leather for boots and shoes. Samples desired where practical. Extracted cloves, black and in lots of 25 to 50 tons, in mats of 1 cwt. net. Order and bill submitted to be supplied in arriving bags of 1 cwt. net. Other American goods also desired.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Henders & Company, Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of November, 1914, incorporating, Walter Herbert Henders and John Bogdrig Beresowski, agents, Howard Salter Ross and Eugene Real Angers, barristers, and Florence Salmon, stenographer, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To take over and continue the steamship ticket agency at present carried on at 45 Windsor Street, Montreal, by Walter H. Henders and John B. Beresowski under the name of Henders & Company; (b) To carry on a ticket agency and financial agency and in particular to act as agents, representatives or managers of any person, firm, association or company, incorporated or unincorporated, carrying on a ticket agency, financial agency or general brokerage business or carrying on the business of an insurance agent in any of its branches or as an agent for any financial investment, real estate, loan, building, fidelity, guarantee, indemnity or surety company or society and for steamship, railway, transportation and express company; (c) To subscribe for, purchase or acquire and hold, either absolutely as owner or by way of collateral security or otherwise, bonds, debentures or other securities of any government, municipal or school corporation or of any chartered bank, or of duly incorporated companies; (d) To offer for public subscription any shares, stocks, debentures or securities of any government, corporation or company; (e) To manage or develop any corporation or company; (f) To purchase or otherwise acquire or undertake all or any part of the business, property, assets, liabilities or other securities of any person, partnership or company carrying on business with objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company, or possessed of property, real or personal, or of any other securities of any government, corporation or company; (g) To issue paid-up shares, bonds or debentures for the payment either in whole or in part of any property, real or personal, or of any other securities of any government or other advantages which the company may lawfully acquire, and also to issue such fully paid shares, bonds or other securities in payment, part payment or exchange for any property, real or personal, or other securities of any other company doing business similar in whole or in part or incidental to the business of this company; (h) To purchase, acquire, hold or otherwise dispose of any shares, bonds or other securities of any other company, corporation or individual carrying on or engaged in any business which the company is empowered to carry on; (i) To issue or otherwise dispose of such shares, bonds or other securities, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act; (j) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any property, real or personal, or of any other securities of any person, partnership or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company; (k) To raise and amalgamate in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or otherwise, securities or otherwise, of any other company, corporation, association or individual carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company; (l) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property or assets of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of any other company, corporation or individual carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company; (m) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of, in whole or in part, the property, rights or undertakings of the company for such consideration as may be agreed upon, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (n) To acquire, hold or otherwise dispose of any property, real or personal, or of any other securities of any person, partnership or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company; (o) To raise and amalgamate in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or otherwise, securities or otherwise, of any other company, corporation, association or individual carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company; (p) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of, in whole or in part, the property, rights or undertakings of the company for such consideration as may be agreed upon, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (q) The powers in each paragraph to be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph. The operations of the company shall be carried on in the name of Henders & Company, Limited, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of five dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 5th day of November, 1914.

THOMAS MULVEY, Under-Secretary of State.

ROSS & ANGERS, 325 Transportation Building Montreal. Solicitors for the applicants.

(2nd Insertion.)

WOOD WAS REFUSED.

Hamilton, Ont., November 11.—Fourteen hundred feet of long leaf Georgia pine, which was forwarded by the Florida Saw Mills Company, of Paxton, Florida, to the National Car Company, will be purchased at a satisfactory price by the civic authorities.

The wood was refused by the National Car Company because, owing to a mistake in measurements, it was not in the proper sizes.

Following: Cotton and woolen hosiery, padlocks, cutlery, tin boxes, glass beads, litho paper, sachos, tin tubes, celluloid mirrors with combs, china buttons, tumblers, lamp chimneys, scent bottles, aniline dyes. Sample of some of the above articles are being forwarded.

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Important firm of commission agents, desire connections with manufacturers of the following goods: Fancy piece goods, hardware specialties, umbrellas, extracts of cloves, clove stems, curraway seed, cumins seeds, fancy goods, leather for boots and shoes. Samples desired where practical. Extracted cloves, black and in lots of 25 to 50 tons, in mats of 1 cwt. net. Order and bill submitted to be supplied in arriving bags of 1 cwt. net. Other American goods also desired.

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## PUBLIC NOTICE

Chateau Pulp and Lumber Company, Limited.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of November, 1914, incorporating, Howard Salter Ross and Eugene Real Angers, barristers, and Florence Salmon, stenographer, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To take over and continue the steamship ticket agency at present carried on at 45 Windsor Street, Montreal, by Walter H. Henders and John B. Beresowski under the name of Henders & Company; (b) To carry on a ticket agency and financial agency and in particular to act as agents, representatives or managers of any person, firm, association or company, incorporated or unincorporated, carrying on a ticket agency, financial agency or general brokerage business or carrying on the business of an insurance agent in any of its branches or as an agent for any financial investment, real estate, loan, building, fidelity, guarantee, indemnity or surety company or society and for steamship, railway, transportation and express company; (c) To subscribe for, purchase or acquire and hold, either absolutely as owner or by way of collateral security or otherwise, bonds, debentures or other securities of any government, municipal or school corporation or of any chartered bank, or of duly incorporated companies; (d) To offer for public subscription any shares, stocks, debentures or securities of any government, corporation or company; (e) To manage or develop any corporation or company; (f) To purchase or otherwise acquire or undertake all or any part of the business, property, assets, liabilities or other securities of any person, partnership or company carrying on business with objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company, or possessed of property, real or personal, or of any other securities of any government, corporation or company; (g) To issue paid-up shares, bonds or debentures for the payment either in whole or in part of any property, real or personal, or of any other securities of any government or other advantages which the company may lawfully acquire, and also to issue such fully paid shares, bonds or other securities in payment, part payment or exchange for any property, real or personal, or other securities of any other company doing business similar in whole or in part or incidental to the business of this company; (h) To purchase, acquire, hold or otherwise dispose of any shares, bonds or other securities of any other company, corporation or individual carrying on or engaged in any business which the company is empowered to carry on; (i) To issue or otherwise dispose of such shares, bonds or other securities, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act; (j) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any property, real or personal, or of any other securities of any person, partnership or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company; (k) To raise and amalgamate in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or otherwise, securities or otherwise, of any other company, corporation, association or individual carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company; (l) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property or assets of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of any other company, corporation or individual carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company; (m) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of, in whole or in part, the property, rights or undertakings of the company for such consideration as may be agreed upon, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (n) To acquire, hold or otherwise dispose of any property, real or personal, or of any other securities of any person, partnership or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company; (o) To raise and amalgamate in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or otherwise, securities or otherwise, of any other company, corporation, association or individual carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or to amalgamate with any such company; (p) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of, in whole or in part, the property, rights or undertakings of the company for such consideration as may be agreed upon, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (q) The powers in each paragraph to be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph. The operations of the company shall be carried on in the name of Chateau Pulp and Lumber Company, Limited, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of five dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of November, 1914.

THOMAS MULVEY, Under-Secretary of State.

ROSS & ANGERS, 325 Transportation Building Montreal. Solicitors for the applicants.

(2nd Insertion.)

WOOD WAS REFUSED.

Hamilton, Ont., November 11.—Fourteen hundred feet of long leaf Georgia pine, which was forwarded by the Florida Saw Mills Company, of Paxton, Florida, to the National Car Company, will be purchased at a satisfactory price by the civic authorities.

The wood was refused by the National Car Company because, owing to a mistake in measurements, it was not in the proper sizes.

Following: Cotton and woolen hosiery, padlocks, cutlery, tin boxes, glass beads, litho paper, sachos, tin tubes, celluloid mirrors with combs, china buttons, tumblers, lamp chimneys, scent bottles, aniline dyes. Sample of some of the above articles are being forwarded.

Drug and chemical firm desires quotations on: Perfumes, glass bottles, drugs in general, patent medicines. Sample of bottle forwarded with inquiry.

Indian firm desires to obtain exclusive agencies, if possible, for manufacturer of piece goods, metals, colors, glassware.

Firm of lithographers and printers desires quotations on general line of printing and litho papers, material for process engraving, lithography and typography. Samples of above goods are desired.

Firm of commission agents forward: Samples of tin trunk hasps with bolts and nuts complete, together with order for 5,000 dozen to be shipped in five lots of 10 cases of 100 dozen at intervals of four weeks. Samples and order for 4,000,000 brass headed chair nails with soft iron pin, first shipment to be 400,000 nails (400 packages) balance in three monthly shipments. Samples and order for 30,000 metal trunk handles, in four monthly shipments of 7,500 handles.

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CRIME OF STANDARD OIL CO.

Has Been Guilty of Investing Surplus Funds in Home Enterprises

IMMENSE RESOURCES

Has Already Paid a Total of \$800,000,000 and Produces \$150,000,000 Each Year for Benefit of Stockholders.

Oil or The People' is the title of a book which has just been issued by the Standard Oil Company...

which prompted the writing and publication of this pamphlet is suggested strongly by the fact that the Standard Oil Company...

1914, nine days later, Klein wrote Frederick a letter, making a most violent attack on the Standard Oil Company...

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PIG IRON PRICES MAY YET GO LOWER

The Apparent Advance at Cleveland is Not Significant as the Market There is Largely Nominal

PRICES CAN GO LOWER

All Important Descriptions of Pig Iron are Lower Than at the Last Low Point—Wages are Now High—This Makes the Difference Appear Very Much Greater.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce) New York, November 11.—Present pig iron prices are more representative of the market than are the present prices of finished steel...

Table with columns: Foundry, Price, Present, Change. Rows include Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Valley, Bessemer, Birmingham.

The fact that southern iron at Birmingham is 25 cents higher than at the former low point is possibly not significant...

The apparent advance at Cleveland is not significant as the Cleveland is probably largely nominal at this time...

The present divergence, 25 cents and \$1 respectively, are much more normal.

Standard Oil Company has \$800,000,000 in dividends and that it has \$150,000,000 each year for the benefit of its stockholders...

THE HIDE MARKET

New York, November 11.—The situation in the local market for common dry hides underwent no change yesterday.

Table with columns: Hide type, Price, Bid, Asked. Rows include Orinoco, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Caracas, Maracaibo, Guatimala, Central America, Ecuador, Bogota, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Tabasco, Turkey.

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IMPROVED SENTIMENT NOTICED IN AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

Requirements in Connection With European War Continue to Afford Stimulus to a Few Lines but Industry is at Low Ebb.

Certain developments have combined to produce a better feeling in iron and steel, but the improved sentiment is not due to any noticeable expansion in the volume of business.

As indicating the trend of prices, it is significant that plates for export have sold at close to 1c, Pittsburgh, while there has been a reduction in black and galvanized standard pipe equivalent to \$1 a ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, November 11.—Wheat opened 1/4d. from Tuesday's opening, Dec. 9s. 8d. Corn opened unchanged to off 1/4d. Dec. 6s. 8d.; Jan. 5s. 8 1/2d.

THE HOP MARKET

New York, November 11.—The Pacific Coast hop markets continue quiet. There is a limited demand for the best obtainable growths...

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NO CHANGES WERE RECORDED IN METALS DURING THE WEEK

Hardware is Moving Out Well in the More Seasonable Lines and Country Points Report Generally Better Trade.

During the past week the metal markets have retained their quietness and there have been no outstanding features to note.

There is a fairly good amount of hardware moving in the city, especially in the more seasonable lines.

HARDWARE AND METALS

Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include Aluminum, Copper, Brass, Iron and Steel.

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ENGLISH COTTON SITUATION OUTLINED BY LONDON STATIST

Manchester Market Has Been More Cheerful Owing to the More Optimistic War News Coming Forward—Still Waiting for the Demand.

In its issue dated October 24, the London Statist says: "In cotton trade circles this week the feature has been the decision of the Government to allow code telegrams from Great Britain and countries outside Europe."

Another matter of interest which has arisen has been the repudiation by the Cotton Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations of the scheme of Sir Charles Macra for storing raw cotton in this country.

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A COMPARISON OF THE IRON INDUSTRY

Period of 1893-8 Produced Extremely Low Prices for Pig Iron and Finished Metal

COMPARISON IS HARD

Comparing Present Levels, Pig Iron is Not as Low as Then, But is Lower Than Latter Period. Safe to Predict That Low Point of Market is Now Nearing.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.) New York, November 11.—The prolonged industrial depression of 1893-8 produced extremely low prices for pig iron and finished steel.

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THE PRODUCE MARKETS

The butter market continued steady, business being still rather quiet on account of the absence of demand for supplies from outside sources...

FOX PROVISION CO.

Toronto, Ont., November 11.—The Fox Provision Company, Front street east, has assigned. The liabilities are about \$30,000, and the assets about the same.

OTTAWA LUMBERMAN LEFT

Ottawa, November 11.—John Manuel, the millionaire lumberman, left an estate valued at \$2,188,000, over half of which—\$1,123,000—goes to his brother, James Manuel, of this city.

PIANO MANUFACTURER BETTER.

Toronto, Ont., November 11.—Mr. Gerhard Heintz, whose recent severe illness caused anxiety among his numerous friends, has returned from Atlantic City after a month's visit, completely recovered.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM WILL BUILD \$1,000,000 REFINING PLANT.

The Mexican Petroleum Company is arranging to build a \$1,000,000 refining plant near New York. The company has sold only crude petroleum, but figures that profits can be increased by refining the crude.

GOLD FOR CANADA.

November 11.—An additional \$1,000,000 has been withdrawn from the sub-treasury of Canada.

EMPIRE'S LARGEST DAIRY.

(West Australia) Sunday Times states that the Empire's largest dairy is being built near Perth. The company has sold only crude petroleum, but figures that profits can be increased by refining the crude.

NAVAL STORE MARKET

New York, November 11.—The situation is much the same for naval stores, the trade generally reporting hard to mouth conditions, though in some quarters a better inquiry is noted.

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CROWN RESERVE 1.05.

The Toronto Stock Exchange has raised the minimum price of Crown Reserve to \$1.05, and of Hollin ger from \$1.16 to \$1.19.

CONTRIBUTE CANNED GOODS.

Wilmington, Del., November 11.—Walter O. Heintz, president of the Tri-State Packers' Association, has issued a request that the members of the Association give freely of their canned goods for shipment to the sufferers in Belgium, and he has started the movement by making a good contribution from his factory at Smyrna, Delaware.

SILVER AT NEW YORK.

New York, November 11.—Handy and Harman quote silver 49. London 22 1/2.

THE PULP & PAPER Magazine of Canada

Edited by Roy Campbell, B.A., B.Sc.F.

The Leading Technical Trade Journal in the English-speaking Pulp and Paper World

THOROUGHLY COVERS THE MOST RAPIDLY EXPANDING INDUSTRY IN CANADA AT THE PRESENT TIME, viz.: THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY. NEW PROCESSES, NEW MACHINERY AND INVENTIONS ARE EXHAUSTIVELY DESCRIBED. NEWS SUMMARIES OF THE ENGLISH AND UNITED STATES FIELDS FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS. REPORTS FROM THE LEADING PULP AND PAPER MARKETS OF THE WORLD

The Ideal Advertising Medium for Firms Desiring to do Business with Canadian Mills

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NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Germany Makes Tentative Peace Offer to Russia Which Rejected Advances

CANADIANS TO FRONT

Some of Army Medical Corps May Leave Soon for France—German Spy Shot in London Tower.

The London Morning Post prints the following from its Rome correspondent: "It has been reported from a well-informed source that Germany, alarmed at Russian successes, has made preliminary offers of peace to the Russian Government, which has, however, rejected them."

Some sections of the medical services which accompanied the Canadian contingent to England are expected soon to leave for the front. Yesterday, under special orders, No. 2 General Hospital, Salisbury Plain, was ordered for inspection and made preparation to be ready any hour to carry out departure orders for an overseas destination. The senior officers of this section include Lieut.-Col. J. W. Bridges, Lieut.-Col. R. D. Rudolph, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Scott, and Major C. W. Gorrell.

Sir George E. Foster, who has been acting Prime Minister in the absence of Sir Robert Borden, is confined to his house and yesterday's Cabinet Council was presided over by the Minister of Finance, Hon. W. T. White.

Some days ago, prior to his Toronto visit, Sir Geo. Foster was considerably shaken up in an automobile accident on Sparks street. He appeared to be none the worse after the accident, but to-day was forced to keep to his house. He will probably be around again in a day or two.

An order for the immediate construction of twenty submarines has been placed with the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation of Quincy. Officials of the plant to-day refused information as to the identity of the power for which the submarines were intended, but one officer of the corporation said the order would amount to about \$10,000,000.

The order came to Quincy through the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at South Bethlehem, Penn., of which Charles M. Schwab is president.

The submarines are not to be turned out as completed vessels, but as finished sections, to be assembled afterwards. It is supposed they are for the British Government.

War news derived from "purely psychic sources" is contained in the Occult Messenger as follows: "The United States, the most unlikely people of all, will put its finger in the Turkish pie. Greece, Bulgaria, and Russia will be in Constantinople at Christmas, the Russians during the third and fourth week in November. Her armies assuredly will be victorious and tread German soil on the way to Berlin."

"The Allies will make unexpected progress during the latter part of November. New guns are making their appearance to smash the German forts and a new invention in French aviation seems to increase the Allies' tactical superiority and throw dismay into the retreating Teutons' ranks. The German losses are appalling. More than 1,500,000 being already put out of action on both her frontiers."

Karl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, the German who was found guilty of espionage by a court-martial on November 2, was shot yesterday in the Tower of London.

To the very end, says the Daily Mail, Lody maintained the calm imperturbability which characterized him throughout the three days' trial, and when facing the firing party he refused to be blind-folded.

The execution took place in the miniature rifle range at the Tower just as dawn was breaking. Overnight, Lody had been removed from Wellington Barracks, where he had been confined since his trial, to the Tower, and was taken to one of the guard rooms. Just before daybreak eight soldiers were posted around the rifle range, not far from the spot where Anne Boleyn and others famous in British history were put to death, followed immediately by Lody, who walked firmly and calmly.

It is stated here that Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, has addressed letters to the Greek, Oriental, and Roumanian Archbishops promising political concessions to the Roumanians in Austria in return for Roumanian aid. Among the concessions alleged to have been promised are complete amnesty for all political offenders, permission to use and display the Roumanian national colors, a revision of the franchise which will assure to Roumanians adequate representation in elective bodies and in Parliament, and a reform of the school laws.

A Reuters' despatch from Pretoria says it is officially announced that on November 5 Lieutenant-Colonel Venderwater met the rebels at Zandfontein, 64 miles north of Pretoria, killing or wounding 120 and capturing 25. The Union losses were twelve men killed and eleven wounded.

BOOTS FOR FRANCE.

Quebec, Que., November 11.—Hon. P. Pelletier, representative of the Province of Quebec in England, has forwarded an order for 300,000 from the French Government. The order has been given to the Quebec Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

T. EATON COMPANY.

Winnipeg, Man., November 11.—J. C. Eaton, president of the T. Eaton Company Limited, has authorized a subscription of \$10,000 on the part of the store here to the Belgian Relief Fund.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

New York, November 11.—Federal Reserve Board will announce to-day its decision as to what constitutes commercial paper.

SILVER-LEAD INDUSTRY.

The silver-lead industry of the Kootenay district of British Columbia will be stimulated by the heavy contracts let by the British government to Canadian firms for the manufacture of shrapnel. Arrangements have been made with the smelting companies of Trail, B.C., for a supply of lead for shrapnel bullets.

DISCUSSED CATTLE DISEASE.

Washington, November 11.—A protracted discussion of the epidemic of foot and mouth disease among the cattle of the country was the central feature of the Cabinet meeting yesterday.

NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

The Seven Cities Company of St. Louis, with a capitalization of a half million, of which Henri Chouteau is president, and which was placed in the hands of a temporary receiver, September 2, pending a final hearing, has been taken out of the hands of the receiver as a result of an agreement between the opposing factions of the light company. Chouteau retains the presidency, Arnold L. De Voignes was elected vice-president, and A. Brewster was elected chairman of the Board of Directors, while C. S. Bacon and M. Danaher were elected directors to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of R. E. Hinrichs and William C. Milford. C. M. Gassaway, who resigned his position with the General Electric of St. Louis to take the general management of the Seven Cities Co., departed with M. Danaher to take active charge of the properties, which include the largest hydro-electric plant in the State of Arkansas, besides the water works and light and power plants situated in the Dardanelle Valley between Fort Smith and Little Rock.

The Tennessee & Kentucky Interurban Electric Railway Company has completed plans for the construction of forty-five miles of electric line between Nashville, Tenn., and Adairville, Ky. Estimates of cost are about \$800,000, and it is estimated by engineers that there will be annual gross earnings of about \$225,000. Over 93 per cent. of the right of way has already been granted to the company. Power for operation of the new line is to be purchased from the Nashville Railway, Light & Power Company, so that the company will not be at the expense of erecting a generating station.

The Consumers' Power Company of Michigan, shows that September gross earnings made a gain of 8.76 per cent., and net earnings a gain of 44.50 per cent., with a balance of \$39,205 for the month after providing for fixed charges and preferred dividends as against practically no balance for September, 1913. For the nine months gross earnings increased 9.81 per cent., net earnings 33.01 per cent., and the balance after fixed charges and preferred dividends was \$507,343, an increase of 100 per cent. over the balance for the nine months ended September, 1913.

The Massachusetts Electric Co., which operates about 900 miles of electric railway in and around Boston, shows in its statement of earnings for the three months ended September 30, 1914, gross earnings at \$2,935,998, as compared with \$2,933,945 for the corresponding quarter of 1913, or a gain of only \$2,053. Net earnings for the 1914 quarter were \$1,180,037, a decrease of \$6,101 from 1913. Net income for the quarter ended September 30, 1914, was \$650,078, a decrease of \$18,129.

For the year ending August, 1914, Canada exported nickel to the value of \$5,603,063. Of this amount Great Britain got in value \$1,216,687, and the United States got in value \$4,386,373. Dore the International Nickel Company of the United States (in which it is said the Krupp of Germany are interested) now say that not one ounce of Canada's nickel has entered Germany—Let them speak—The Globe's mining expert in his report to the Globe last month made the statement, that for the past six years Germany was the chief consumer of Canadian nickel. That as much as 60 per cent. out of 80 per cent. was taken by Germany. This is the sort of thing that is going on. We call for volunteers. We call for naval recruits. We shove them to the front on land or sea. Many of them are killed, and we, as Canadians, indirectly furnish the metal to slay them. Verily, verily, this is patriotism. Our leading newspapers are dumb! Why? The "Why" opens up mountains of suspicion, suspicion made all the greater because the principle is recognized, by all that it is disloyal and cruelly unpatriotic, that Canada should permit Germany to strengthen its armament by means of Canada's raw materials. Yet Germany does this. Since the war began, the International Company, of which the Canadian Copper Co. (Canadian only in name) is the Canadian end, has increased its output of nickel matter by the starting of four additional furnaces. Where does this increased output go? The consumption in Canada has not increased but lessened. The consumption in the United States, if it has not decreased, has not increased. Then where does it go—this additional output—made necessary by the exigency of war? Can this huge concern (now controlling the New Caledonian Mines—the only other mines in the world), truthfully say that it does not reach Germany? The moment our nickel enters the United States, thereafter Canada has no more control over it than it has over the wind. Canada in effect gives our nickel to this foreign corporation for them to do with it just what they like, and they have never attempted to deny that none of it reaches Germany. Yet their head officers rest easy in the knowledge and don't hesitate to say so, that their revenues will not be lessened by Canada. They learn that Canada has declared nickel to be contraband of war, but they are entitled to their chuckle of amusement, for that means nothing so far as they are concerned. As "contraband" they launch it on the two seas to go on its journey. It matters not to them whether it escapes and reaches its destiny or not. There is no Canadian law which can reach them for refining what Canada declares to be "contraband." Once across the border they can snap their fingers at Canada and tell Canada, too, that contraband or no contraband, they can sell it where they choose, and the laws of Canada cannot reach them. What is declared to be contraband is the raw material. In its refined condition it is no longer contraband within the laws of Canada. These are the sad and sorrowful conditions in relation to our raw product. Oh! Ye shades of George Brown! The Globe now in a recent "I would and I wouldn't, and I wouldn't and I would" kind of editorial, ends up its article with an appeal on behalf of this foreign company in fear and trembling lest the United States Government at Washington should take offense, and in some way hit back. So it amounts to this—that Canada is indirectly to build up German warships with the aid of its raw material. The practice must not be checked for fear of retaliation from the United States. With what contempt must the United States people, who may have read the Globe's article, look upon our boasted loyalty and patriotism.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress will hold its annual meeting in Washington on Dec. 3, 4, and 11. President Wilson will make the opening address.

The first safe-cracking job reported to the New York police for six weeks, was the cracking of a safe in a United Clear store, the robbers getting \$325 and 2,000 certificates.

The Mikado of Japan, Yoshihito, donated \$25,000 to the building fund of St. Luke's International Hospital, at Tokio, this being the first time a Japanese ruler has helped a Christian enterprise.

Big government orders given to Bethlehem Steel Company, with many orders from English and French governments, have started mills on full time and promise a boom all through the winter.

Since the beginning of the war hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of art treasures have been transported to England from the Continent for safe keeping, just as in the days of Napoleonic wars.

As a result of the embargo on livestock beef prices have already risen 1 to 5 cents in Massachusetts and are expected to advance further. Large amount of poultry and increased importation of Argentine beef are offsetting influences.

Dividends of Fall River mills for last quarter was the lowest since the first quarter of 1912. There were four "passes" and one reduction. On aggregate capitalization of \$29,500,000 average dividend was only 0.89 per cent.; 14 companies during the year passed dividends, some for the 18th consecutive time.

Alfred P. Sloan has been appointed temporary receiver for the Potter, Sloan & O'Donohue Co., of New York, a \$1,200,000 corporation engaged in the importation and sale of coffees and manufacture of tin cans. In the application it is stated that the company is not insolvent, but is short of ready cash.

The British Government has shown excellent business foresight in the methods they have adopted towards keeping down the price of food products. Among other things they appointed a Royal Commission to look into the possible supply of sugar.

A prominent Glasgow merchant referring to the memorandum issued by this commission on the sugar supply, stated that under the steady influence of the Royal Commission what at one time gave prospect of becoming quite a panic in the sugar market has somewhat softly "fizzled out," and there is a pretty general feeling that before the end of the year prices will again be fairly easy.

While a fear prevailed at the start of the war that hostilities with Germany would mean almost a famine in sugar in this country, new events have arisen which have practically changed the whole aspect of the case. In the first place the mere fact that a great rival was being driven off the field awoke in smaller competitors a desire to benefit by the change of circumstances. Britain was open to trade, the great German exportation to that country had ceased and Cuba, Java and other smaller exporters who had been to a large extent driven out of the market by their great rival returned to reap the rewards of his folly.

The natural result is that the United Kingdom is now being catered for by countries which had been obscured in that particular sense in the past, or at least for a long number of years. As has already been stated in the Glasgow Herald, more than half of our total sugar supply came from Germany. This, of course, has now entirely ceased, and while the countries referred to cannot be expected to export to us as present a quantity equivalent to that of both Germans and Austrians, they can be depended upon to fill a large part of the gap and in time to come to present us with quite a respectable supply.

As matters stand at present, however, there has been a reduction of 225,000 tons in our importation since the beginning of the year, while the decrease in consumption for the same period has been 76,000 tons. Since January the decrease in the quantity coming into Scotland through the Clyde has been 72,000 tons. As matters progress, however, and the new exports obtain a firm grip of our market, conditions will improve, and the cost to the consumer will perhaps be decreased. Just how far forward sugar can be had to the end of the year at £2 10s. per ton less than last year.—Commercial Review.

Philadelphians, November 11.—The Philadelphia Co. has sent out the following notice to stockholders: "In order to avoid inconvenience and expense, both to yourself and to the company, we have arranged to obtain funds from an outside source with respect to purchase its common stock dividend which was issued November 2, 1914, to holders of 10 shares and under provided the said scrip is rendered immediately."

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DR. J. T. FINNIE, M.P.P., Who is mentioned as a probable successor to the Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, as Provincial Treasurer.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE NICKEL QUESTION.

Editor Journal of Commerce.

Sir.—The Toronto Globe, in its war summary on the 6th inst. comments, with approval, on the following: "The Governments of Italy and Switzerland are taking steps to stiffen the laws prohibiting the export of contraband of war." Thus far Italy and Switzerland are neutral powers. Canada is part of the British Empire. The British Empire is at War—Canada is at War. Canada has declared nickel to be contraband of war, yet Canada permits its nickel to be exported without the least restriction to the United States and thus opens the door to its reaching Germany through United States ports. As a recent writer says this condition of things is more serious than recruiting a regiment in Canada for Germany. It is a fact—one that cannot be denied, and one regarding which no attempt at denial has ever been made—that our raw material reaches Germany and furnishes them with material to build their ships, and without it their ship building would cease. What does Canada do? Recently she has passed an order of Council prohibiting the export of nickel to Germany and other named countries. Inasmuch as not a fraction of an ounce of Canada's product is or ever has been exported to the named countries, this order in Council is a weak pretence, for the door is left wide open for the metal to enter the United States, from whence it can be, and is, sold directly or indirectly, with Germany as its ultimate destination.

For the year ending August, 1914, Canada exported nickel to the value of \$5,603,063. Of this amount Great Britain got in value \$1,216,687, and the United States got in value \$4,386,373. Dore the International Nickel Company of the United States (in which it is said the Krupp of Germany are interested) now say that not one ounce of Canada's nickel has entered Germany—Let them speak—The Globe's mining expert in his report to the Globe last month made the statement, that for the past six years Germany was the chief consumer of Canadian nickel. That as much as 60 per cent. out of 80 per cent. was taken by Germany. This is the sort of thing that is going on. We call for volunteers. We call for naval recruits. We shove them to the front on land or sea. Many of them are killed, and we, as Canadians, indirectly furnish the metal to slay them. Verily, verily, this is patriotism. Our leading newspapers are dumb! Why? The "Why" opens up mountains of suspicion, suspicion made all the greater because the principle is recognized, by all that it is disloyal and cruelly unpatriotic, that Canada should permit Germany to strengthen its armament by means of Canada's raw materials. Yet Germany does this. Since the war began, the International Company, of which the Canadian Copper Co. (Canadian only in name) is the Canadian end, has increased its output of nickel matter by the starting of four additional furnaces. Where does this increased output go? The consumption in Canada has not increased but lessened. The consumption in the United States, if it has not decreased, has not increased. Then where does it go—this additional output—made necessary by the exigency of war? Can this huge concern (now controlling the New Caledonian Mines—the only other mines in the world), truthfully say that it does not reach Germany? The moment our nickel enters the United States, thereafter Canada has no more control over it than it has over the wind. Canada in effect gives our nickel to this foreign corporation for them to do with it just what they like, and they have never attempted to deny that none of it reaches Germany. Yet their head officers rest easy in the knowledge and don't hesitate to say so, that their revenues will not be lessened by Canada. They learn that Canada has declared nickel to be contraband of war, but they are entitled to their chuckle of amusement, for that means nothing so far as they are concerned. As "contraband" they launch it on the two seas to go on its journey. It matters not to them whether it escapes and reaches its destiny or not. There is no Canadian law which can reach them for refining what Canada declares to be "contraband." Once across the border they can snap their fingers at Canada and tell Canada, too, that contraband or no contraband, they can sell it where they choose, and the laws of Canada cannot reach them. What is declared to be contraband is the raw material. In its refined condition it is no longer contraband within the laws of Canada. These are the sad and sorrowful conditions in relation to our raw product. Oh! Ye shades of George Brown! The Globe now in a recent "I would and I wouldn't, and I wouldn't and I would" kind of editorial, ends up its article with an appeal on behalf of this foreign company in fear and trembling lest the United States Government at Washington should take offense, and in some way hit back. So it amounts to this—that Canada is indirectly to build up German warships with the aid of its raw material. The practice must not be checked for fear of retaliation from the United States. With what contempt must the United States people, who may have read the Globe's article, look upon our boasted loyalty and patriotism.

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