

Have Equipped a Machine
Battery of 150 Men
and Officers

HELP NAVY NOW

Telegraph Urges Canada to Vote
to Counterbalance Huge Expendi-
ture Made by Germany on Sea Forces.

be known officially as Machine Gun
or 1. has been equipped at a cost of
over \$150,000, the expense being borne
by the most prominent men in Canada.
It consists of sixteen automatic ma-
chines of firing 400 shots per minute,
with armored motor trucks, four motor
cars, one repair car and one
complement will be 150 officers and
men who have made this gift are—Hon.
Thomas Ahearn, Warren Y. Soper,
Sir Henry K. Egan, Ottawa; Sir
Hessley, H. S. Holt, Mortimer Davis,
Luntley Drummond, Montreal; C. W.
A. Downey, Brockville; Sir Donald
T. A. Burrows, Winnipeg.

Daily Telegraph to-day urges us
to take action for the appropriation of
the navy.
"In a melancholy reflection," says the Daily
Telegraph, "but for the unfortunate course
of the navy in Canada, three more dreadnaughts
would have been completed. The opportunity
never recurred. It is too late to start
building in the present war, but the fleet
destroyers and other vessels which
are under construction will be
immediately placed £1,000,000 (100,000,000 francs).
The Admiralty could quickly
dispose of the money and the navy
which would completely neutralize the
German navy in giving its Admiralty a black
purpose of pushing naval construction
to the limit.

every penny we can raise to help fight
David Lloyd George, Chancellor of
the Exchequer, replying to a deputation from
the British who wanted the aid of the Treasury
is at cheap rates.
"I have had millions of our enemies can stand
and, but the last they cannot, thank
me I think cash is going to court
and I imagine."

dispatch says—According to informa-
tion from the Russian capital, the Austrians
will break out in Bukovina, in the region of the
Carpathians.
"The Austrians are reported to be growing
more impatiently in the region of
Russia."

of activity by the recently formed
Continental Association in London is
committee offices at the Canadian
in Trafalgar Square. These will be
under the charge of Dr. Donald
will deal not only with all inquiries
up, but will superintend the Canada
to be provided near Netley by
co-operating with the Canada Ma-

an forces of the British army are
part in the operations in France is
casualty list.
"The names of the wounded made public
by F. W. Hunt, 19th Lancers (Fane's
Army).

meeting at Aberdeen last night, Lord
Lansdown urged that descriptive reports
should be given in the country. The
duke, he declared, was altogether too
to be kept back that were per-
n to the enemy."

ANS SET EXAMPLE.
Has Already Collected \$2,000 for
Fund—Captains of Campaign.

with the whirlwind campaign being
at work for the Montreal Branch
Patriotic Fund, a preliminary meet-
ing yesterday at the Windsor, which
the Captains of teams, and by a
small citizens associated with the
the. The programme for the cam-
paign, the ideal aimed at being stated
dollars. Tribute was paid to the
General Hospital, who had placed
and existing organization for rais-
ing the Patriotic Fund. To
diversal interest in the movement,
the chairman, mentioned that the
Montreal had already collected over
\$10,000. The following is a preliminary
who have accepted service:—
W. Birks Building.
National Trust Company.
17 St. John Street.
Eastern Townships Bank Building.
179 St. James Street.
1, 145 St. James Street.
100-263 Bishop Street.
Dominion Express Bldg.
O'Connell—183 Ottawa Street.
88 Colborne Street.
Notre Dame Street.
55 St. Francis Xavier Street.
80 St. Denis Street.
La Patrie.
Dominion Express Bldg.
45 St. Francis Xavier Street.
5 St. James Street.
418-518 St. James Street.
12 St. Paul Street.
McGill Street.

ke of Connaught and a number of
of Montreal will speak next Fri-
day at luncheon, which has been
known and further the objects of
campaign.

son 1912-13, 2,319 elevators and 37
capacity of 127,324,650 bushels, com-
with 977 elevators and 46 vari-
ety of 48,493,830 bushels; 2,772 of
are in the West.

WEATHER
FAIR AND COOL.

Vol. XXIX, No. 107

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1854
Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,800,000
Head Office: MONTREAL
88 Branches in Canada
Agents in all Parts of the World.
Savings Department at all Branches.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED
TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED
DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS ISSUED
A General Banking Business Transacted

**THE DOMINION SAVINGS
and INVESTMENT SOCIETY**
DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING
LONDON, CANADA
Capital \$1,000,000.00
Reserve 200,000.00
V. H. PURDOM, K. C.
President.
NATHANIEL MILLS
Managing Director

**OPTIMISM IS RIFE NOW
IN THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE**
Official Heads of French Army Delighted at Success
of Allied Armies in Repelling Invaders.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)
Bordeaux, September 10.—Successfully invading
Alsace, the French troops have pressed the Germans
back toward the Rhine and have occupied the hills
near Bouffleres and Thann, according to an of-
ficial statement issued at the War Office.
"The situation in Upper Alsace has been completely
changed. The statement adds: 'Germans as result
of recent engagements, have been forced to depart
from the positions they took when our troops were
withdrawn.'
"The situation as a whole is very good. The roles
of the two armies have been reversed and the Allies
are now attacking. The Germans, whose right wing
has been re-inforced by troops from Crown Prince's
army, has been strictly on the defensive. The enemy
has been forced to abandon their advance from east
to west and to to-morrow will undoubtedly be
marching from west to east."

LOST ONE-FOURTH OF COMMAND.
London, September 10.—A correspondent of the
Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following
dispatch from Rome: "A message from Vienna
states it is officially admitted that Arch-Duke
Frederick lost 120,000 men in recent Galician battles,
or one-fourth of his entire command."

THE PREMIER ASKS FOR INCREASE.
London, September 10.—Premier Asquith asked
Parliament to increase the size of the regular army
by authorizing an addition of 500,000 men. The re-
quest of the Premier was in accordance with his
declaration that all of England's resources would be
used in carrying to a successful termination the war
with Germany. If the additional 500,000 men are
found insufficient, he requested more troops.

DEMANDS PROVISIONS.
Antwerp, September 10.—The Commander of Ger-
man troops outside of Ghent has demanded that the
Burgmaster of that city furnish provisions for his
entire force and deliver them at Belgium, accord-
ing to advice received here. Germans have thus far
made no attempt to enter Ghent, but it is expected
they will do so in the near future. A great part of
the country between here and Ghent had been flooded
and it is said the Germans lost four guns in the
water near Termonde.

MONTENEGRINS CAPTURE TOWN.
Nish, Serbia, September 10.—Official announcement
of capture of Fotcha, a city of Bosnia, by Montene-
grin troops has been made by Serbian War Office.

GERMANS STILL RETREATING.
Paris, September 10.—General Galleni announced
that the German retreat is continuing with heavy
fighting along the centre.

BOMBARDING BELGRADE.
Bordeaux, September 10.—Austrian troops are
again bombarding Belgrade in a desperate effort to
capture the Serbian capital, according to an official
statement issued here. The Serians are replying to
the Austrian attack.

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE.
Rome, September 10.—The forthcoming Papal En-
cyclical, the issue of which has been purposely de-
layed until the result of the decisive battle, will con-
tain an appeal for peace.
Pope Benedict has approached Austria and Germany
through their envoys here, and both informed the
Pontiff that they are favorably disposed to second
his efforts for peace.
The Pope is understood to be prepared to submit
the offer to the deferential consideration of
Great Britain and France.
Pope Benedict hopes that his appeal may lead to
an armistice which would be a prelude of peace.

MAY SUE FOR PEACE.
Petrograd, September 10.—Austria will sue for
peace as a result of the terrific defeats she has suf-
fered in Galicia, according to semi-official reports
in circulation here. It is said that the Austro-
Hungarian Government is disgruntled over Germany's
failure to send more troops into Galicia and threat-
ened with internal troubles will seek the best terms
possible.

RUSSIANS NEARING BRESLAU.
London, September 10.—A Rome correspondent of
the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that dis-
patches received in the Italian capital from Vienna,
state that advance guard of the Russian centre is
marching toward Berlin, that the Russians have in-
vaded Silesia and that the capture of Breslau is im-
minent.

MORATORIUM IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
New York, September 10.—Private advices via Ber-
lin, dated August 17, state that Austria-Hungary has
ordered a moratorium.

BRITISH OPPOSED WHOLE GERMAN FORCE

Field Marshal French Tells of Intrepid Courage Shown by Troops Against Great Odds A GREAT TRIBUTE

Commander of British Forces Says Left Could Not
Have Been Saved But for Coolness and Courage
of Smith-Dorrien.

The story of the splendid series of rearguard ac-
tions fought by the British in their retreat from
Belgium is told in simple, direct language by Sir John
French, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces.
In the four days' battle the British upheld the
best traditions of the army, fighting resolutely
against overwhelming odds, and only retiring when
the order came.
At certain periods during the contest the British
withstood the entire weight of four German army
corps, whose guns outnumbered the British by over
four to one.
On one day in particular, the French cavalry, upon
whom the British relied for assistance, was unable,
through the exhaustion of their horses, to take part
in the fighting, and as a result, General Smith-Dor-
rien and the troops under him had to meet the at-
tack of the whole German army.
The cool courage, resolute determination and in-
trepid bravery shown by the British on this occa-
sion, is best told in the words of Sir John French.
"On the 24th, the French cavalry corps, consisting
of three divisions under General Sordet, had been in
Billettes, north of Avesnes. On my way back from
Envy, which was my poste de commandement, dur-
ing the fighting of the 23rd and the 24th, I visited
General Sordet and earnestly requested his co-opera-
tion and support.
"He promised to obtain sanction from his army
commander to act on my left flank, but said that his
horses were, too tired to move before the next day.
Although he rendered me valuable assistance later
on in the course of the retreat, he was unable,
for the reasons given, to afford me any support on
the most critical day of all, mainly, the 26th.
"At daybreak it became apparent that the enemy
was throwing the bulk of his strength against the
left of the position occupied by the Second Corps and
the Fourth Division. At this time the guns of four
German army corps were in position against them,
and Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien reported to me that
he judged it impossible to continue his retirement at
daybreak, and ordered in the face of such an attack.
"I sent him orders to use his utmost endeavors to
break off the action and retire at the earliest possible
moment, as it was impossible for me to send him
support, the First Corps being at the moment in-
capable of movement.
"The French cavalry corps under General Sordet
was coming up on our left rear early in the
morning, and I sent him an urgent message to do his
utmost to come up and support the retirement of my
left flank, but owing to the fatigue of his horses
he found himself unable to intervene in any way.
"At length it became apparent that if complete an-
nihilation was to be avoided, retirement must be at-
tempted and the order was given to commence it
about 3.30 in the afternoon. The movement was cov-
ered by the most devoted intertidity and determi-
nation by the artillery which had itself suffered
heavily, and the fine work done by the cavalry, in
the further retreat from the position, assisted materi-
ally the final completion of this most difficult and
dangerous operation. Fortunately the enemy had
himself suffered too heavily to engage in an energetic
pursuit.
"I cannot close the brief account of this glorious
stand of the British troops without putting on record
my deep appreciation of the valuable services ren-
dered by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. I say without
hesitation that the saving of the left wing of the
army under my command on the morning of the 26th
could never have been accomplished unless a com-
mander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity,
and determination had been present to personally con-
duct the operations.
"The retreat was continued far into the night of
the 26th, and through the 27th and 28th, on which
date the troops halted on the line from Noyon,
Chauny and Lefer, having then thrown off the weight
of the enemy's pursuit.
"I deeply deplore the very serious losses which
the British forces suffered in this great battle, but they
were inevitable in view of the fact that the British
army—only a few days after concentration by rail—
was called upon to withstand the vigorous attack of
five German army corps.
"It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the
skill evinced by the two general officers commanding
the army corps, the self-sacrificing and devoted ex-
ertions of their staffs, the direction of troops by the
divisional brigade and regimental leaders, the com-
mand of small units by their officers, and the mag-
nificent fighting spirit by the non-commissioned of-
ficers and men.

DRIVEN BACK ALL ALONG THE LINE.
London, September 10.—The enemy has been driven
back all along the line, says an official statement,
issued this afternoon.
"The battle continued on Wednesday. Sir John
French reports that the first corps has buried 200
German dead and taken 12 maxim guns."

CAPTURE GERMAN COLLIER.
London, September 10.—A British warship has cap-
tured a German collier with 5,000 tons coal on board,
in the Atlantic ocean. This announcement was
made by the Government Press Bureau.

AUSTRIANS ROUTED.
Nish, Serbia, September 10.—An official statement
says that reinforcements sent to the Serbian army
driven back over the Save River by Austrians, had
rallied to the retreating troops and routed the en-
emy. The Serbian forces have been attacking Vise-
grad, Bosnia, for five days, and its fall is imminent.
With the exception of a slight reverse at Mitrovica,
the Serbian advance has been entirely successful.
The enemy attempting to cross the Save near its
confluence with the Drina has been thrown back
with heavy loss. Belgrade still holds out heroically.

PEACEMAKERS TO MEET

Hotel McAlpin Scene To-day of Convention Having
For Its Purpose the Restoration of
Peace in Europe.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)
New York, September 10.—The Dove of Peace,
which was driven from its habitat a month ago, has
again been heard from.
From many points in the war zone came indica-
tions to-day that peace overtures would find willing
listeners among the belligerents. In no case, how-
ever, was there an "official" tag on the various re-
ports.
Much stress seemed to be laid in some quarters at
Washington on the wireless message understood to
have been received by President Wilson from the
Kaiser, in which it is stated the German ruler pro-
tested against the use by British troops of "dum-dum"
bullets. The tone of this message was said to have
an underlying meaning to the effect that Germany
would welcome the cessation of hostilities. No con-
firmation of this belief, however, exists in official Ger-
man quarters.
Russian advices to the effect that Austria would
soon sue for peace, were received to-day from Petro-
grad, but owing to the source no particular credence
was given them at the moment. The past few days
have brought news from various European centres
that internal troubles threatened the very existence
of the dual monarchy and this formed the base for
some of the peace reports.
From Rome came the information that Pope Ben-
dict had purposely delayed his Papal Encyclical in or-
der that he might petition the fighting Monarch for
peace, following a decisive battle now believed to be
raging. Against these various peace reports, how-
ever, there was recorded the apparent determination
of Great Britain to continue the war until she could
demand peace and at her own terms. This was
plainly evidenced to-day by the request of Premier
Asquith for half a million more men to be added at
once to the regular army, with authority to call even
a great number should conditions warrant.
This afternoon at 4 o'clock the Hotel McAlpin will
be the scene of a gathering whose first duty will
be for bringing about peace in Europe, if possible.
The organization of an International Peace Committee
will be undertaken with many well-known Americans
giving their assistance. Among those interested in
the movement for the formation of such a committee
are: Champ Clark, late Democratic candidate for
president, and now Speaker of the National House of
Representatives; Samuel Gompers, the Labor leader;
Rev. John Wesley Hill, Dr. Anna Shaw, Senator Miles
Pondexter, of Washington; Senator Moses E. Clapp,
of Minnesota; E. Bruce Kirkham, Theodore Sturo, Frank
Tilford, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the Rev. John
Haynes Holmes, John Whalen, Henry J. White, Mrs.
Elmer S. Black, Andrew D. White, the Rev. Peter
Ainslie and others.
The decision to form an International Peace Com-
mittee is the result of a call, "as of prominent persons
throughout the country. One suggestion which will
be taken up at the conference to-day is the appoint-
ment of a committee to visit the Rulers of each of
the nations engaged in the war.

RUSH REINFORCEMENTS TO GERMAN LINES

Gravity of Situation in France is
Evidently Recognized by Berlin
War Office

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH

Germans are Being Pushed Back and Have Yielded
Ground to the North and North East—Fighting
in Centre is Terrific.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)
Paris, September 10.—How seriously the German
commanders now regard the conflict being waged
along the line in France, extending from a few
miles east of Paris to Verdun, is shown by the re-
liable reports that reinforcements are being brought
up. One report says that Teuton reinforcements
estimated at 60,000 men are advancing into France
in three columns, another says that the German
troops who were waiting in East Flanders to receive
the levy demanded from Ghent, were ordered to pro-
ceed in haste to France and at once took the road
in the direction of Lille, or Valenciennes, while a
third report says a German army corps appears to
be marching to the south in Belgium, passing be-
tween Oudenarde, East Flanders, and Grammont.
This latter force, it is inferred, is intended to re-
inforce the German right wing.
The fact that the enemy is bringing up consider-
ably more men to meet the reinforced Allied lines is
only one more indication that the fighting now going
on is intended to be decisive by both sides. Various
reports have been circulated that something vital
was concealed in regard to the battle but it now
seems that it is only what it appears at first glance
—a fight to the finish.
French officials to-day re-affirmed their state-
ment that "on th whole, the Germans appear to be
beginning a movement of retreat," and asserted that
the Allies will make sure the movement is continued
despite the coming of reinforcements for the enemy.
The British and French also have been reinforced.
The last heard regarding the British force is that
it crossed the Marne River in the forward movement
and had driven the enemy on the left back 25 miles.
Previously it was said that the British had gone
ahead ten miles and the latest report, therefore, in-
dicates that the Germans have been pushed fifteen
miles toward the north and northeast.
The French also have been successful over the
Germans, frustrating the efforts of the enemy to
break their lines on the Ourcq River. The chief en-
gagements, however, from the standpoint of the num-
bers of men engaged and of fierceness seems to be at
Vitry le Francois and Montmirail, near where the
German centre is located. The Allies are battling
desperately to prevent the German turning movement
and the War Office at Bordeaux maintains that
whatever advantage there may be has been on the
French side. The enemy, it is stated, is using a
mass of troops composed of many army corps. The
Allies in turn are sending all their available men in-
to the fray, including large detachments from the
army designed to guard Paris from falling.
On the battle line Paris covers the left wing, Chalons
the centre, and Verdun the right.
The official announcement of the General Staff to-
day told of another great battle along a sixty mile
front between the Austrians and Russians. The Aus-
trian line was reported to be resting at Rawa Ruska,
down through Grodek, about fifteen miles directly
west from the fallen fortress to the Dniester River.
There has been desperate fighting along the full
length of the line, the official statement announce-
ment says.
Following the publishing of the official statement
a report reached here that the Russians had won
another battle at Grodek and that they were driving
the Austrians before them at this point.
While no official comment has been made there
is a general feeling in official circles here that Aus-
tria is beaten and will sue for peace within fifteen
days. By this means only Russia believes will Aus-
tria prevent the breaking up of the empire. The
views of the Russian officials is shared by many
members of the diplomatic corps.

RUSSIANS STILL ADVANCING

Czar's Forces Sweep Aside Austrians and Admin-
ister Terrific Punishment.

Petrograd, September 10.—It was officially announ-
ced that fighting still continues in Northern Galicia
with the Russians pressing steadily on the Austrians,
falling back from Rawa along the River Lubaczowka.
The same announcement declared that the German
troops that attempted to co-operate with the Aus-
trians in the invasion of Russian Poland, were being
driven back on the western bank of the Vistula, their
intention apparently being to use Cracow as a base.
There has been no change at Przemysl, which is
being bombarded by Russian artillery. Because of
the stiff resistance of the Austrians in the Lubac-
zowka, General Ruzizky has been unable to send his
entire strength against Przemysl.
General Ruzizky reported to General Staff that he
had captured the entire 15th division of Austrian
army, 12,000 men at Rawa with 31 guns and 150 of-
ficers, including General Kralicek, the division com-
mander.
These troops were formerly stationed at Mikoloz,
Hungary, and formed part of the 6th corps.

NORTHERN FRANCE CLEARED OF GERMANS.

Paris, September 10.—It was officially announced
to-day that all of Northern France had been evacuated
by the Germans, with the exception of small
parties of Uhlans, who have been entrusted with the
difficult task of guarding communications. "By all
of Northern France, it probably meant the Depart-
ments of Somme and Pas De Calais and part of
Nord.
"The situation is much improved," says the state-
ment. "The Uhlans are gradually being driven east-
ward. Many emigrants whose villages are no longer
threatened are returning home. Traffic has been
partially resumed on the Northern Railway.
"Reconnaissance parties found the neighborhood
clear of the enemy, and the ground strewn with
putrifying bodies of dead horses."

438,000 ENLIST.
London, September 10.—About 438,000 men have
enlisted to fight Germany.

PROPERTY LOSS IN BELGIUM
A Government Statement Estimates Damage Caused
by War at \$200,000,000.

Antwerp, September 10.—A Government statement
issued to-day estimates the damage caused by war in
Belgium at \$200,000,000.
Refugees who arrived here from Melden, declared
that the Germans pillaged that town on Wednesday.
King Albert, it is officially announced, has conferred
the Order of Leopold on eleven members of the party
that recently made scouting trip in an armoured au-
tomobile. Prince Deligne, who was wounded on that
trip, has since died.
The German forces at Alost continue to fortify
their positions while the Belgians in turn are streng-
thening the defences of Antwerp.

BRITISH CRUISER SANK GERMAN WARSHIP.
Pensacola, Fla., September 10.—A British cruiser,
after a battle of 40 minutes, sank a German war ves-
sel 18 miles off St. Andrews, Florida, according to a
report received here.

GERMANS CAPTURE 100 RUSSIAN GUARDS.
Berlin, September 10.—It was officially stated that
the German troops on the eastern frontier had cap-
tured 100 Russian Guards and three detachments of
Cossacks.
It was also stated the German troops released from
operations around Mauberge by fall of that fortress,
had been sent to join forces of General Von Kluck.
"The fall of Mauberge has not yet been admitted
by France."
The War Office announced that because of re-
ports having reached the authorities of wounded
prisoners being mistreated, all commanders had been
notified that wounded soldiers of the enemy should
be given the same treatment as that accorded to in-
jured Germans.

THE ALLIED ARMY PUSHED THE GERMAN RIGHT WING BACK FIFTEEN MILES TO-DAY, WHILE ALL ALONG THE LINE THE ALLIES HAVE GAINED GROUND. THE FIGHTING HAS BEEN OF THE MOST DESPERATE NATURE, BUT THE GERMANS SEEM UNABLE TO WITHSTAND THE FEROCIOUS ONSLAUGHTS OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH. THE GERMANS ARE NOT FIGHTING WITH THE SAME VIM WHICH CHARACTERIZED THEIR EARLY EFFORTS, WHILE ON THE OTHER HAND, THE ALLIED FORCES ARE KEENER THAN EVER.



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Head Office—TORONTO
Paid Up Capital - - - \$15,000,000
Rest - - - - - 13,500,000

Branches in all parts of Canada and in the United States, England and Mexico, and agents and correspondents throughout the world. This bank offers unsurpassed facilities for the transaction of every kind of banking business in Canada and in foreign countries.

Board of Directors:
Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.
Z. A. Lash, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Vice-President.
John Hoadley, Esq., K.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.
Frank P. Jones, Esq.
William Farwell, Esq., D.C.L.
Charles Colby, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.
J. W. Flavelle, Esq., LL.D.
Hon. W. C. Edwards, Esq.
G. F. Galt, Esq.
Gardner Stovens, Esq.
A. C. Flumerfelt, Esq.
H. J. Fuller, Esq.

ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager.
JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager.

SAY WORLD FINANCIERS ARE WORKING FOR PEACE

Berlin Dispatch Also Ventures Opinion That Proposal
Would be Welcomed by Germany Pro-
viding Allies Sought it First.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)
Berlin, via Amsterdam, September 10.—Financiers
who control money markets of world are attempting
to bring to a speedy end the European war. They
are exerting powerful influence in all European cap-
itals. Whether they will be successful is still prob-
lematical, but rumors have been current here for
two days that Germany would be willing to listen
in the near future to proposals for mediation pro-
vided her opponents would first accept such propo-
sals.
It can be stated that the German position is this:
The offensive campaign against France and British
has been successful, the defensive campaign in East-
ern Prussia where no big offensive movement had
been planned has been successful in repelling the
Russians, and the German troops have been success-
ful in their invasion of Russian Poland. Therefore,
Germany feels that her position is such that Great
Britain, France and Russia would be the first to be
approached with mediatory proposals by a neutral
power. When they have acted on such proposals
Germany will decide what course she will follow. The
declaration made at the beginning of the war that
Germany had been forced to defend herself is con-
stantly reiterated here.

Practically no news is being given out here as to
the campaign involving the armies of Austria and
Russia. It is known that Austria has been given
German reinforcements but in what number has not
been revealed.
Berlin papers are filled with charges of Russian
brutalities. One printed a report to-day that Wil-
helm Gaedeke, German Consul at Abo, Finland, had
been shot as a spy after being subjected to torture
in an attempt to make him confess that he had ac-
quired information for German Government as to
Russian military movements.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SPARING AUSTRIA.
Rome, September 10.—Failure of the French and
English fleets in the Adriatic and Mediterranean to
take aggressive action against Austria was ex-
plained by the Giornale D'Italia. This newspaper
stated that France and England, who always have
been friendly with Austria, have been purposely
sparing Austria in the hope that she will come to
terms and desert Germany. The newspaper declares
the situation in Austria at this time is extremely
critical. It states Austria's crack troops, consisting
of Austrians and Hungarians, have been cut to pieces
by Russians, forcing Austria to depend in future on
troops of the Slav, Bohemian and Italian national-
ities. It is pointed out that Austria cannot place im-
plicit confidence in these troops in warring on Rus-
sia, Serbia and Montenegro.

WOUNDED ARRIVE IN VIENNA.
Vienna, September 10.—Trains filled with the
wounded from fighting in Galicia and Poland began
pouring in here to-day. Soldiers declared the Rus-
sians fought like demons, sweeping forward in bay-
onet charges and capturing trenches in face of
terrific fire. Most of the wounded arriving here are
young soldiers indicating that the veterans are be-
ing reserved for decisive battles. As hospitals are
inadequate to care for the injured, schools, churches,
convents, and public buildings have been turned over
to Red Cross.

GERMANS CAPTURE 100 RUSSIAN GUARDS.
Berlin, September 10.—It was officially stated that
the German troops on the eastern frontier had cap-
tured 100 Russian Guards and three detachments of
Cossacks.
It was also stated the German troops released from
operations around Mauberge by fall of that fortress,
had been sent to join forces of General Von Kluck.
"The fall of Mauberge has not yet been admitted
by France."
The War Office announced that because of re-
ports having reached the authorities of wounded
prisoners being mistreated, all commanders had been
notified that wounded soldiers of the enemy should
be given the same treatment as that accorded to in-
jured Germans.

THE ALLIED ARMY PUSHED THE GERMAN RIGHT WING BACK FIFTEEN MILES TO-DAY, WHILE ALL ALONG THE LINE THE ALLIES HAVE GAINED GROUND. THE FIGHTING HAS BEEN OF THE MOST DESPERATE NATURE, BUT THE GERMANS SEEM UNABLE TO WITHSTAND THE FEROCIOUS ONSLAUGHTS OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH. THE GERMANS ARE NOT FIGHTING WITH THE SAME VIM WHICH CHARACTERIZED THEIR EARLY EFFORTS, WHILE ON THE OTHER HAND, THE ALLIED FORCES ARE KEENER THAN EVER.



STEAMSHIPS

CUNARD LINE

CANADIAN SERVICE
From Southampton.
From Montreal.
Oct. 3
Oct. 17
Oct. 31
Rates: Andania, Cabin (11), Eastbound \$63.75 up.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.
From Montreal.
From Glasgow.
LETITIA
CASSANDRA
ATHENA
Passenger Rates—Cabin (11) Eastbound \$57.50 up.

CANADA LINES

DELIGHTFUL WATER TRIPS
VISIT THE CAMP AT VALCARTIER
Steamer leaves nightly 7.00 p.m., connecting at Quebec with trains direct to the Camp.
Also the Famous SAGUENAY RIVER
Steamer leaves Quebec Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 9.00 a.m.

The Charter Market

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)
New York, September 10.—The full cargo steamer market was quiet in all trades, due principally to the general falling off in the demand for boats for either prompt or forward loading.

WELSH TINPLATE TRADE BOOMING.

A considerable increase of unemployment is expected and has already taken place in England, but in some trade not connected with the production of war material there has already appeared an increase of employment.

TO FILE NOTICE OF INCREASED RATES.

Washington, September 10.—Inter-State Commerce Commission issued an order authorizing the railroads in the Central Freight Association territory to file within ten days the notice of increased rates prescribed in the report of the commission in 5 p.c. case.

NORWAY ANXIOUS TO SELL SHIPS TO UNITED STATES

Decision of American Government to Build up Commercial Fleet Opens up Profitable Possibilities For Norwegian Shippers.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the New York Sun states that the decision of the American Government to build up a new commercial fleet has thrown Norway into a fever of gambling excitement in the expectation that America is going to make big bids to buy one who possesses old or new merchant vessels and is willing to sell.

A leading Christiania business man who is here says it is a splendid opportunity for Norway, which at present possesses the fourth biggest fleet of merchantmen in the world and will probably own the third largest fleet after the war, when new ships will replace the old ones.

"Most of the Norwegian steamers are proceeding to America under the Norwegian flag. We are going to help America to get all the vessels of the commercial class in Norway. The railways are choked with traffic and trains are twenty-four hours late.

DOWNING STREET AND EMPIRES SEA TRAFFIC

Facilitate Efforts and Smooth Away Difficulties Preventing People Doing Business With One Another.

Our merchants in the foreign trade, says the Shipping World, both exporters and importers, are greatly satisfied by the pronouncement made from Downing street by the authority of the Government and the advice of the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and the Colonies.

BOARD OF TRADE HESITATES

Prepayment Customs-Duty Stamp Arrangement Was Left Over For Further Consideration.

The Council of the Board of Trade hesitated yesterday afternoon to endorse the recommendation of the Chambre de Commerce de Montreal which has asked the Minister of Customs at Ottawa to extend the principle of the customs duty stamp so as to allow the duty to be prepaid on all articles mailed to Canada.

REDUCTION IN RATE OF EXCHANGE LOANS.

London, September 10.—It is expected that a further issue of treasury bills for war, will be announced soon in addition to the \$2,000,000 already issued. The Bank of England announced \$3,000,000 gold has been set aside by the Government against the emergency notes, this being the metal reserve for the new currency in circulation.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

London, September 10.—Bank of England minimum rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

Shipping and Transportation

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1914.

Almanac.
Moon's Phases.
Last Quarter—September 12.
New Moon—September 19.
First Quarter—September 26.
Full Moon—October 4.

High Water at Quebec to-morrow.
10.14 a.m.—Rise 12.5 feet.
10.04 p.m.—Rise 13.5 feet.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

(Department of Marine and Fisheries.)
Shipping Report, 10.00 a.m., Montreal, Sept. 10th.
Crane Island, 32—Cloudy, southwest. In 3.40 Ca.
Cousa, 4.45 a.m. Kamouraska, 6.10 a.m. Laurentian, 7.50 a.m. Compton.

Cape Chatte, 234—Cloudy, west. In 6.45 a.m. Batis-can, 7.00 a.m. Gaspesen.
Martin River, 269—Cloudy, calm.
C. Magdalen, 294—Cloudy, northeast. In 6.30 a.m. Imatica.

West of Montreal
Lachine, 8—Cloudy, northwest. Eastward 12.10 a.m.
Avon, 5.00 a.m. Belleville, 7.30 a.m. W. H. Dwyer, 9.00 a.m. Hamiltonian. Yesterday 11.30 p.m. Keyport.

The Manchester Line SS. Manchester Merchant, sailed from Manchester for Montreal on September 5th.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LIMITED.

Location of steamers at 7.15 p.m., September 9th, 1914.—
Freight Steamers.
Canadian—Tonawanda, unloading.
Acadian—Montreal.

Imperial—Left Montreal 9.30 a.m., to-day, for Port Colborne.
D. A. Gordon—Left Montreal at noon to-day.
Glenhall—Left Fort William 7.30 p.m., last night.
Dundee—Down Soo, 3 a.m., 8th; due down Port Huron.

Bulk Freighters.
Emperor—Fort William, goes Port Colborne.
Midland King—Point Edward.
Marian—Clears Ashtabula, 4 p.m., to-day for Port Arthur.

Emperor Fort William—Left Goderich 8 p.m., 8th. (delayed).
Emperor Midland—Due up Port Huron.
Winona—Arrived Point Edward 6 p.m., 8th.
Stadcona—Arrived South Chicago 6 a.m., to-day.
Stadcona Hero—Due up Soo to-night.
Turret Crown—Arrived Fort William noon 8th.
A. E. McKinstry—Ellis Bay.
Renvoyle—Clears Niagara Falls 4 p.m., to-day—Port Colborne.

Mapleton—Montreal.
Haddington—Up Port Colborne, 1 a.m. to-day for Lorain.

Cadillac—Port Colborne (old up).
Belleville—Left Prescott 2 p.m., eastbound.
City of Ottawa—Left Prescott 4 p.m., for Toronto.

Latest Reports.
Kenora—Left Hamilton 4 p.m. to-day for Cleveland.
A. E. Ames—Down Port Huron 7.30 p.m. last night.

ARRIVALS AT AND DEPARTURES FROM OTHER PORTS.

Avonmouth, September 7.—Arrived, steamer Ed-die (Br.), Bradley, Montreal.
Hull, September 6.—Arrived, steamer Daltonhall, (Br.), Hill, Montreal.
Liverpool, September 6.—Arrived, steamer Me-gantic, (Br.), David, Montreal.

POSITIVE GENIUS REQUIRED TO OPERATE MOTOR BUS LINE

Public Utility Man Considers it a Nerve Racking Enterprise—Long List of Companies Which Have Failed.

New York, September 10.—"Running a motor bus line," said a specialist in public utility operations, "is about as nerve racking as conducting an army campaign. It is hard enough to do the physical part of the work creditably and keep your coaches running day in and day out, but to make it profitable requires positive genius."

This statement was brought forth by the report of another addition to the long list of companies which have fallen by the wayside in the attempt to operate bus lines in American cities. The roster now includes concerns formerly in Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, New Haven, Dallas, Texas, and many other places of lesser importance.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT TO BUILD DRY DOCK AT TUFT'S COVE

War Will Not Interfere With Exclusive Improvements Planned For Coast Town, it is Said.

Halifax, N.S., September 10.—It is reported on reliable authority that the European war will not interfere with the programme of the Dominion Government concerning public works in the town of Dartmouth. The original plans in connection with the building of a drydock at Tuft's Cove, it is understood, are to be carried out. These plans will call for the expenditure of many millions of dollars, and already a large amount has been placed in the estimates to warrant actual work being started.

SON FOLLOWS FATHER TO DEATH IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Ocean City, N.J., Sept. 10.—Dr. Mathew S. Borden, Jr. son of the Cotton Print Millionaire of the same name, who died a few months ago, was killed at Palmers Station, of the Reading Railroad.

With him died J. Harvey Wood, Jr., of New York, and Mrs. Wood and Borden's chauffeur, Leo Guiraud.

The automobile in which the party was riding ran into the side of a moving locomotive.

AWAY FOR THE WEEK-END.

Washington, September 10.—President Wilson will go to Cornish, N.H., for the week-end at the summer White House. He will leave Washington to-morrow night and return Monday morning.

RAILROADS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUEBEC AND RETURN
Going September 11 and 12.
Return Limit September 14, 1914.
Lv. Place Viger, 9.00 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
Going September 10 \$12.25
Return Limit, September 15.
Lv. Windsor St. 7.25 a.m. *8.45 a.m. *10.00 p.m. *10.50 p.m.
SHERBROOKE.
September 10, 11 \$2.20
September 12 \$4.30
Return Limit, September 14, 1914.
Lv. Windsor St. *8.25 a.m. *11.15 p.m. *4.10 p.m. *6.35 p.m.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Sat. only.

OTTAWA.

Going September 14, 16, 18 \$3.25
Going September 11 to 19 \$4.50
Return Limit, September 21, 1914.
Lv. Windsor Street 7.55 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 12.05 p.m., *8.45 a.m., 14.00 p.m., 7.40 p.m., *8.00 p.m., *8.45 p.m., *8.50 p.m.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Saturday only. §Sunday only.

Blue Bonnets Race Track

Until September 12, 1914.
Leave Windsor St. 1.30 p.m., 1.50 p.m.
Return after last race.
SINGLE, 15c. Return, 25c.

CHICAGO EXPRESS

TORONTO—DETROIT—CHICAGO.
The Canadian No. 21
Lv. MONTREAL 8.45 a.m. 10.00 p.m.
Ar. CHICAGO 7.45 a.m. 9.05 p.m.

Lake Ontario Shore Line

to Toronto.
Via Belleville, Trenton, Brighton, Coburne, Port Hope, Newcastle, Bowmanville, Oshawa, Whitby. Leave Windsor St. 8.45 a.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY
Montreal—Toronto—Chicago
INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.
Canada's Train of Superior Service.
Leaves Montreal 2.00 a.m., arrives Toronto 4.30 p.m., Detroit 8.55 p.m., Chicago 8.00 a.m. daily.
IMPROVED NIGHT SERVICE.
Leaves Montreal 11.00 p.m., arrives Toronto 7.30 a.m., Detroit 1.45 p.m., Chicago 8.40 p.m. Club-compartment Sleeping Car Montreal to Toronto daily.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
Going September 10 \$13.35
Return Limit, September 15, 1914.
SHERBROOKE.
Going September 12 \$4.30
Going September 10, 11 \$3.20
Return Limit, September 14, 1914.
OTTAWA.
Going September 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19 \$4.50
Going September 14, 16, 18 \$3.25
VALCARTIER MILITARY CAMP.
Quebec and Return \$4.00
Going September 11, 12; returning September 14.

MILITARY CAMP, VALCARTIER.

To enable those desiring to visit Valcartier Camp and Quebec City, the Canadian Pacific will sell tickets good going Friday and Saturday, September 11th and 12th, to Quebec for \$4.00, tickets good to return until Monday, September 14th. Four trains daily leave Place Viger Station at 8.00 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m., and 11.30 p.m., for Quebec, while there are ten trains between Quebec and Valcartier. Tickets are one sale, and reservations can be made at City Ticket Office, Dominion Express Building, Windsor Street Station, Place Viger Station and Windsor Hotel.

COMING THROUGH CANAL

Gradually Volume of Trade Through Waterway From 'Frisco to New York is Increasing.

San Francisco, September 10.—Another steamship line to inaugurate its coast-to-coast service by way of the Panama Canal is the W. R. Grace Company, which has dispatched its steamer Santa Cecilia for New York via the new waterway, in command of Captain Rose. The first steamer to make the trip in the new service carried away a capacity cargo of canned goods.

The first westbound vessel of the Grace fleet to leave the East for the Pacific Coast via the canal route is the steamer Santa Clara which got away from New York for San Francisco to-day. The other vessels of the Grace line to operate in the Panama Canal service are the steamers Colusa and Santa Catalina.

Inquiries received daily from shippers concerning facilities for freight transportation lead officials of the Panama Canal to believe that the canal-to-coast steamship business through the Panama Canal is expected to be a steady increase in the canal trade.

ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

The Royal Trust Company has contributed \$10,000 to the National Patriotic Fund.

REAL ESTATE

Building permits taken out yesterday were:
F. Burson, 268 Dorchester street west, took out for the erection of three buildings on Hogan street, Forth street, St. Mary ward, costing \$2,800.

Moses L. Cohen and Sons, 36 Prince street, granted a permit to erect on Dorchester street, stores and one house, and in the lane at the Clarke and Dorchester streets a three floored ing. The cost of the whole was given as \$2,800.

George Laplante, 419 Chalmers street, was granted a permit to put up a building of five tenements, Mascotte street, or lot 322-30 St. Denis ward, costing \$5,000.

Arlund Dauce, 36 Fairmount avenue, is to build on Fairmount avenue, lot 11-239 Laurier, a building of three floors, costing \$5,000.

C. Dufort, architect, 132 St. Catherine street is preparing plans for a block of three storeys and expects to call for tenders almost immediately.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Company, Ltd. has been awarded the contract for roofing the Metropolitan Tramway car barns with 2,000 squares of B Specification.

COURT SUIT TO SETTLE LONG DISCUSSED QUESTION

Right of Exchange to Discipline Those Who Violate Rules Will Be Decided In Cutter vs. Fire Insurance Exchange Case.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)
New York, September 10.—An injunction suit has been filed in the Supreme Court here against New York Fire Insurance Exchange by George Cutter, who has been branch manager of the Exchange since 1908.

The complaint names as defendants the Exchange, Willis C. Robb, its manager; George W. Hoyt, president; and the following members of its executive committee: Vincent P. Wyatt, William H. K. Lyman Candee, Giles R. Tinker, Walter B. W. George H. Hillwig, and Francis H. Ross. The complaint charges that the Exchange has conspired to ruin his business by unfair means.

The Exchange, it appears, has directed the plaintiff to "withdraw" his name from the Exchange for alleged violation of the rules. It is stated that several years ago the plaintiff was the branch manager for six other companies.

The outcome of the suit will be watched with interest, as it will definitely settle the right of Exchange to discipline those who violate the rules.

Real Estate and

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, and various real estate listings including Aberdeen Estates, Bellvue Land, etc.

RAILROADS

DIAN PACIFIC
AND RETURN
September 11 and 12.
September 14, 1914.
September 14, 1914.
September 14, 1914.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
September 10.
September 10.
September 10.
September 10.

Bonnets Race Track

September 12, 1914.
September 12, 1914.
September 12, 1914.

AGO EXPRESS

TO-DETROIT-CHICAGO.
Canadian No. 21
September 10, 1914.

Ontario Shore Line

September 10, 1914.
September 10, 1914.

TICKET OFFICES.
September 10, 1914.

TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

September 10, 1914.
September 10, 1914.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
September 10, 1914.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
September 10, 1914.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
September 10, 1914.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
September 10, 1914.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
September 10, 1914.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
September 10, 1914.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
September 10, 1914.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
September 10, 1914.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
September 10, 1914.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
September 10, 1914.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
September 10, 1914.

EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO.
September 10, 1914.

REAL ESTATE

Building permits taken out yesterday were for...
September 10, 1914.

George Laplante, 419 Chamblay street, was granted a permit to put up a building of five tenements on Marquette street, or lot 332-90 St. Denis ward costing \$5,000.

Armand Ducet, 36 Fairmount avenue, is to erect on Fairmount avenue, lot 11-239 Laurier ward, a building of three floors, costing \$5,000.

C. Dufort, architect, 192 St. Catherine street west, is preparing plans for a block of three storey flats and expects to call for tenders almost immediately.

The Metal Shingle and Siding Company, Ltd., has been awarded the contract for roofing the Montreal Tramway car barns with 2,000 squares of Barrett Specification.

Three other permits of \$4,000 each included that of J. Ferland, 463 Merritt street, for a building of five tenements on Christopher Columbus; one to J. A. Vassil, 1395 Cartier street, building of three floors on DesErbables; another to J. Gerita, 676 Drolet St., for garage buildings on Bellegarde street.

COURT SUIT TO SETTLE LONG DISCUSSED QUESTION

Right of Exchange to Discipline Those Who Violate Rules Will Be Decided in Cutter vs. Fire Insurance Exchange Case.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)
New York, September 10.—An injunction suit has been filed in the Supreme Court here against the New York Fire Insurance Exchange by George L. Cutter, who has been branch manager of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

The exchange, it appears, has directed the committee to revoke Cutter's appointment as manager for alleged violation of the rules. It is stated that several years ago the plaintiff was the branch manager for six other companies.

The outcome of the suit will be watched with great interest, as it will definitely settle the right of the Exchange to directly or indirectly discipline those who violate the rules.

The complaint names as defendants the Exchange, Willis C. Robb, its manager; George W. Hoyt, its president; and the following members of its grievance committee: Vincent P. Wyatt, William H. Koop, Lyman Candee, Giles R. Tinker, Walter B. Ward, George H. Hillwig, and Francis H. Ross. The companies for which Cutter acted are also named.

The exchange, it appears, has directed the committee to revoke Cutter's appointment as manager for alleged violation of the rules. It is stated that several years ago the plaintiff was the branch manager for six other companies.

Real Estate and Trust Companies

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

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Company Name, Bid, Asked. Lists various real estate and trust companies and their current market prices.

COMPANIES SHOULD NOTIFY COMMISSION PROMPTLY

Result of Lack of Methodical Co-operation is Delay in Payment of Claims of Insured, Says State Superintendent.

New York, September 10.—In compliance with an appeal by the State Workmen's Compensation Commission, Frank Hasbrouck, superintendent of insurance, in New York State, has addressed a letter to the casualty companies, both stock and mutual, advising them that they should more promptly notify the commission when accidents are reported.

It is stated that the operations of the board are retarded by the failures both on the insurance companies and the employers to comply with the law in giving notice of accidents promptly; by delays in making out proper returns when accidents do happen; and, lastly, by furnishing incomplete information when returns are finally made.

"The consequences of this lack of methodical operation," says Mr. Hasbrouck, "has been unnecessary delays in the payment of claims even of those claims which are undisputed. Such claims are being held up to call forth criticism from the parties affected, who, in this case, are the women and their families."

Some of the biggest companies, it was stated yesterday, have incorporated as a part of their daily routine in their liability departments, a system which automatically includes notice to the commission of accidents as the information is received and the filling out of blanks. The complaint seemingly applies to some of the companies which are not completely equipped, and which have not yet dug themselves out of the rush of work due to the necessity for rewriting many liability policies, and replacing them with compensation policies, and to the employers, large and small, who have not yet familiarized themselves with the requirements of the law. The letter continues:

"Some of the cases brought to our attention, certainly show extreme carelessness on the part of those charged with giving to the commission notice of accidents. They have names of the employer and the company are all that are sometimes given. Dates and descriptions of accidents are either omitted or indefinitely described, the nature of injuries is not supplied, addresses are left out, and the names of parties are misspelled or incomplete."

"It must be feasible for the insurance companies to prepare a blank for the assured to fill out, at the time of reporting an accident which will call, not only for all the information required by law, but also such other additional facts as will enable the commission's employees to make ready investigations and facilitate the making of payments to the injured workmen without the interruption of unnecessary delays."

"It must be apparent that any controversy on a question of this kind is bound to involve the insurance companies injuriously, and for that reason ought to be avoided by them."

"I would, therefore, urge the officers of each and every company doing business of workmen's compensation, to give this matter prompt attention, to the end that all grounds for criticism may be eliminated, and that the initial successes of the workings of the law may not be impeded through obstacles placed in the way of the commission."

NO ACTION ON COMMON.
Chicago, September 10.—United Light and Railway Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on first preferred and 3/4 of 1 per cent on second preferred stocks, payable September 1st to stock of record September 1st.

Directors took no action on common dividend, which is due at this time.

LIFE INSURANCE THIRD LARGEST IN THE WORLD

This Business Occupies Most Important Position in World's Activities

HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE
Men Selling Life Insurance Draw Highest Average Salaries—Yet Field Has Hardly Been Touched, Says Speaker at Conference.

Addressing the Atlantic City meeting of the 100,000 and 200,000 clubs of the North American Life of Chicago, Secretary W. F. Kent said that life insurance has grown to be the third largest business in volume in the world.

"The average wage earned by men selling insurance," he said, "is the greatest, without a single exception. In a few years it will be the largest in volume, as they will be beginning to realize each year that next to food, raiment and shelter comes the protection for the family and savings for old age."

Interesting Comparisons.
Comparing fire insurance and life insurance ratios, Mr. Kent said: "The life value of a State or a Nation will be destroyed in a comparatively few years, and will be an irreparable loss unless covered by life insurance. The billions of legal reserve life business covers less than 7 per cent. of the insurable risk in this country. It being estimated that \$50,000,000,000 worth of the correct amount at the present time. There should be 17 1/2 times as much insurance in force to adequately cover life values. Only one building in 1,000 ever burns, and yet 32 per cent. of the possible loss is covered by fire insurance. Eighty-five men out of 100 have no income-producing estate. There are something over 4,000,000 widows in the United States, more than 1,000,000 of whom are over 65 years old, and 90 per cent. of them are dependent on relatives or charity. This does not include the millions of children whose lives will be dwarfed for the lack of insurance protection."

"The cities of the United States spend 5 times as much per capita to prevent fire waste as they do to prevent life waste, and yet the annual loss due to life waste is 6 times greater than that due to fire waste."

Changes in Policy Conditions.
Referring to radical changes in policy conditions during the past 50 years, Mr. Kent said these changes have all been in the direction of liberality for the benefit of policyholders. "Fifty years ago insurance claims were payable only after full authenticated claim had been filed 60 days. In 1914 they are paid on presentation of claim with satisfactory proof of death. In 1894 policy was subject to forfeiture unless premium was paid on due date, while now a grace of 30 days is allowed with a non-forfeiture clause in addition. Fifty years ago rigid restrictions were provided for as to residence, travel and occupation—now there are no restrictions. The policyholder then had no surrender value—now cash paid up and extended values are all provided for after three years. In those days statements of policyholders were warranties, insurance was forfeited in event of misstatement, whether material or immaterial—now the policy is incontestable after one year. At that time no provision was made for policy loans while now a policyholder can borrow after three years. Formerly only one form of settlement was allowed at maturity. In these days any one of four methods is allowed. Fifty years ago no protection for the beneficiary against waste or loss after payment of claim was ever thought of, while today the life income or installment annuities take care of the widow in this respect. No provisions for change of beneficiary then existed, as is privileged today. No thought of waiving a premium in event of disability was provided for while almost every company waives them under disability clauses at the present time. No provision existed for conversion to other forms as can be done now, while the policy could not be restored after once lapsed as is now possible. Notwithstanding the fact that taxation has increased and the cost of living has more than doubled, the benefits to policyholders have worked in a directly opposite way in every case."

Life Insurance Solicitors.
In concluding his remarks Mr. Kent paid a tribute to the agents or solicitors of life insurance, declaring that there are no more useful workers on the face of the earth. "Solicitor of life insurance" is an honorable title. He is a collector of present surplus for future times of want and penury. He it is who exemplifies and makes possible the motto, "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, September 10.—The Bank of England's weekly return compares as follows, (figures in pounds sterling): This week. Last week.

CREDITORS TO LET.
WE HAVE some very fine offices show rooms, in the Windsor Arcade Building, corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets, and Southam Building, 123 Bleury street. For further particulars and book let, apply The Crown Trust Company, 145 St. James street, Main 7994.

BURBANK PLACE 34 AND 36 CORNER McEILL College—Two stores, in good condition, to let immediately, at cheap prices; one at \$20 and the other at \$30. Apply East 1933.

DORCHESTER WEST—TO LET STORE AND OFFICES on second and third stories, of new building; near completion; No. 360 Dorchester street, opposite Fraser Library. Apply A. Bovin, 246 Mackay Street.

MANUFACTURING TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT power, 50 by 60 feet, in brick, central place, with large yard; cheap private. Address 318A Delaware.

MANUFACTURING PLATS WAREHOUSES AND lease, all heated, to let in several localities. Will divide to suit tenant. Very advantageous. Apply 216 St. Denis, East \$91.

SHERBROOKE STREET WEST, 523—BUTCHER'S store to let, first class opening for butcher. Phone Westmont 394.

A NEW STONE AND BRICK COTTAGE, No. 373 Marlboro avenue, above Cole Road, one of finest spots in the city; close to churches and cars; price \$8,500; very little cash and interest; this is certainly the cheapest house in that locality; can be seen at any time. For conditions, apply to S. D. Vallieres, Tel. St. Louis 929.

PATENT FOR SALE.
AN INDESTRUCTIBLE KITCHEN SINK STOPPER converting an ordinary sink into a set tub, also preventing escape of gas. Just patented. P. A. Gots, 68 Angus Street, Montreal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
Canadian General Electric Company, Limited
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 61.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly Dividend of 1 1/2% for the three months ending the thirtieth day of September, 1914, being at the rate of 1 1/2 per annum, has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company.

PREFERENCE STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 57.
Notice is also given that a half yearly Dividend of 3 1/2% for the six months ending the thirtieth day of September, 1914, being at the rate of 7 per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company.
The above Dividends are payable on the first day of October, 1914, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on September 15th, 1914.
By order of the Board,
J. J. ASHWORTH, Secretary.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD IN THE UNITED STATES WILL AWAIT APPROVAL OF PLAN BY BANK OF ENGLAND.
Washington, September 10.—Federal Reserve Board has decided to postpone action on plan to create gold fund of \$150,000,000 contributed to by national banks for registering foreign exchange market until the Bank of England approves the plan.

TO RESUME TRADING ON CASH BASIS.
Chicago, September 10.—Bond Dealers Committee will confer to-day with the Chicago Clearing House Association regarding the resumption of trading in bonds on a cash basis.

REGULAR DIVIDEND.
New York September 10.—Chitt, Peabody and Company, Inc., declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable October 1, to stock of record September 15.

THE PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO TAX.
Washington, September 10.—President Wilson made known to-day that he was opposed to the proposition to tax freight.

MEET BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.
Washington, September 10.—After conferring with Secretary McAdoo, Messrs. Morgan, Schuyler and Benjamin Strong, met the Federal Reserve Board, which had been called in special session to confer with the three New York financiers. Meeting still in progress behind closed doors.

POSTPONE ACTION ON PLAN TO CREATE A GOLD FUND

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD IN THE UNITED STATES WILL AWAIT APPROVAL OF PLAN BY BANK OF ENGLAND.

TO RESUME TRADING ON CASH BASIS.

REGULAR DIVIDEND.

THE PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO TAX.

MEET BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

THE FIRE WASTE.

CHANGES IN POLICY CONDITIONS.

LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITORS.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

CREDITORS TO LET.

BURBANK PLACE 34 AND 36 CORNER McEILL College—Two stores, in good condition, to let immediately, at cheap prices; one at \$20 and the other at \$30. Apply East 1933.

DORCHESTER WEST—TO LET STORE AND OFFICES on second and third stories, of new building; near completion; No. 360 Dorchester street, opposite Fraser Library. Apply A. Bovin, 246 Mackay Street.

MANUFACTURING TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT power, 50 by 60 feet, in brick, central place, with large yard; cheap private. Address 318A Delaware.

MANUFACTURING PLATS WAREHOUSES AND lease, all heated, to let in several localities. Will divide to suit tenant. Very advantageous. Apply 216 St. Denis, East \$91.

SHERBROOKE STREET WEST, 523—BUTCHER'S store to let, first class opening for butcher. Phone Westmont 394.

A NEW STONE AND BRICK COTTAGE, No. 373 Marlboro avenue, above Cole Road, one of finest spots in the city; close to churches and cars; price \$8,500; very little cash and interest; this is certainly the cheapest house in that locality; can be seen at any time. For conditions, apply to S. D. Vallieres, Tel. St. Louis 929.

PATENT FOR SALE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 61.

PREFERENCE STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 57.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD IN THE UNITED STATES WILL AWAIT APPROVAL OF PLAN BY BANK OF ENGLAND.

TO RESUME TRADING ON CASH BASIS.

REGULAR DIVIDEND.

THE PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO TAX.

PERSONALS

Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, ex-Minister of Marine, will speak at the Canada Club dinner on Friday, following the Duke of Connaught, His Grace, Mgr. Bruchet, will also be present at the function.

At the Windsor:—P. P. Goulet, Montreal; R. E. Paddock, New York; Mrs. C. H. Nicholls, Ottawa; A. E. Taylor, Ottawa; P. J. Dykes, Toronto; R. Smith, London; J. F. Clark, St. Stephens.

At the Ritz-Carlton:—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rymer, New York; H. S. Goldman, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. R. Douglas, Cornwall; John Reid, New York; H. W. Hagen, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cox, Windsor; Mrs. G. T. Holthead, Toronto; Mrs. J. L. Parks, Jr., New York; Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Smith, Chicago.

At the Place Viger:—Capt. F. V. Langstaff, Victoria; H. C. Jarvis, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Libbey, Lynn, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. William K. Spencer, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pike, Boston; W. M. Whitehead, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Maudslayi and Mrs. Lillian Lindgreen, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Townsend, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Heber Smith, Reading, Pa.; Edward M. Kean, Worcester, Mass.; Dr. J. H. Marshall, Southold, N.Y.

At the Queen's:—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hamlin, Vancouver; Mrs. E. J. Duggan, Detroit; Miss Barrow and Miss Gibbons, Birmingham, Eng.; W. H. Parmelee, Toronto; P. L. Pottle, Boston; G. W. H. Peley, Calgary; Hugo Meyer, Cleveland; F. G. Kennedy, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bristol, Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Chamberlin, Washington.

MEET BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

THE FIRE WASTE.

CHANGES IN POLICY CONDITIONS.

LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITORS.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

CREDITORS TO LET.

BURBANK PLACE 34 AND 36 CORNER McEILL College—Two stores, in good condition, to let immediately, at cheap prices; one at \$20 and the other at \$30. Apply East 1933.

DORCHESTER WEST—TO LET STORE AND OFFICES on second and third stories, of new building; near completion; No. 360 Dorchester street, opposite Fraser Library. Apply A. Bovin, 246 Mackay Street.

MANUFACTURING TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT power, 50 by 60 feet, in brick, central place, with large yard; cheap private. Address 318A Delaware.

MANUFACTURING PLATS WAREHOUSES AND lease, all heated, to let in several localities. Will divide to suit tenant. Very advantageous. Apply 216 St. Denis, East \$91.

SHERBROOKE STREET WEST, 523—BUTCHER'S store to let, first class opening for butcher. Phone Westmont 394.

A NEW STONE AND BRICK COTTAGE, No. 373 Marlboro avenue, above Cole Road, one of finest spots in the city; close to churches and cars; price \$8,500; very little cash and interest; this is certainly the cheapest house in that locality; can be seen at any time. For conditions, apply to S. D. Vallieres, Tel. St. Louis 929.

PATENT FOR SALE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 61.

PREFERENCE STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 57.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD IN THE UNITED STATES WILL AWAIT APPROVAL OF PLAN BY BANK OF ENGLAND.

TO RESUME TRADING ON CASH BASIS.

REGULAR DIVIDEND.

THE PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO TAX.

MEET BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

THE Journal of Commerce
 Published Daily by
 The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company, Limited,
 36-48 St. Alexander Street, Montreal.
 Telephone Main 1662.
HON. W. S. 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 7099.
 New York Correspondent—O. M. Withington, 44 Broad Street, Telephone 331 Broadway.
 London, Eng.—W. E. Dowling, 15 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
 Subscription price, \$3.00 per annum.
 Single Copies, One Cent.
 Advertising rates on application.

MONTEAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914

Why Germany Makes Enemies

From various sources information is leaking out which shows the extensive preparations made by Germany for this struggle. It is now generally admitted that Germany would have gone to war over the Morocco incident had she been in a position to finance the conflict. At that time, the Kaiser's bankers informed him that they were not in a position to engage in a conflict. He submitted to their advice, but informed them they must get ready and not give such an answer the next time he called upon them. Three years ago Bleichroder informed his master that Germany might win out in a conflict, but that it would set Germany back by \$5,000,000. It was also pointed out to the Kaiser that he could not wage a successful war until the Kiel Canal was enlarged, so as to accommodate the largest battleship afloat. It is significant that the Kiel Canal was only completed two weeks before the war started.

Turning to Germany's negotiations with Russia, the truth of the Kaiser's remark made about the end of July to the effect that "We have had too much of this already" is now being made public. His reference goes back to 1908, when Russia was suffering from the effects of the war with Japan in 1904-5. Austria, in violation with her treaty with the European nations, proposed to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. In telling of this incident, the "Boston News Bureau" says: "The Russian Prime Minister was seated at his desk one forenoon when the German ambassador was announced. The request of the ambassador for an immediate response as to the position of Russia should Austria annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Russian Prime Minister protested that he must confer with his associates and the other signatories to the treaty of Berlin. The German minister replied in effect: 'There is no time. It so happens that during the autumn manoeuvres our troops are on the Russian frontier. I am directed by my government to remain at this office until I receive your answer, and to say to you that unless I can have your assurance that Russia will remain neutral while Austria takes over Bosnia and Herzegovina, the German troops will immediately cross the Russian frontier. "All the time I am permitted to give you in which to make answer is 15 minutes." This has been the diplomacy of Germany; the diplomacy of force, and it now finds its expression in the 14-inch siege guns, which were never built for defence within Germany.

And yet Germany expresses surprise that it appears to have no friends throughout the world."

Heligoland

It is to be hoped that Great Britain will demand as one of the trophies of war the Island of Heligoland. This island, which lies some forty miles out from the mouth of the Kiel Canal, is what is making possible the survival of the German fleet.

The island of Heligoland was ceded in 1890 to Germany by the late Lord Salisbury in exchange for a strip of land in East Africa. Undoubtedly this was an unwise move on the part of the British, as Heligoland has become one of the strongest fortresses in the world, and guards the entrance to the Kiel Canal. The land ceded in exchange for Heligoland is scarcely worth anything, certainly is not worth anything in comparison to the strategic importance of Heligoland. It is, of course, true that twenty-five years ago Germany was not regarded as a menace to the world's peace, nor did she at that time possess the powerful army and navy which are hers to-day. It is unfortunate, however, that she was given Heligoland as she has endeavored throughout the twenty-four years since it came into her possession, to strengthen and improve her defences. As a matter of fact, one writer goes on to say that the fate of the war may be decided by Heligoland.

Motor Trucks In War

One of the most striking phases of the present war is the revolution in transportation methods. In recent years Germany, France and England have systematically subsidized motor trucks on condition that they should be available for governmental use in case of need. In Germany, by complying with certain conditions, the purchaser of a motor truck receives a subsidy of \$1,000, to be applied on the purchase price, and \$50 a year for upkeep for four years. These subsidized trucks must carry a load of 12,000 pounds, and have a trailer besides, be capable of running ten miles an hour with full load, be able to climb a 14 per cent grade, and be able to haul a second trailer if necessary. Eight hundred subsidized trucks were available up to January 1, 1912. Since then the number has been largely increased, and the Government has the power to requisition every motor vehicle in the Empire.

In France, the owner of a three-ton motor truck can get a Government subsidy of \$600 and \$200 a year for upkeep for three years, the Government having the right to take possession of all motor trucks.

Great Britain allows a subsidy of \$40, to \$60 and \$75 a year for upkeep.

Austria-Hungary also subsidizes motor trucks and requisitions all that are needed.

The result is to make the armies of to-day more mobile than armies of former generations ever dreamed of. Artillery is also, to a large extent, hauled by motor, especially the big guns. The

French gave their artillery tractors an elaborate test in the 1913 manoeuvres. These tractors carry 85 horse-power, and are equipped with a winch and chain cable for pulling the gun out of the mud. They can carry a load of two and a half tons, and draw fifteen tons additional at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, and climb a grade of 10 per cent with a full load. Then there are motor ambulances, kitchens, wireless outfits, armored motors, sleeping and office motors, and armored motor artillery.

The Foreign Trade Of Chile

South America seems to be the goal aimed at by the business-men of the United States. Three South American States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile are all important trading countries who have been buying very largely from Germany and other European countries.

Chile's foreign trade in 1913 amounted to \$265,000,000, of which imports were valued at \$120,000,000, and exports at \$145,000,000. Of this trade, Great Britain supplied 30 per cent, Germany 24 per cent, and the United States 17 per cent. The following shows the chief purchases made by Chile in 1913:—

Textiles (including cotton, wool, other fibres and silk), over \$28,000,000 worth; mineral products (including iron and steel manufactures, earthen and stones, precious metals and jewellery), \$22,275,000; coal, oil, etc., nearly \$20,000,000; machinery, \$15,000,000; vegetable products (including food products, fruits and grains, woods and manufactures, etc.), nearly \$14,000,000, and animal products, nearly \$8,000,000.

The United Kingdom sold the Chileans over \$11,768,000 worth of textiles; Germany, nearly \$6,882,000; France, \$2,500,000; Belgium, over \$1,600,000; and the United States only \$811,000 worth.

Under mineral products are found such manufactures of steel and iron as wire, granite cooking utensils, pipes, tubing, and connections, nails, railway spikes, fishplates, steel rails, car wheels, structural steel, etc., and of the total Germany sold \$3,200,000 worth; the United Kingdom, \$6,148,000 worth; United States, \$4,428,000; Belgium, \$2,500,000.

Under coal, oil, etc., the details of the 1913 imports are not yet available, but we find that the United Kingdom sold Chile over 7,800,000 worth, while the United States came second with about \$6,000,000 worth. In 1912 the United Kingdom sold the Chileans \$7,146,000 worth of coal alone, Australia sold nearly \$3,900,000 worth; and the United States but \$600,000. Under machinery (which included railway cars, automobiles, hardware, etc.) Germany sold nearly \$5,500,000 worth, the United Kingdom over \$4,540,000, and the United States, \$2,334,000.

There should be openings in Chile for Canadian manufacturers to send the output of their factories, especially such as textiles and manufactures of iron and steel.

German People Want War

Arnold Bennett, writing in the Boston Herald and other American papers, declares emphatically that the whole German people were unanimous in demanding war, and that the Kaiser is not alone responsible for the conflict. From other sources this view is being expressed. Until now it has generally been accepted that the German people as a whole were not responsible for the outbreak of hostilities.

Arnold Bennett shows that "the people are pleased with military war. The masses of the people have breathed war. They have seen the preparations for war going on so constantly, and have been so much a part of those preparations, that they have come to the conclusion that the German people and the German armies are supreme. The Germans have come to the belief that they are the most intellectual, the most progressive, and the most enlightened people in the world. When, in addition to this view, is held the belief that they are the greatest military power in the world, it does not seem unreasonable that they should demand war in order that Germany's place in the sun might be an assured fact.

If, as many writers assert, the German people are heart and soul in this war, they, the Kaiser, must be taught a lesson. The wiliness of war, the tragic loss of life, the interference with business and the thousand and one other evils emanating from such a conflict must be brought home to them with such force that hereafter they will desire peace instead of armed conflict.

Toy Manufacturing

Toy manufacturing in Canada and the United States will receive an impetus as the result of the war in Europe since Germany, the chief source of supply in the past is cut off from all overseas trade. Canada has been a large purchaser of German toys, as \$579,547 of the total of \$1,497,137 worth of dolls and toys imported during the year ending March, 1914, came from Germany. Next to Germany the chief source of supply was the United States.

It is back to Berlin for the Kaiser.

Of the 26,860 passengers landed at Suez last year, 22,015 were pilgrims for Mecca.

The united front shown by all portions of the British Empire will make a nation think twice before attacking her in future.

It is announced that upwards of 300,000 men have enlisted in Britain, and that by the end of the week the half million asked for by Lord Kitchener will have been secured. Conscription is not necessary in Great Britain. England expects every man to do his duty, and is seldom disappointed.

Boston, which for years prided herself on being known as the home of culture and baked beans, now promises to become known as the home of baseball. The Boston National team leads the league, while in the American League the Boston team is second.

Despite the war and the business depression which has been prevalent during the year, the attendance at Toronto Exhibition is but little below the high record set last year when slightly over one million attended the Big Show. Tomorrow's Annual Exhibition is one of the most widely known, best attended and successful exhibitions in the world.

The Russian advance continues in both Galicia and Eastern Prussia. It will only be a question of a few weeks before the hosts of the Czar are battering at the gates of Berlin. The crushing blow which the Kaiser expected to deliver to the Allies in France did not materialize, and he will shortly be forced to bring his army back to defend his capital. In the language of the street, he will shortly "be getting his."

FAMOUS GERMAN TRUISMS

The famous German historian, Ranke, in his great work, "History of the Popes," gives expression to a thought which, at this time, seems pregnant with wisdom. Referring to this situation over two hundred years ago, he said: "But whenever any principle of power, be what it may, aims at unlimited supremacy in Europe, some vigorous resistance to it, having its origin in the deepest springs of human nature, invariably arises. This was no less true at the end of the seventeenth century than at the beginning of the twentieth. The historian was referring to Philip II of Spain and the great Armada he had launched as the first step towards the conquest of Europe. But the utterance of the German writer loses none of its force through time. Application of the truism may differ, just now, but that is all. Ranke might well have added: "And invariably succeeds."—St. Paul Dispatch.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Would you call a Zeppelin an overhead charge?—Wall Street Journal.

Some difference between investing armies and armies of investors.—Wall Street Journal.

It is the opinion of the Blue Mutton Sun of Kansas that when a man does the milking and churning his wife has him covered.

"What is the latest news from the war?" "I don't know. I can't tell whether the victorious French troops are retreating or the annihilated Germans are advancing."—Detroit Free Press.

Sergeant—Halt. You can't go there. Private Murphy—Why not, sir? Sergeant—Because it's the General's tent. Private Murphy—Then, bedad, what are they doing with "Private" above the door?—Kansas City Star.

"So you think you ought to have more money?" snapped the boss. "Well, I wouldn't put it just that way," the little man stammered. "I'd just say that my wife thinks so."—Chicago Herald.

An old Scotch woman was famous for speaking kindly. No sheep was so dark, but she could discover some white spot to point out to those who could see only its blackness. One day a gossiping neighbor lost patience with her, and said, angrily: "Wumman, ye'll ha a guid word to say for the devil himself!" Instantly came the reply: "Weel, he's a vera industrious body!"

A tourist, one Saturday evening in Glasgow, entered a public house for a lemonade and saw in large letters behind the bar, "Remember the Sabbath." Quaffing his lemonade, the tourist told the landlady that it gave him very great pleasure to see a man of his profession show such reverence to the day. "Oh," said the landlady, "that ain't my reason for putting that there sign up. The idea is to remind my customers of the Sunday closing law, so'll they'll bring their tanks to be filled Saturday night!"

FROM KING HENRY V.

In Shakespeare's play Henry V, a magnificent speech is given by the King himself just before the Battle of Agincourt. It is worthy of note that the immortal bard was unaccustomed to the company of kings because it is his habit to place in their mouths the most brilliant expressions which in reality none of them were able to use.

At this war time when the cry for more men is going up, this speech is most interesting.—(Editor.)

Westmoreland—O that we had here
 But one ten thousand of those men in England
 That do no work to-day!

K. Henry—What's he that wishes so?
 My cousin Westmoreland? No, my fair cousin,
 If we are mark'd to die, as we are now,
 To do our country loss, and to give life,
 The fewer men, the greater share of honor.
 God's will! I pray thee, wish not one man more.
 By Jove, if I am not contented with this number,
 For care I who doth feed upon my cos;
 It years me not if men my garments wear;
 Such outward things dwell not in my desire.
 But if it be a sin to covet honor,
 I am the most offending soul alive.
 No faith my cos, wish not a man from England;
 God's peace! I would not lose so great an honor.
 As one man's morsel, me thinks would bring from me
 For the best hope I have. I do not wish one man more.

Rather proclaim it, Westmoreland through my host
 That he which hath no stomach for this fight,
 Let him depart; his passport shall be made,
 And crown'd with envy put into his hands.
 We would not die in that man's company
 That fears his fellowship to die with us.
 This day is called the feast of Crispian;
 He that outlives this day and comes safe home,
 Will stand a tip-toe when the day is named,
 And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
 He that shall live this day and see old age,
 Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbors
 And say "To-morrow is Saint Crispian";
 Then will he strip his sleeve and show his scars,
 And say "These wounds I had on Crispian's Day."
 Oh men, forget! yet all shall be forgot,
 But he'll remember with advantages
 What feats he did that day; then shall our names
 Familiar in his mouth as household words
 Harry the King, Bedford and Exeter,
 Warwick and Talbot, Salisbury and Gloucester,
 Be in their flowing cups freshly rememb'rd.
 This story shall the good man tell his son;
 And Crispian Crispian shall never go by;
 From this day to the ending of the world,
 But we in it shall be remembered;
 For we few, happy few, we band of brothers;
 For he to-day who sheds his blood with me
 Shall see the glory that I see to-day;
 And gentlemen in England now a-bed
 Shall think themselves accurs'd they were not here,
 And hold their manhoods cheap while any speaks
 That fought with us upon Saint Crispian's Day."
 —SHAKESPEARE.

"REASONABLE AND LOGICAL"

The New York World takes the view that the protest of Great Britain and France against the purchase by the United States or by citizens of the United States of the large German liners now sheltered in the harbors of the big American republic is reasonable and logical.

There is, indeed, much to be said in support of the position. The United States has forbidden a loan to France on the extreme ground that it would be a violation of neutrality. What France had to offer as security was something infinitely more valuable than ships; it was willing to pledge its honor. France wanted the gold, and by placing its great merchantmen on the market Germany also indicates its desire for gold. But the difference between borrowing to get the money and selling some article that is equivalent to a loan in order to obtain the needed cash is only one of degree.

"Is all this fuss over a hasty creation of an American merchant marine," says the World, "we have never once lost sight of the fact that our purchases must be made with care. Owing to the power of Britain and France at sea, German shipping is useless. It through our newly awakened enterprise, we could, for Germany's welfare no less than our own, furnish that unproductive investment in money or credit available in Berlin, we should be acting practically in the character of an ally. Germany itself, while perhaps expectant, is too wisely to be hopeful of such a development. The new American merchant marine must be founded, first of all upon the purchase of ships owned by neutrals as to whose status there will be no question. There are many of these. The exigencies of war invite us selfishly to look to the sorely pressed belligerents; but unless we are eager for war ourselves, we must forego war bargains and buy where peace prevails."

Canada's food prices increased 51 per cent. in last decade: Great Britain, 7 per cent.

In 1913, 5,100,000 lbs. of mild-cured salmon were exported from British Columbia to Germany. The value of last year's exports having been \$238,000.

Canada's food prices increased 51 per cent. in last decade: Great Britain, 7 per cent.

THE MUNICIPALITIES MUST LEAD.

Since the fact that when Great Britain is at war, Canada is at war too, is fully recognized in its widest scope by every human being in the Dominion, and that Canada's autonomous position has given her the privilege of abating to the world her sense of responsibility as part of the empire's responsibility, she has splendidly risen to the height of her responsibility and has met the call of duty in the most prompt and right of the Old Country, because the prestige and rightful pride of a great people are endangered, a brief review of the effect on the municipal life of the Dominion, particularly in regard to public works, would seem to be in order at this time.

Canada, like the rest of the world, has been temporarily hit in her financing by the international struggle and municipal borrowings are suffering as a consequence, so that the resolutions of the Union of Canadian Municipalities urging the civic authorities to husband their resources was in season, and no doubt will be heeded by the different municipalities. But throughout the discussion (leading up to the resolution) there was no suggestion that public works now under way, or even pending, should be stopped. The real strength of the resolution was in the suggestion to those municipalities that have not already had their bonds for public works taken up to take advice with their bankers to carry them until the present financial pressure is over. The resolutions reads as follows:

"That in view of the present war situation, although the situation of Canada is most favorable, the Municipalities of Canada are recommended to exercise great care and prudence in their undertakings and financing, and especially to consult closely with the local bank authorities on the various aspects of the situation, and to co-operate with them and the Dominion and Provincial Governments for the best courses of action."

The resolution is sound commonsense and necessary to follow if the civic authorities are to keep up their credit. But it is also up to the banks to help as far as possible in the financing of municipal public works, for it is known that the Federal Parliament in its war session in making it easier for the banks to finance their collateral by the issue of more paper money, did so, not with the idea that bank shareholders should enrich themselves, but to relieve the pressure in public and industrial works—meaning that the municipalities should be able to look forward with confidence to the support of their bankers.

There is no doubt that at the present moment Canada, industrially is in a blue funk—factories have reduced their staffs, and in many instances have closed down; large corporations have cut down their expenditures to the bone, so much so that the responsible press is rightly commending such a prudent pessimism in facing a common danger. Canada through the present European upheaval has the greatest opportunity in her industrial existence to take her place as one of the great manufacturing centres of the world. Her geographical position and natural resources demand that she should—if her financiers are big enough.

In the effect of this failure of industrial magnates has been to throw thousands of men out of employment, thus increasing the heavy responsibility of the civic authorities, and if on the top of this public works were closed down, the burden would be increased at least two-fold—particularly with the winter coming on.

This is a unique opportunity for the municipalities to lead the way in restoring the industrial equilibrium of the country, by carrying out, as far as possible, the public works laid in their estimates, for once the confidence of the people is broken, chaos reigns supreme. Patriotism is a splendid attribute of the nation and civic life, but it can be carried out in either of two ways—in the first line of providing the means. One is equally as important as the other, and if Canada is to fully meet her obligations created by the war, public confidence must be restored, and might we repeat that the municipalities must set the example.—Canadian Municipal Journal.

GERMAN POTASH EXPORTS.

Potash, which is extensively mined in Germany and has a world-wide reputation as a chemical fertilizer, is shipped in a variety of forms. Of the new potash salts, 1,544,974 tons are annually shipped, together with 323,734 tons of muriate of potash, 21,474 tons of sulphate of potassium-magnesium and 18,255 tons of sulphate of potassium. The United States was the purchaser of 29,246 tons of sulphate in 1911. In 1913 the American imports of German chemical fertilizers included 466,755 tons of muriate, 168,841 tons of muriate salts, 125,343 tons of muriate, 47,813 of sulphate and 74,855 of all other kinds, the total value in that year being \$13,868,618. This is about 50 per cent. of the total German exports, so that this country has a splendid opportunity to supply the difficulty which will exist both at home and abroad. As this trade is worth in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000 a year, it is certainly worthy of serious consideration.—Buffalo Commercial.

TWELVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

Marshall Field's twelve things to remember as usually opportune. Here they are:—The pleasure of time; the success of perseverance; the pleasure of working; the dignity of simplicity; the worth of character; the power of kindness; the influence of example; the obligation of duty; the wisdom of economy; the virtue of patience; the improvement of talent; and the joy of originating.

THINGS YOU CAN'T DO IN ENGLAND.

The proud boast "an Englishman's home is his castle" does not operate during the present war. Here are some of the things the naval and military authorities may do under the Defense of the Realm Act, passed by Parliament:

Take possession of any land, buildings, gas, electricity, water works, or sources of supply, houses, automobiles, or any other means of transport.

Cause any buildings, sidings, or any property to be moved or destroyed, and order the inhabitants to leave any given area if necessary for naval and military purposes.

Close saloons, theatres, or during specified hours.

Enter by force, if need be, any house or shop which is suspected of being used to the produce of the state.

Arrest, or order the arrest, without warrant, of any suspected person.

Despite his valiant singing of "Britons Never Shall be Slaves," here is some of the things a free-born Briton may not do:

Leave near a railway bridge.

Give or sell liquor to a soldier or sailor on duty.

Spread reports by word of mouth or writing, on a defended area, likely to create alarm among its troops or civilian population.

Light fires or display lights of any description of hill tops or other high ground or buildings without permission.

Tamper with or loiter near telegraph or telephone lines.

Civilians ignoring a military demand to "halt" may be shot down without a second challenge.

Court martial shall deal with offences against the military law, and the tribunal shall have power to inflict sentences of imprisonment for life, in case of infractions.—Wall Street Journal.

In 1913, the United States purchased some 84,000 tons of German beet sugar valued at \$2,875,763.

Imperial Bank OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO
 Capital Paid up - - - \$7,000,000
 Reserve Fund - - - \$7,000,000
 This bank issues Letters of Credit negotiable in all parts of the world.
 The bank has 127 branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.
 SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
 at each branch of the bank where money may be deposited and interest paid.
 MONTREAL: Cr. St. James and McGill St.
 BRANCHES: St. Lawrence Blvd., Malcomville

Imperial Bank OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: - - - TORONTO
 Capital Paid up - - - \$7,000,000
 Reserve Fund - - - \$7,000,000
 This bank issues Letters of Credit negotiable in all parts of the world.
 The bank has 127 branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.
 SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
 at each branch of the bank where money may be deposited and interest paid.
 MONTREAL: Cr. St. James and McGill St.
 BRANCHES: St. Lawrence Blvd., Malcomville

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869
 Capital Authorized - - - \$25,000,000
 Capital Paid up - - - \$11,500,000
 Reserve Funds - - - \$13,000,000
 Total Assets - - - \$180,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
 H. S. HOYT, President
 E. L. FRASER, Vice-President and General Manager
 BRANCHES: CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND: 33
 BRANCHES: CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC and BRITISH WEST INDIES
 LONDON, Eng. NEW YORK
 Princes Street, E.C. Or. William and Cedar Streets
 SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS at all Branches

GERMAN POTASH EXPORTS.

Potash, which is extensively mined in Germany and has a world-wide reputation as a chemical fertilizer, is shipped in a variety of forms. Of the new potash salts, 1,544,974 tons are annually shipped, together with 323,734 tons of muriate of potash, 21,474 tons of sulphate of potassium-magnesium and 18,255 tons of sulphate of potassium. The United States was the purchaser of 29,246 tons of sulphate in 1911. In 1913 the American imports of German chemical fertilizers included 466,755 tons of muriate, 168,841 tons of muriate salts, 125,343 tons of muriate, 47,813 of sulphate and 74,855 of all other kinds, the total value in that year being \$13,868,618. This is about 50 per cent. of the total German exports, so that this country has a splendid opportunity to supply the difficulty which will exist both at home and abroad. As this trade is worth in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000 a year, it is certainly worthy of serious consideration.—Buffalo Commercial.

TWELVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

Marshall Field's twelve things to remember as usually opportune. Here they are:—The pleasure of time; the success of perseverance; the pleasure of working; the dignity of simplicity; the worth of character; the power of kindness; the influence of example; the obligation of duty; the wisdom of economy; the virtue of patience; the improvement of talent; and the joy of originating.

THINGS YOU CAN'T DO IN ENGLAND.

The proud boast "an Englishman's home is his castle" does not operate during the present war. Here are some of the things the naval and military authorities may do under the Defense of the Realm Act, passed by Parliament:

Take possession of any land, buildings, gas, electricity, water works, or sources of supply, houses, automobiles, or any other means of transport.

Cause any buildings, sidings, or any property to be moved or destroyed, and order the inhabitants to leave any given area if necessary for naval and military purposes.

Close saloons, theatres, or during specified hours.

Enter by force, if need be, any house or shop which is suspected of being used to the produce of the state.

Arrest, or order the arrest, without warrant, of any suspected person.

Despite his valiant singing of "Britons Never Shall be Slaves," here is some of the things a free-born Briton may not do:

Leave near a railway bridge.

Give or sell liquor to a soldier or sailor on duty.

Spread reports by word of mouth or writing, on a defended area, likely to create alarm among its troops or civilian population.

Light fires or display lights of any description of hill tops or other high ground or buildings without permission.

Tamper with or loiter near telegraph or telephone lines.

Civilians ignoring a military demand to "halt" may be shot down without a second challenge.

Court martial shall deal with offences against the military law, and the tribunal shall have power to inflict sentences of imprisonment for life, in case of infractions.—Wall Street Journal.

In 1913, the United States purchased some 84,000 tons of German beet sugar valued at \$2,875,763.

ELIMINATE GERMAN FROM CHINESE FIELD

Future Possibilities of Trade in Quarter Are of Potential Value
 FINANCING SALES FACTOR
 Method Adopted by Germans of Having Only 1/2 Reproduced Should Be Followed if the Results Are To Be Obtained.

London, September 10.—It may be fairly said that the joint action now being taken by Britain and Japan in China will result in the evolution of Kiao-chow and the "leased territory" of land of that colony, by its German military and naval forces. On this subject, as now succinctly defined by the Japanese Prime Minister, is "to eliminate the Japanese from the root of German influence in China, and according to a correspondent of the London Times, to put an end to the German 'sphere of influence' in Shanghai, together with all the other claims which have been made since 1898 in violation of China's sovereignty and the treaty rights of other nations, and in the place to take advantage of every opportunity may present itself for diverting German commerce to our advantage.

Considering the Possibilities. In considering the possibilities of the situation and the prospects of creating in China improved opportunities for British manufacturers and trade, as the result of Germany's present and future disabilities, it should be borne in mind the annual value of China's direct imports from Germany—between three and four million sterling by no means represents the real and ultimate value of the trade. By common consent of all observers, the value of Chinese foreign trade for more potential than actual, is estimated at \$1,000,000,000. Germany has systematically directed her efforts to control commercial policies to pegging out Chinese resources shall perform to be developed, compared with the total volume of England's export trade, the German's shipments to the East might seem no great matter, were it not for the world's general recognition of the fact that great plants of industry are bound to spring from the seeds of trade wisely planted in China to-day.

Are Wisely Obvious. The list of Germany's exports to China includes several classes of goods in which British manufacturers should readily be able to replace the German article (e.g., machinery, cutlery, lampware, news and electrical fittings). The opportunities created by the cessation of German commerce overseas are self-evident, and it may fairly be expected that they will continue to exist for some time after the war and during the necessary period of reconstruction which must follow it. During this period British merchants should have no difficulty in securing a large part of the trade in these commodities; difficultly will the British merchant be able to retain it permanently. To that end the active energies and intelligent anticipation of the Board of Trade and Chambers of Commerce through out the country should now be directed. It may not be forgotten that Germany's great and indomitable wealth of human industry, her rulers' diligent co-ordination of industrial and financial resources in her efforts to reach the highest sources of her traders' wealth, will not be diminished, but rather increased, in the event of her defeat.

Cheaper German Goods. An inevitable and immediate consequence of such defeat, would be cheaper German goods in China. And whatever the case in Europe, the Chinese will continue to give their custom to the nation that sells the goods of the kind they want at the lowest price. Secure a strong hold on the trade which Germany now performs obliged to abandon, to put British goods in their place. Past as a permanent advantage, British merchants will need (as they have frequently been told) to take up the German book by employing technical men trained in the knowledge of the language and local conditions. Firms, or groups of manufacturers, must combine to organize widely spread distributing agencies, and last but not least, British capital must be systematically directed to the effective support of purely British industries and interests. With the present organized activities of the Board of Trade, it may be said, and opportunity have surely come to put an end to the misguided policy which, while withholding British capital from British enterprises, has freely placed it at the disposal of Berlin, for the extension of German business influence in China. What is required is the substitution of a national for our present denationalized system of industrial finance abroad.

Secured Notable Advantages. This last observation applies with particular force to an important branch of trade in China, largely independent of the ordinary laws of supply and demand—namely, the trade in machinery, railway and other plant, factory, equipment and arms, which is in the wake of loans and concessions negotiated either at Peking or with the provincial authorities. In this kind of trade (thanks largely to the loan-sharing agreement which has existed between the State-controlled Deutsch-Asiatische Bank and the leading British bank in the Far East) Germany has of late years secured notable advantages. The pressure being now relaxed by means of which the advantages were secured, and German prestige in China being correspondingly reduced, the direct influence of the root of German influence should follow. But here, again, the benefits which may accrue to British enterprise are not likely to be permanent unless the use of British capital can be directed to the purposes of a definitely national policy.

Presents Excellent Opportunities. Finally, it must be borne in mind that, although the situation presents excellent opportunities, British traders cannot expect to have the field to themselves. The Japanese, by reason of their geographical position, and knowledge of local conditions, are likely to derive large and immediate benefits from the suspension of German business, especially in the limited production of such as Su-chuan, where British manufacturers are practically unrepresented. A industrial undertakings on a large scale, the Japanese are necessarily handicapped by lack of capital here, if British enterprise be wisely guided, has a wide field from which systematic culture should expect a rich harvest.

If you are not already a Subscriber to the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE—the Business Man's Daily—fill in the Coupon:

You are authorized to send me THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE for One Year from date at a cost of Three Dollars.

Write Plainly
 Name.....
 Address.....
 City, Town and Province.....

TO PRODUCE POTASH IN AMERICA SOON

Plant Under Construction in California Will Open Within Next Three Months

MANY COMPANIES INTERESTED

Output Will Not Meet Country's Demands—German Supply Entirely Shut Off—Experiment Will Be Eagerly Watched—Plant at Lake Seearies.

American potash will be produced in California within the next three months. This announcement, made yesterday by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, was received with interest by New York agents of the great chemical fertilizer companies. These men said, however, that an analysis of the statement indicated that while salts containing potash might be produced in this country within a comparatively short space of time the quantity at best would not begin to meet the American demand.

The initial output of the plant at Seearies Lake, California, will be five tons a day, but when larger producing appliances now in course of construction are completed it is expected that it will be 120 tons a day, or basing the estimate on six days a week, 37,560 tons a year. The most recent available figures showing the amount of potash demanded in this country are contained in export tables for 1911, issued in Germany. These show that 237,453 tons—each ton of 2,204 pounds—were imported into this country in the year 1911.

As the imports in subsequent years have unquestionably been greater than the figures given, it will be gathered that the plant at Seearies Lake will hardly cope with any situation that may have arisen as a result of the cessation of German imports.

As to whether the potash situation is acute, is a matter that is debated by fertilizer men. While, they say, potash, in combination with phosphoric acid and ammonia makes the ideal fertilizer, potash is the element which best could be spared from the combination. Phosphoric acid and ammonia are effective as a combination. However, no one questions that potash rounds out the best-known formula for enriching soil.

This American companies which annually consume large quantities of the chemical have viewed with interest the work at Seearies Lake—which, by the way, is not a Government plant—as well as investigations of the potash-producing qualities of Pacific Coast kelp. A supply of kelp from the west coast of a fertilizer company, and there is no doubt it is rich with potash. Atlantic kelp found in this vicinity is valueless in this respect, but kelp containing a large percentage of potash has been found off Central America.

Aided by Government.

The Lake Seearies work is being conducted by a private corporation, the Trona Company, which has been encouraged, if not aided, by the Government. The lake, which is a lake in name only, there being no water above the level of the bottom, lies between the Siata and Argus ranges of mountains, just south of the boundary line between Inyo and San Bernardino counties, in California. It is really the floor of an ancient lake, upon which and beneath which C. E. Dolbear, a chemical engineer, of Berkeley, Cal., discovered deposits of potash salts some ten years ago.

The area of the bottom of the lake—the shore line is still visible for many miles along the sides of the mountains, 600 feet above the bottom—is about 40,000 acres. Boring through the hard salt floor revealed many elements, such as sodium chloride, sodium chloride and the like. But the presence of potassium was not suspected at the time of the analysis of the contents of the lake. Mr. Dolbear estimates that the brine in the lake bottom contains sufficient potassium chloride to supply the United States with that salt for sixteen years.

OLD DOMINION COPPER

Last Dividend at Rate of \$4 per Share Per Annum, But This Payment Cannot Be Maintained.

Boston, September 10.—Old Dominion, in common with many other prominent producers of copper, will very shortly have the dividend question to consider. Ordinarily the directors would meet this week to take action on the quarterly dividend payable during the first week of October. This meeting will be delayed, however, until the figures for August have been made up, in order that it may be known what the company can earn with the present restricted output, and with copper around 12½ cents per pound. Old Dominion's last dividend—paid in July—was at the rate of \$4 per share per annum. It is a foregone conclusion, of course, that this rate cannot be maintained. The question is whether the company shall temporarily defer dividends, or possibly, if the August figures show up favorably, make a small payment in October.

It is believed that with its 25 per cent. restriction in output Old Dominion can earn, with copper at its present price, between \$50,000 and \$60,000 per month, or say at the rate of about \$2 per share per annum. If the August figures bear out this assumption, it is not unlikely that a dividend of 50 cents per share may be declared payable in October. Old Dominion is very comfortably fixed as regards cash, but the management has no intention of dipping into surplus at this time in order to continue dividends. In anticipation of a largely increased output during 1914, there was spent during 1913 approximately \$500,000 for new construction, acquisitions of property, etc., so that notwithstanding that earnings made a new high record, the company's cash assets were somewhat depleted. Thanks to the \$1,800,000 recovered from A. S. Bigelow and as yet undistributed, the Old Dominion has, however, all the cash that is necessary for working capital, but none to be paid out in increased dividends at such a critical time as the present.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Detroit, Mich., September 10.—There have been few share transactions on Detroit Stock Exchange lately.

Parke, Davis & Co. has been the only weak feature, with sales at 114½, compared with a previous sale of 125½.

OPEN BRANCH AT TRAINING CAMP.

A temporary branch of the Bank of Montreal has been opened at Valcartier Camp, Valcartier, P.Q., in charge of Mr. C. H. C. Smith, as manager.

USE CANADIAN SAND FOR GLASS PRODUCTS

Premier Glass Co. Has Opportunity to Grasp Profitable Trade Now Done Abroad

CONDITIONS ARE FAVOURABLE

New Concern Has Been Fully Financed and Will be in a Position to Meet All Demands Upon It Throughout the Dominion.

The mercantile and Financial Times, of New York City, publishes an article on the Premier Glass Company, Ltd., of Montreal, which was to have started operations last week, but whose plans have been held up through the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. Says the writer in the publication mentioned: To keep abreast of the remarkable growth in Canada, along other lines has been impossible to some industrial arts, and among these has been the art of glass making. Many causes have been contributory to this condition, among others that large capital was required, but principally that the market has been largely held by the German, Belgian, French and English glass manufacturers, whose labor skill in the art was easily available, and machinery for the purpose most highly developed.

Although practically all of the glass manufactured in Canada was controlled up to the present by one amalgamation of capital and works, which last year earned \$52,268 in profits, the demand for this class of products was supplied to the extent of 50 per cent. by imported goods. An idea of the immense volume of trade done in this connection may be gathered from the statement that in one year the import duties increased over a million dollars, the rate being 32½ per cent. **Bogey Forever Stilled.**

Another feature connected with the industry as developed in Canada was the belief that only imported sand was suitable for the purpose. But the bogey in the art in Canada is forever stilled by the discovery of large deposits of perfectly suitable sand, which is as good for all purposes and even higher in silica than the famous Fontainebleau sand now imported and so universally used in the manufacture of glass.

In consideration of these conditions it will be apparent that the field is ripe and it only remains for those skilled in the art to combine with the financier in order to reap a rich harvest from the manufacture of Canadian raw materials into finished glass products, to be sold on the rapidly increasing Canadian market, free from import duties, excessive freight charges, and the large losses due to breakage in long freight hauls and many handlings. This consummation has evidently been reached in the organization of the Premier Glass Company, Ltd.

Plant Nears Completion.

The company now has a plant 85 per cent. completed, which was erected under the supervision of a Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) expert in that line, and in a short time the plant will be in running order. The company will then commence the manufacture of all kinds of commercial glass, white and colored, as technically known to the trade, flint, green or amber. A wide variety of forms will be turned out to meet trade demands—bottles of all forms from the narrow-mouthed druggist's prescription bottle to the heavier amber or dark brewers' bottle, lamp chimneys, bar goods, druggists' and surgeons' sundries and lighting goods.

The company has the exclusive rights to manufacture under some of the latest patented machinery, and its plant of fifty tons daily capacity is located in Ville St. Pierre, just west of Montreal, between the main lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway, so that a spur from one to the other passes through the premises of the company. The plant itself is within a few minutes of the Lachine Canal, and from its ideal situation the company can ship its products by either rail or water and likewise receive its raw materials, thereby effecting an enormous saving in operating expenses over manufacturing less favorably located.

Freedom From Taxation.

The site for the plant was selected only after a careful and extended examination of available sites was made in and around Montreal, and in making its selection took advantage of the offer of the municipality in which it is located to give it freedom from taxation for a period of ten years, thus reducing overhead expenses very materially. Furthermore, in the financing of the company, the municipality advanced the company \$50,000 on \$60,000 of its debentures, thus showing a civic confidence in the company and its aims. The actual work of operating the plant is in the hands of a most expert and experienced glass man, who for many years past has been connected with successful glass manufacturing enterprises in both the United States and Canada and who is thoroughly familiar with the technique of the art. The actual plant as thus far completed has been appraised and valued by the Canadian Appraisal Company at \$341,000, but considering its potential possibilities for meeting a great and growing demand for a class of goods now largely imported at a wide margin of profit its actual value is much in excess of this figure.

Was Privately Financed.

The company has an authorized capital of \$3,000,000, divided into \$1,500,000 seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock and \$1,500,000 of common stock, with a par value of \$100 per share. Only a small portion of this stock will be offered to the public in Canada, the enterprise being largely financed by private subscription in England. However, showing the way in which the enterprise is regarded locally it was stated that one Montreal investor took up two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of its stock and ninety thousand dollars of its bonds.

Several of the more prominent Montreal financiers interested in industrial development are identified with the proposition, and your correspondent was informed at the offices of the company to-day that there was sufficient in hand to finish paying for the plant and equipment and to leave an ample margin of working capital to see the plant in effective operation. Any further offering of stock will be for the purpose of erecting plants further west, in order to reduce the heavy freight charges and losses from breakage and handling.

Its Effective Consumption.

The moving factor in the enterprise and to whom the credit is due for its conception and effective consummation to this point is Mr. O. J. Klein, with offices at Suite 21, No. 11, St. Sacramento street, Montreal, who has had an international experience in this art, being thoroughly familiar with its branches in Germany, Belgium, France and England. He is fully equipped for the position of managing-director

BUSINESS MEN AT THE FRONT



MAJOR LORNE ROSS, of Victoria, B.C. Major Ross is in charge of the Victoria Contingent.

EDUCATE PUBLIC IN USE OF PARCEL POST

Exhibits Made at Country Fairs Are Designed to Teach the Farmer

PLAN ADOPTED WIDELY

Instructions Have Been Given Concerning the Best Type of Containers, in Which to Pack Farm Produce.

Washington, September 10.—Postmaster General Burleson's suggestion that postmasters the country over join in giving the public, under the auspices of the advantages and the best methods of using the parcel post has been adopted on a huge scale.

Scores of county and State fairs, with parcel post exhibits among their well advertised "striking and novel features," have already been held or are now in progress. Many others are to be held later this month or in October. As the exhibits emphasize the value of the farm-to-table plan of direct exchange between farm and city, an immediate expansion of this service is foreseen.

The exhibits are being installed under postal auspices pursuant to the direct approval of this plan of further educating the general public in the use of the parcel post, which was contained in the Postmaster General's letter of August 10. The letter was addressed to the postmasters at all county seats. Hundreds of letters in reply, showing the widespread adoption of the plan, have now been received by the Postmaster General.

Governing Parcel Service.

A general demand for detailed information on the working of the parcel post is shown by the fact that in their replies the postmasters are calling on the Department heavily for new supplies of Circular No. 111, entitled "Parcel Post or Fourth Class Mail." This publication sets forth the regulations now governing the parcel service. It has been necessary to print 800,000 additional copies.

In all the exhibits prominence is given to samples of the approved types of containers for the transmission of perishable farm produce through the mails. Experience has shown that much still remains to be done by way of impressing upon the farmers the necessity of properly packing food shipments in their suitable containers.

Hold Great Carnival.

The postmaster of Portsmouth, Ohio, writes in part thus: "The first week in October in this city will be held a great carnival, an absolutely free agricultural, merchandising and manufacturing show that is on a scale worthy of the best city in the Ohio Valley below Pittsburg, and our display is going to be made one of the features. It so happens that the Post Office is in the business heart of the town, and we will have our booth right out in front of the Post Office building."

Postmaster John Dwyer, of Hudson Falls, N.Y., promises to install a fine exhibit at the Hudson Falls fair.

Otto Praeger, postmaster of Washington, is co-operating with the officials of the Fairfax, Va., County Fair, which is to be held in October, to make the postal exhibit there a model for future displays of the kind. Interest among Fairfax farmers has been aroused by the action of the fair officials in offering prizes for the best packed shipments of farm produce.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT UP.

Liverpool, September 10.—Later prices show wheat up 2d from Wednesday, October 8s 11d; Dec. 9s 1½d.

and it was largely through his personal connection in England that financing from that source was possible. It is safe to assume that with the opportunity offered for its products, coupled with its thoroughly trained technical and corporate management and an up-to-date, modern plant, that the company will add itself to the list of rapidly growing industrial enterprises in Canada which have made good, as evidenced by constantly recurring annual dividends and expansion of operations.

Have Cancelled Orders.

The above should prove of especial interest to the glass trade and consuming public in Canada, inasmuch as European manufacturers of miscellaneous glass goods have cancelled all orders. Importations of this class of goods totalled \$5,275,134 during the fiscal year of 1912-13, which leaves a very wide field for Canadian manufacturers to cover.

NO FEAR OF FAMINE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Food Supply in United Kingdom Ample For Some Months To Come According to Figures

THE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS

Mother Country Relying Less and Less Upon Foreign Markets and More and More on Her Colonies.

England's food supply appears to be adequate for some months to come, and now that the first excitement over the war crisis has settled down, the rumors of a danger of famine in the country are shown to be unfounded. Prices began to go up at once, especially on wheat and flour, which control the price of bread, but assurances regarding the resources of the United Kingdom have now begun to have a beneficial effect. The country as a whole is taking a rational view of the situation. Only in a few cases has fear prevailed to the point of attempting to buy up unnecessary household supplies. Many of the grocers, to their credit, have refused to take advantage of excessive demands, and by asking cash and calming their customers have sought to lessen panic and frustrate selfish buyers.

The press has been urging the folly of a food panic and the Government plans to insure shipping carrying food and raw material for the United Kingdom against war risks, and to care for the distribution of food landed, have done much to reassure people. They are realizing that danger lies not so much in actual shortage as in a fear of shortage, which might produce panic. A general sentiment against selfish buying is being fostered.

Regarding the wheat resources, a writer in The Daily Telegraph says: "Wheat and flour are far and away the most important into this country. Whereas the average consumption of wheat foodstuff per head of the population is, roughly, 342 pounds, the average annual consumption of meat of all kinds is only about 120 pounds per capita.

"Happily, as the following figures show, Great Britain is relying less and less upon foreign markets for her supply of cereals, while more and more grain is being imported from our overseas dominions. Our wheat imports now, as compared with 14 years ago, are divided as follows:

Wheat Imports—Grain.

From British Empire:	
1898	14,840,210
1912	59,128,908
From foreign countries:	
1898	50,287,720
1912	50,448,824

Wheatmeal and Flour.

1898	1,978,320
1912	4,710,727
From foreign countries:	
1898	19,088,789
1912	5,478,749

"Of these foreign countries, we receive from Russia wheat to the value of \$2,340,000, and barley to the value of \$1,130,000. Also from Austria-Hungary, Servia, Roumania, Greece and Turkey we receive enormous quantities of foodstuffs, including wheat, maize, currants, eggs, etc. But the greatest supplies of wheat come from India and the colonies. "India takes the lead with (in 1912) an export to Great Britain of 25,379,000 cwt. of wheat, of the value of \$10,845,000. Canada's consignment of 21,551,000 cwt., was valued at \$8,846,000. Australia's contribution of wheat was valued at \$5,335,000. From America came 19,974,000 cwt. of wheat, valued at \$8,327,000, and from Argentina \$7,775,000 worth of wheat, \$5,435,000 worth of maize, and \$2,504,000 worth of oats. Last year the total wheat and wheat flour retained for home consumption was 14,641,000 cwt.

Year-round Supplies.

"Supplies may be said to come in continuously throughout the year, as follows: January—Wheat from Pacific coast of America. February and March—Argentine wheat. April—Australian wheat. May, June and July—Indian wheat. July and August—American (wheat) wheat, Canadian wheat. September and October—American (spring) wheat, Russian wheat. November—Canadian wheat.

Optimism about the wheat supply is further reflected by a writer in The Chronicle as follows: "The board of agriculture and fisheries stated officially that this year's wheat crop of the United Kingdom is grown on an acreage 4 per cent. greater than last year, and that the yield will be above the average. It is estimated that the crop will be not less than 7,000,000 quarters. After deductions for seed and taking stocks into account—on which an inquiry conducted by the board has just been completed—there is now in this country sufficient wheat to supply the whole population for about four months. This surplus allows for the normal rate of consumption, and it is irrespective of all future imports from abroad."

Meat Supply Large.

The situation with regard to meat is not less satisfactory. The normal killings of home-grown stock supply 60 per cent. of the annual consumption. England is not necessarily dependent upon foreign imports for the balance of supplies, as in case of emergency it could be provided by slaughtering a larger proportion of home stock. This contingency cannot, however, arise in present circumstances. There is at this moment an exceptionally large supply of foreign meat in cold storage, and heavy consignments are on the way. There is, therefore, no justification in the present position for any rise in price in meat.

A prominent official of the board of agriculture said that if the price of meat or alarm at the price of feeding stuffs causes farmers and breeders to kill female animals the loss to the country will be felt for years. It is impossible to say how long it would take to supply the loss, if there is anything like a wholesale slaughtering of cows and ewes and cows. Some cottage people, who have been unable in the last day or two to get delivery of food, have already begun to sell their cows, and it has become very important that some official assurance as to the supply of fodder should be given, since the holding up of stores may do almost as much damage in this direction as a general shortage.

"There are," one importer said, "thousands and thousands of tons of meat in the Smithfield cold storage, and with reasonable economy and care, the supply may last six months. "Owing to the depletion of fishing crews by the calling out of the reservists and the position in the

WOULD HAVE WASHINGTON CONTROL THE MISSISSIPPI

Roosevelt Says \$25,000,000 Should be Used in This Way Instead of Paying Blackmail to Colombia.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 10.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt delivered a public address in the Opera House here last night in which he urged that "the Government, instead of paying \$25,000,000 blackmail to alien wrong-doers and their heirs," as proposed in the dispute with Colombia over the Panama Canal property, should "use that \$25,000,000 and the plant of the Panama Canal, and as many scores of millions extra as are necessary, to take control of the Mississippi and to develop all its possibilities of usefulness from the headwaters to the delta."

Colonel Roosevelt made a particular point of the flood problem, which he said must be met not only by levees, but great storage reservoirs upstream, which would not only stop the floods, but serve well for irrigation purposes. He pointed out his hearers that he had been an advocate of Federal control of the river for a long time. "I insisted upon it when I was President," he said. "But neither of the old parties adopted it. It is only the Progressive party, that has seen the need of such a far-reaching constructive policy."

Colonel Roosevelt pointed to the disturbed business condition in this country to-day, which emphasized the need of a Government commission with power to tell business men from the beginning what was right for them to do, and what was wrong. In New York, he said, the small provision dealers had been anxious to come together for consultation as to how to handle flour during these war times, in order that poor people might obtain it at as little additional expense possible. Such decisions as that in the Harvester case had made it practically impossible for these dealers to come together "for even talking over an understanding that would be vitally necessary in the interest of the community at large," without being liable to prosecution.

GERMANY'S WAR LOAN.

London, September 10.—A dispatch to the Reuters Telegraph Company from Amsterdam, quotes Berlin papers as saying that they learn from a reliable source that the directors of the Imperial Bank will soon publish the terms of the first German war loan. It is said that the loan will be \$250,000,000, consisting of 5 per cent. treasury bonds and government notes. Both will be issued at 97.50. The loan will not be redeemable until 1924. The amount of the first issue is not stated.

The bonds and notes will be divided into five sections of \$50,000,000 each, redeemable at intervals of six months, beginning October 1, 1913.

North Sea," says The Telegraph, "many vessels are reported to be on the point of ceasing activity, and authorities at Billingsgate yesterday predicted a fish famine. There are practically no stocks of cured or salted fish in the country, as the popular taste for this class of article has declined.

"No fears are entertained on the Coal Exchange regarding the position. A leading member of the Coal Factors' Society stated that London was well supplied with coal, the stocks in hand being sufficient to meet demands for a considerable time.

Vegetables Plentiful; Fruit Scarce.

"Although the prices of vegetables showed a considerable increase," says The Standard, "there is no fear of a panic in that direction. At this time of the year London is not so dependent upon the resources of French soil as at other seasons. Our own vegetable crop is a good one, and it will last for months. The staple article—the potato—has the best crop for years, and is generally free from disease. Therefore, while the householder may have to pay a higher price for that commodity in the future, any ideas of famine prices having to be paid may now be dismissed. Beans, peas and cabbages may show lesser advances, but these are not so indispensable as the potato, and the householder will be able to economize supplies in that direction.

"The fruit market presents a different aspect. The London market ordinarily receives two-thirds of its supply from France. With the almost abnormal home crop of the present season, our neighbors' contributions was estimated at three-fifths. Advances received as to the effect that the last vessel of the line supplying the market from Cherbourg has left, while from Havre and Honfleur there will be no steamers. No notification has been received from St. Malo, and it is hoped that that service may be maintained a few days longer. Even if the prices of French fruit become exorbitant as to prohibit them from the modest household there will be little hardship.

"Only necessities matter, and in that category must be included eggs, sugar, butter and bacon. At least two-thirds of our egg supply will be cut off by the closing of the markets of Southeastern Europe. We are used to obtain immense supplies of best sugar from France, Germany and Russia; these will very largely or perhaps entirely cease. Butter and bacon come to us chiefly from Denmark, though Holland also sends us the former. The Danish market will remain open so long as we are neutral, but we shall have to bid for our supplies against insatiable German buyers. The extent to which the Danish market remains open will depend upon the degree of supremacy asserted and maintained by the British fleet. If our supremacy at sea is made absolute and indisputable, there is no reason why supplies should not come in as regularly as in peace time or that prices should ever reach an exaggerated figure.

Commodities Affected.

"The character of the food supplies imported by Great Britain to any appreciable extent from countries involved in the war, and therefore liable to curtailment with a resultant rise in price, may be seen from the following details: From Russia we import wheat, oats, eggs, butter and butter. From Austria-Hungary—Flour. From Germany—Oats, eggs and sugar. From France—Butter, vegetables, sugar and chocolate.

Russia supplies about one-seventh of our imported wheat, more than half the barley and four-fifths of the oats, with one-sixth of our butter imports and one-third of eggs. Germany furnishes five-eighths of our sugar supplies, and France ranks next. The principal raw materials of British industries likely to be affected in price and quantity by the outbreak of war throughout Europe are:

Flax, the material of the Ulster and Scotch linen trade, imported from Russia. Hemp: Russia and Italy contribute about one-fourth of imported supply. Wood and timber: Russia supplies two-sevenths of the total imports. Petroleum: about one-third from Russia. "The only raw materials of industry, properly so called, imported from Germany, Italy and France, are dyeing and tanning stuffs, raw hides and various chemicals."

THE SOUTH IS NOW BORROWING FREE

Boston and New York Banks Hesitating to Lead on Cotton Crop Prices Are Low

MANY MATURE LOANS RENEWED

Problem Facing Country Does Not Look As Hazy as One Month Ago—\$200,000,000 Worth of Care of Entire 15,000,000 Bale Crop Easily.

Boston, September 10.—Barring distress sales and small lots, strict middling cotton, which is England's staple grade, has not sold below 7½¢ since August. However, the European war, backed up by 15,000,000 bale prospects, accounts for a decline of six cents a pound, or some \$30 a bale since the first of August. The drop from the high point of 13¢ has been about \$4 a bale. For the past six days, cotton prices have advanced on the average from ¼¢ to ½¢ a pound and Texas, which is about the only section, with a possible exception of Georgia, that is offering cotton freely, strictly middling is now quoted at 7½¢; middling at 8¼¢, and strict low middling at 7½¢. All of these quotations represent prices landed in New England.

Lending Freely to South.

The reason for this improvement is found in the fact that Texas banks are understood to be loaning a bale on cotton warehouse receipts, such a practice indicating five-cent cotton to be a remote possibility. Southern growers are not likely to liquidate five cents a pound when six can be borrowed from the banks. It is evident that the southern banks in the ultimate analysis, will dictate the level which cotton prices will settle in the next 60 days.

It is understood that the big eastern banks New York and Boston have begun to loan freely to assist that section in meeting the problem of carrying the cotton crop. Boston's aid, of course, must be small, as there is hardly \$1,500,000 of Southern bank loans carried in the city. New York stands ready to loan as high as \$7,000,000. At the close of June on the last Comptroller's Southern banks were reported as borrowers to extent of about \$47,000,000. There has been a huge increase since then, and it is safe to say that South is already borrowing in New York, perhaps \$100,000,000. The added advances, which now are likely, will probably raise that sum to well over \$100,000,000.

Renewing Mature Loans.

Although the bulk of this loaning is in the shape of fresh advances, a great deal in the way of renewing loans which mature at this time. "If it is in addition, moreover, to the aid which is to be talked through the issuance of emergency currency to the Southern banks, a factor which cannot be immediate full play through the failure of Southern banks to form emergency currency associations fore hand, as has been the case in the east. The cotton problem by no means looks hopeless to the Southern bankers. An aid of say \$100,000,000 through the Aldrich-Vreeland bill, would, roughly speaking, take care of some \$300,000,000 on the basis of \$25 a bale.

The "Canadian Fisherman"

Edited by F. WILLIAM WALLACE

A Monthly Illustrated Journal, Devoted to the Commercial Fisheries of Canada, the Science of Fish Culture, and the Use and Value of Fish Products

The Only Magazine Particular Canadian An Annual Value C

The "Canadian Fisherman" the Commercial Fishermen. In Photographs, and Specializes in Writers and Special Correspondents The "Canadian Fisherman" 45 St. Alexander Street, Montreal

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Press Bureau Announces Total Loss of Oceanic Wrecked Off North Coast of Scotland

AN AVIATOR'S DARING

Russian Airman Dashed into Austrian Flier Who Was Dropping Bombs Both Being Killed—Central News Service Rebutted.

The Press Bureau says the armed merchant cruiser Oceanic, of the White Star Line, was wrecked Tuesday on the north coast of Scotland, and has become a total loss.

Captain Nesteroff, one of the most daring of Russian aviators and the first of his countrymen to loop-the-loop, has sacrificed his life in a successful attempt to destroy an Austrian aeroplane, says Reuters Petrograd despatch.

According to a report from the front, Captain Nesteroff was returning from an aerial flight when he saw an Austrian aeroplane hovering over the Russian forces, presumably with the intention of dropping bombs.

The Holland-American line steamer Noordam, bound for Rotterdam from New York with German reservists and a general cargo destined for Germany, has been captured in the Atlantic and brought into Queenstown by a British cruiser.

Home Secretary McKenna has taken charge of the work of the Official Press Bureau. In this connection he made the announcement yesterday in the House of Commons that steps had been taken in the recent reorganization of the cable censorship work, to provide for the prompt transmission, to the dominions and to the United States, of news passed by the Press Bureau for publication in this country.

The official Press Bureau issued the following yesterday afternoon: "A statement circulated by the Central News Agency this afternoon to the effect that the Press Bureau had sanctioned the publication of a despatch from Montreal dealing with the sailing of Canadian troops and the alleged landing of such troops in this country by the transport Mesantic, is wholly contrary to fact."

The Central News Agency says the Press Bureau refused their permission to publish the fact of the arrival of Canadian troops. They point out that they acted in perfectly good faith, and attribute the publication of the message to a misunderstanding.

TO RUN ON OPEN SHOP BASIS.

Butte Mont. September 10.—No evidence of hostile opposition to mine operators' decrees that the Butte mines will hereafter be run on open shop basis; all properties are now operating with full complement of men.

Muckle McDonald president of the "New Union," has been arrested. Two other agitators also were taken into custody. The Federal Court decided that the militia has absolute power under martial law and men under arrest for inciting riot may be tried by a military commission.

YOUR PRINTING

Mr. Business Man,

Quality and quick service are the two greatest essentials you demand. We are equipped to furnish you with both, and further, we will assist you in the preparation of your literature if you so desire.

Phone Today. Main 2662

The Industrial & Educational Press

LIMITED "Ye Quality" Printers 35-45 St. Alexander St. Montreal

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Population of Chicago is estimated at 2,500,000.

The Germans are said to be running short of ammunition.

The French officially characterize as "sensible" the present retreat of the Germans.

Fifty years ago heavy guns killed only at 300 yards; now they carry death more than three miles.

Automobile shipments in the United States for August were 6,370 cars, against 4,469 in August, 1913.

Population of Paris and suburbs, which was 3,400,000 before the war, has dwindled to 2,610,000 on account of mobilization of army and departure of fugitives.

A wounded Algerian had the head of a German in his knapsack when he reached the hospital and was very angry when it was taken away from him.

The Viceroy of India reports splendid and inspiring offers of service from the princes, chiefs and peoples of the Indian Empire.

Dispatch from Kansas City says Standard Oil Co. will let contracts for water plant at Sugar Creek refinery having capacity of 30,000,000 gallons daily. Refinery on present basis uses 10,000,000 gallons daily.

The war has brought about a great religious revival in Paris.

Kaiser's title in Germany is now "Wilhelm the Greatest."

Manufacturers of Pittsburgh have raised \$1,000,000 fund to promote trade with South America.

Vera Cruz cablegram says in responsible Mexican headquarters it is understood that control of National Railways of Mexico will shortly pass from the government to Henry Clay Peirce, head of Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

"El Liberal" of Madrid publishes a document containing alleged proof that Germany was making preparations for war a month before the conflict broke out, and showing that it intended to make use of the Spanish Balearic Isles in certain eventualities.

Berlin financial press says it is impossible to open Berlin Stock Exchange until the New York Stock Exchange has started regular business again, but leading writers agree that it will be wisest to keep the Exchange closed in order not to disclose anything about what they call "Germany's financial mobilization."

President Cortelyou, of Consolidated Gas Company, says: "I do not think this a time for despair, but rather for fresh efforts to push ahead on new fields, as well as for development of old ones. Least of all do I think this a time for abatement of public effort; these should be redoubled now, because, if advertising increases demand and stimulates production, this is the time to advertise."

Copenhagen despatch says: Stock brokers in the German capital are speculating on a Russian victory. During the week interest in Russian stocks immensely increased among German speculators, who are buying an enormous number of shares. Russian stocks that were a week ago at 20 per cent, have been rising steadily until they touched 85. The Berlin papers are asking the government to take measures to prevent the further sales of Russian stocks.

Figures prepared by government statisticians show that United States is not only practically self-supporting but that it possesses, in many lines, a large surplus available for protection against famine. The United States produces two-thirds of world's corn supply; 20 per cent of wheat harvest; 25 per cent of oats supply; practically all of cotton seed oil output; one-half cotton supply; 40 per cent of coal output and two-thirds of petroleum output. Our position in minerals is pre-eminent and we have 15 per cent of world's cattle.

The Holland-American line steamer Noordam, bound for Rotterdam from New York with German reservists and a general cargo destined for Germany, has been captured in the Atlantic and taken into Queenstown by a British cruiser.

An adventurous young Scotchman, who has been fighting under Villa in Mexico, thirsting for fiercer fighting, is en route for Valcartier.

So great is the enthusiasm of the native troops of India to fight in the European war that those unavoidably left behind have to be placated with all manner of diplomatic apology.

AROUND THE CITY HALL

Board of Control Have Taken Steps to Provide Relief For Unemployed During the Coming Winter.

That measures have been taken by the Board of Control and that further steps will be taken in the same direction to meet the situation of the unemployed for the coming winter is the substance of a report passed by the Board yesterday for the information of the City Council.

Seeing the question was asked by Ald. L. A. Lapointe the Controllers indicate what they have done thus far. In the first place they remark the railroad companies have been approached to deliver to the city poor their old wood. Secondly, the Assistance Municipale has received verbal instructions to prepare for the accommodation this winter of the largest possible number of the needy. Moreover, the board remarks discussions have been held on the best employment of relief funds and that on the whole they had thought it advisable not to alarm the public too much by giving premature information of what they proposed to do.

Mayor Marth persists in his resolve to attend the meetings of the Board of Control only after Controller McDonald has apologized for calling him a schemer. Meanwhile His Worship maintains that all business transacted by the Board is illegal. The Controllers show the esteem in which they hold the city's Chief Executive by going about the civic business for which they are paid.



E. C. PRATT, General Manager of the Molsons Bank, which has given \$15,000 to the Patriotic Fund.

WAR WILL INCREASE COST OF GETTING FOREIGN NEWS

Present European Conflict, Mexican Difficulty and Pope's Death Principal Foreign Factors in 1914 News.

The Boston News Bureau says: The European war will place the year 1914 far ahead of all preceding years in the cost of getting foreign news. It cost The Associated Press \$2,300,000 to supply its clients—895 newspapers of the United States and Cuba—with the world news in 1913, but there were no such extraordinary events as now hold the interest of all civilized nations.

These figures serve as an illustration because they represent the operations of the largest news gathering organization in the United States and which is the only one making known its financial workings. Strong competition exists at the hands of the International News Service, United Press, New York Sun News Service and other minor organizations.

The death of the late Pope occurred in the midst of extraordinary times and necessitated the transmission of long cable stories from Rome through the various news associations to this country. The election of the new Pope also increased cable tolls from Rome during the past week, but not to the extent that would have been the case had the war not occurred.

The Mexican embargo for a time raised the cost of getting news, for with the departure of the American fleet to Vera Cruz and the transportation of United States troops to Mexican soil there was a scramble on the part of the news associations and leading papers to reinforce their staff of correspondents at the front. This was followed by columns of cable matter from Vera Cruz which came through to Galveston over the three cables of the Mexican Cable Co. at a cost of four cents a word.

In New York city all the general morning dailies take The Associated Press except The Sun, which operates its own news service and supplies the New York Commercial and out of town papers. In order to get a more complete service, however, several of the New York dailies have arranged with the London papers for their service from special field correspondents. The New York papers in turn syndicate this special service to other papers throughout the country.

The only American correspondent to witness the movement of German troops has been Richard Harding Davis, who was one of the few newspaper men to see the invading army enter Brussels. Davis was sent abroad at the outbreak of hostilities by the Wheeler Syndicate which organizing had previously sent him to Mexico. According to Davis' cabled stories he was imprisoned by the Germans and threatened as a spy. He has since left Brussels and arrived at London. The New York Tribune and Boston Globe have the privilege in the East of using the Davis copyright cables.

A most signal honor has been given Frederick Pal-

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Royals Take Fall Out of Hustlers and Cut Down Latters' Margin

BRAVES PULL AHEAD

Brooklyn's Defeat of Giants Gave Braves Little Advantage—Plank Fades in 11th, and Boston Wins Close Game.

The Royals can't get into first place nor even first division this season, but they are showing that they have considerable influence in determining who will occupy the first position. The Hustlers are only two games to the good instead of three, as a result of meeting up with the Howleyites. Del Mason blanked the Gansel hitters until the seventh when they put their solitary tally across. Meanwhile the Royals piled up a half dozen runs and were easy 6 to 1 winners.

As Providence also won, the pennant is still a possibility, while the Braves, who are only four games behind the leaders, may yet horn out the international championship.

Brooklyn gave the Giants a bad beating, while the Braves made an even break with the Phillies, the net result being an increase in Boston's lead. The Dodgers got fifteen hits off Mr. Martin O'Toole's delivery.

The feature of the Boston-Philadelphia double header was the no-hit-no-run game pitched by George Davis, Boston's youngest recruit. This shut-out compensated somewhat for the 10 to 3 defeat in the first game.

Ray Collins and Plany went ten rounds to a draw yesterday but in the eleventh session Plank faded and forced in two runs, the only tallies of the game, giving the Laminites another victory. Fortunately the Athletics can stand a slump or otherwise their supporters would begin to worry.

to accompany the British army. He will represent all mer, as he will be the only American correspondent of the American newspapers, his dispatches being given without favor to the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service and New York Sun Service. It required the services of the State Department at Washington to arrange with the English War Office for the presence of an American press representative, and Palmer was chosen by a conference of the association chiefs.

Palmer was in Mexico, and was one of the American correspondents venturing through to Mexico City from Vera Cruz. He represented Everybody's Magazine at that time.

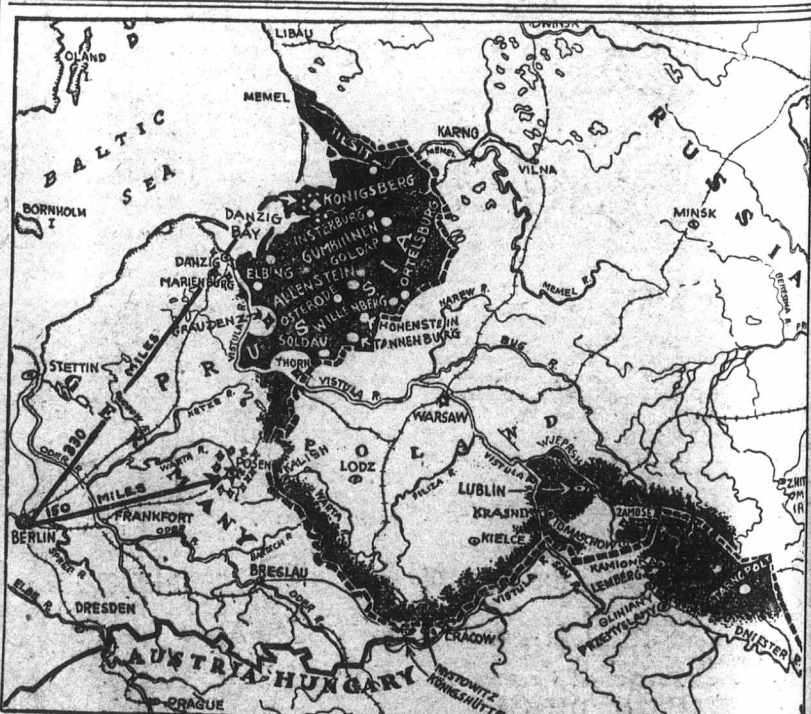
That war correspondents get fabulous salaries seems the general opinion. An old timer expresses the belief that Palmer will get at least \$20,000 for his services in addition to unlimited expenses. The book and magazine privileges have a great value to a writer of note, which happens to be the case both with Palmer and Richard Harding Davis.

The day of the war correspondent seems about over, however, for Germany, France and Russia have put their feet down on either correspondents or American military observers from the United States army accompanying their troops. All is not play with the correspondent, even though he does not appear directly on the firing line. In the Egyptian campaign of twenty years ago the heliograph played an important part in transmission of news from the front to telegraph lines, according to a correspondent who was then representing a London paper. To-day the wireless does an important part in this work.

The Boston papers, with two exceptions, receive the Associated Press reports. These are supplemented, however, by special services from New York papers. The Globe receives the World and Herald proofs at its New York bureau. The Post has been getting special cables through the New York Sun syndicate. The Herald gets New York Times service, in addition to the Associated Press.

It is understood that several of the New York papers have combined to the extent of splitting cable tolls on some of the London newspaper specials. This run high these days, those of the Sun on a single day exceeding \$1,000.

The International News Service, which supplies the Boston News Bureau, has probably made the most elaborate arrangements to cover the war. This includes the war news of the London Times, London Daily Telegraph, Le Matin of Paris, and Berlin Lokalzeitung.



The steam roller advance of the Russians in Galicia and Eastern Prussia continues. Vienna admits that the Archduke Frederick lost 120,000 men in Galicia or one-fourth of his command. In Northern Galicia the Russians have forced the Austrians back to the Rivers Rama and Lubaczowka. The Germans who have gone to the aid of the Austrians have been defeated. In Eastern Prussia the Russians have brought up reinforcements and are preparing for another forward movement.

WEATHER: SHOWERY.

Vol. XXIX, No. 108

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated 1852 Capital Paid Up \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund \$4,800,000 Head Office - MONTREAL 28 Branches in Canada Agents in all Parts of the World. Savings Department at all Branches.

CHEERED PATRIOTIC ADDRESS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

Governor-General Presided at Meeting of Club and Gave Hearty Support to Cannavers For Patriotic Fund.

The Rose Room of the Windsor Hotel was the scene to-day by members of the Club who assembled to hear His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, speak on the men of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The gathering, which was presided over by His Royal Highness, was a most enthusiastic one. Heard the echo of the patriotic utterances of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, another speaker.

As the representative of His Majesty King George V. His Royal Highness, I am pleased and proud to see this further manifestation of your loyalty. Money has not only been generously in men and money I feel sure that you will not fall in the patriotic work of caring for those dependent upon the people's front. It is a testing time for the people's love for our beloved Empire, but everywhere they are responding to the call. The word from the front, telling of the heroic stand made by our brave soldiers, thrills us all. They have upheld the best traditions of the Empire and we are justly proud of them."

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux declared, amid cheers, that he was always proud to belong to the British Empire and to owe allegiance to its flag, "but after events of yesterday I am prouder than ever of my connection."

Among those present at the head table were Dean Adams, the Duke of Connaught, who presided, Archbishop Bruchesi, Bishop Farthing, Sir Theobald Mathew, H. V. Meredith, H. B. Ames, M.P., S. Dandurand, W. M. Blair, J. W. Ross, Geo. Drummond, and many others.

Dean Adams outlined the plan of campaign to be followed by the canvassers, and announced that at a meeting of the committee would be held at the Windsor at eight o'clock to-night to perfect arrangements.

JAPAN A PARTY TO AGREEMENT.

London, September 11.—A dispatch from Petrograd says word has been received in the Russian capital that Japan has become a party to the agreement of triple entente not to conclude peace without the consent of all.

KOENIGSBERG IN FLAMES.

London, September 11.—Part of the City of Königsberg which the Russians are reported to be bombarding is in flames, according to a dispatch to the P.M. from Copenhagen. The message says the news was received in Copenhagen from Stettin.

1,500 PRISONERS.

London, September 11.—The Press Bureau states the German retreat continues. 1,500 prisoners and several guns captured.

FRENCH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON RECEIVES NEWS OF SUCCESS.

Reports Say That Progress of the Allies is Slow but Persistent.—German Armies Forced to Retire.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.) Washington, September 11.—Slow but steady progress is being made by the Allied troops against the German's right wing and centre to the north, northeast of Paris, according to French dispatches received at the French Embassy here, from War Office at Bordeaux. The dispatch reads: "At 5 o'clock this evening, according to advices given the War Department, considerable advantages had been gained against the German right wing by our troops."

The north of La Fere Sous Jouarre, the first German army was obliged to recross the Marne, and last night below the line of the River Lathus Mey and Pere Lardinois, the Valley of the Marne was free of German troops, according to reports made by the British aviation corps.

"Our troops in Champagne were forced by the German army to retire to Gourinon and Salorn, but part of ground lost was regained. The Fifth German army before Yassinourt in the Argonne was attacked by our troops, and the French pressed slightly."

"The Fort at Gencourt in the Valley of the Meuse has been attacked by Germans. "Slight progress on road to Chateau Salins in Lorraine has been made by Sixth German army. The forest of Champenour part of that advance was lost."

"As far as Maubeuge is concerned, we have no official confirmation of its fall. At any event the garrison was not half so large as German agencies report."

Wounded French officers say the Germans have taken the offensive at some points along the centre between Soissons and Vitry le Francois and that fighting in that district is most furious. The French aerial scouts report that the German are rushing heavy guns to the front but that it may be ten days or two weeks before they are upon the line.