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### Prussians Not Related to British

The statement is frequently heard that "the Germans will fight to the last ditch, that they are of the same race as we are, and consequently do not quit under fire." This is not true. The Germans west of the Elbe or the Low-German people, are related to us, but the Prussians, who constitute the largest proportion of the German Empire, are not related to us. As a matter of fact, they are no nearer related to us than are the Turks with whom according to some late ethnologists, the Prussians have blood connections.

The British people are a blending of Teuton and Celt, with the Celtic strain predominating. The Prussians on the other hand, are neither Teutons nor Celts, but are the offspring of the Slavs, an ex-patriated gang driven out because of their violence and stupidity. There, on the shores of the Baltic they settled, mingling with a remnant of Huns who had been driven from Central Europe by the Romans and Goths. As a result the Prussians are half Slav and half Mongol. The authority for these statements is Professor Schwill, a German, who writes as follows:—

"In the ninth century another branch of the Slavs, called the Letts, came into history. We first meet them on the shores of the Baltic, from the Vistula to some distance beyond the Nieman. They were divided into Lithuanians and Prussians. It is curious to note that the name of this non-German people (the Prussians), has in the process of time come to be applied to the leading German States".

Colonel Taylor tells us that the Prussians are the Po-Russ, the men near the Russians. In the names of Pomerania and Prussia we have the Slavic preposition "po" (by).

It is a notable fact that the Prussians, apart from having given the world Emmanuel Kant, have never produced a really great man. The great musicians, scientists, authors and inventors of Germany did not come from Prussian, but from the Low-German stock. The only mark the Prussians left upon the world is that of blood. During one half of their history, they were savages, and for the other half slaves, and from all accounts are carrying out their innate tendencies at the present time. History shows that one of the earliest achievements of the Prussians was the martyrdom in 997 A.D., of Bishop Adalbert, of Prague, who tried to convert them. A quarter of a century later, Boleslaus, Duke of Poland, forced Christianity upon them at the point of the sword, but for the next three hundred years the Prussians did nothing, but engage in Pagan raids against their Christian neighbors. They remained Pagan savages until the middle of the 13th century, when the order of Teutonic Knights subdued them on condition that they be allowed to retain possession of whatever lands they conquered. The war lasted until 1283, when the Knights finally subdued and Christianized Pagan Prussia, founding, among other cities, the present strongholds, Königsberg and Thorn. In 1454, Prussia, aided by Poland, overthrew the power of the Knights, and twelve years later Prussia became a dependency of Poland, and remained so until 1701, when the father of Frederick the Great converted the Duchy into a Kingdom.

The treacherous nature of her rulers, and the brutality of her people has left Prussia minus friends among the powers of Europe. Her whole history down to the present time is a disreputable one. Her mean war with Denmark, followed by that with Austria in 1866, and then her action in provoking war with France in 1870, are but a part with the early history of this barbaric race. The present German Emperor is King of Prussia, and his injunction to his soldiers to emulate Attila and the Huns is what might be expected from a people with a history such as that possessed by Prussia. It is a base slander to say that the Prussians are kinsmen of the British. They are not in any way related to us, and do not have even the excellent fighting qualities possessed by the British. Prussians are the result of a union of the off-spring of the Slavic races and of the Huns who originally were Mongols.

### The Bayonet in Battle

The bayonet is proving to be the last argument of the battles in the present war. Previous to the war, military critics in various countries declared that the day of the bayonet was past, and that in future wars artillery and rifles would settle the day. It is undoubtedly true that artillery and rifles are playing a very important part in the present war. Heavy siege guns, field artillery, rapid fire guns of every description, as well as the latest and best rifles, thunder out their messages of death to the opposing force. Apparently, however, the two sides are so evenly matched in artillery that no progress can be made either way. Whatever gains have been made by the Allies have been accomplished at the point of the bayonet.

The bayonet has always been a favorite with the British soldiers. The big, brawny Scots, and the other stalwarts who constitute the backbone of the British army, have always loved to fight at close quarters. Despatches from the front tell of a hundred occasions when the Germans gave way before the furious bayonet charges of the allied troops. Every soldier back from the front tells the same story of the Germans being unable to face cold steel. In addition to the terrible loss which can be inflicted by the bayonet, there is a psychological reason why men should be unable to withstand a bayonet charge. Men cannot see a bullet coming, and know nothing of it until they are hit. With bayonets it is different. Soldiers

can see a long line of glistening steel, which wavars, falters, comes on faster and faster. They see the determined faces of the men behind the bayonets, can read the lust for blood in their eyes, and know that in a few minutes these visible instruments of death will be buried in their bodies. The psychological effect of a bayonet charge is enough to unnerve any but the very bravest and most fearless fighters. In every battle where the Allies have gained ground, it has been done by means of the bayonet, which forced the Germans out of their entrenched positions.

There is perhaps an added reason why the Germans fear the bayonet attacks of the Allies. Both the British and French bayonets are longer than those in use by the Germans, and a few inches in length in a hand-to-hand fight makes all the difference between life and death. Added to this it is undoubtedly true that the British have always excelled in bayonet work, while the scientifically trained German was taught to rely entirely upon artillery and rifle fire. As a result of the fighting in this war, and the splendid results achieved by the bayonet, it is likely to retain its place as an effective arm.

### The Canadian Autumn

There is no such season elsewhere as our autumn. Itoasts of its winter, England's of its spring, but the whole world knows of the Canadian autumn. Our maple, with their variegated hues, surpass any other leafage, while our sumachs along the lowlands, our beeches and birches of the uplands, and other trees indigenous to the country, possess a glory all their own. Even the Scotch pine and the heather are as rich as those grown in their native soil.

It is the clear atmosphere of the Canadian autumn which excels. Fogs are things of the morning to be quickly dispersed by the rising sun. The prevailing northern winds bring vigor and the peculiar tang which gives a stimulus and adds to the vitality of our people. It is the season of ripening fruits, of migratory birds and of change and transition. The man who can keep afield these autumn days, who can revel in long tramps through the changing woods, who can watch autumn sunsets and come home later on to a cosy fireplace, has a never to be forgotten experience.

It is now known as "The Botch on the Rhine."

The Austrian Eagle has two heads—and is proving the exception to the rule that two heads are better than one.

The Allies' left wing is going to make Von Kluck fly for cover.

Hamilton is making good its claims to be known as the Ambitious City. Sir John Gibson, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, hails from Hamilton, while his successor, Colonel the Hon. J. S. Hendrie, also comes from Burlington Bay. If Toronto does not watch out, Hamilton will become known as the Provincial Capital.

According to the last census Canada had \$1,247,583,609 invested in manufacturing establishments, while the value of the output was placed at \$1,165,975,659. Canada should increase both figures as a result of the war.

Canada has 9,593 Belgians within her borders, most of whom came over in the last decade. Efforts should be made to secure ten times that number.

William Jennings Bryan does not believe in waiting for piping times of peace in order to sign up arbitration treaties. He has already secured twenty-four nations, and three more are about to sign. Germany, however, has refused to sign—having an utter disregard for "scraps of paper."

There are 393,320 Germans in Canada, as compared with 310,501 ten years ago. It's a safe bet that those who came over are glad they left the Fatherland.

President Falconer, of the University of Toronto, in an able address on the war to the students of that University, summed up the situation in the following words: "This war is a clash of two views of life, and one or the other must go. It must be a fight to the finish. If we lose, then all that we stand for disappears—the right of individual, weak or strong, to develop in freedom his God-given powers—the right of nations, however small, to enjoy their own democracy—the conviction that righteousness is enthroned above brute force."

### MONEY MARKETS IMPROVING.

The general expression indicates that the money markets of England, United States and Canada are improving. The London banks have made such quick and strenuous efforts to increase their bullion holdings that results are plainly in evidence. Early reports this week showed that during the week previous the Bank of England was able to announce an increase of about \$6,000,000 in gold, though it was thought that some of this gold included what was sent from New York to Ottawa. This gold was deposited with the Finance Minister at Ottawa for the credit of the Bank of England, and undoubtedly this metal, according to good authority, figures immediately in the Bank of England's statement. A London Stock Exchange is making preparations to open with expectation of opening in October. American Lumberman.

### GERMANY'S "GOOD FAITH."

When Winston Churchill, the first lord of the admiralty, in his Manchester speech on the 18th of last October, renewed his proposal on behalf of the British government that Great Britain and Germany agree to take a year's holiday in battleship building, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, naval secretary of state for Germany, replied: "The German navy has a purely defensive function, and no aggressive purpose." Yet within less than a year Germany declares a war so stupendous as to stagger humanity, while the whole armed camp of Europe leaps to the challenge. —New York Independent.

### MUST BE FOUGHT OUT.

This great conflict is no mere contest of rival armies. The peace and progress of Europe, if not the peace and progress of the world, depend upon definite settlement of the issues involved. Europe must either be freed of the menace of Prussian militarism or it must be made to know that dictation by that militarism is its doom. Any cessation of hostilities at this time would be a disaster to the cause of peace, a disaster to humanity. It would only postpone to a later day the struggle that must be made. Far better that the issue should be fought out now. —New York Herald.

### SHORTAGE OF PAPER IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Norway, Sweden, and Canada are the chief suppliers of the wood pulp of the spruce, from which the bulk of the paper for newspaper production is made. We also obtain a much smaller quantity in proportion from the continent. The industry has grown enormously with the rise of the daily and weekly press. With regard to imported paper, Norway is our chief source of supply, though Newfoundland also sends us a large quantity. The question of shipping appears to be the most important factor in the paper supply, though the interruption of forest work will also affect it. At the time of writing the North Sea is not available as an open trade route; until it is, publishers will necessarily have to exercise the strictest economy.

"This war will not last long or demand very great human sacrifices—at any rate not from the allies." This is the opinion of Colonel F. N. Maude, one of the greatest authorities on strategy in Great Britain, writing in T. P.'s Weekly. Colonel Maude, who opens his article with an attack on the "blatent nonsense about German antiquated tactics," declares that he would be ready to join the pessimists if he relied upon information dealing with the initial stages of the war as published in the daily press. He puts no faith in the news that the Germans are still using the close formation which proved so disastrous to France in 1870, but in spite of this he is convinced that the war will not last long.

It is on the superiority of the French artillery that Colonel Maude bases his unfaltering belief in the early supremacy of the allies. Fifteen years ago, he says, he could not have written in this strain, for it seemed then that so carefully we adjusted the calculations of time and space on which strategy is always based, that, once started, the French would be for a certainty hemmed in and crushed around Paris, as in 1870—possibly even a little sooner.

Colonel Maude gives a brief review of German attacking methods which, coming from so notable an authority, is well worth attention. He says: "Troops advancing towards an enemy are always, in the German school, arranged in such order of magnitude that each one, in succession from the front, is always the advance guard of the others which are following. And the primary obligation of every advance guard is to gain time, by the resistance it can offer, for those troops behind it to deploy and move up to its assistance. If they fall in this task, if their resistance is beaten down and they are thrown back in confusion on their following supports, panic spreads like flame in stubble, and the whole scheme of concentration—towards which all marches in war time tend—may be upset and ruined by the failure of even a relatively insignificant fraction of the whole mass."

In view of the retreat of the invading Prussians when they seemed to be on the threshold of victory, Colonel Maude's arguments are of more than usual interest. Apparently the defeat of the advance columns caused the disorder predicted by the great strategian, who believes that the French army by itself would have been invincible because of its artillery arrangements. There will be almost universal disagreement with this view, for the support of the British forces seems to have been the cause of the German reverses, but Colonel Maude will never be entirely disproved. It will always be a question whether France could have defeated her ancient enemy without assistance.

The statement is made that the French have revolutionized modern warfare by their artillery improvements. They made it possible to bring about a decision in minutes where their German opponents were allowing hours. At first, says Colonel Maude, the Germans simply laughed to scorn this claim of the French, but Bulgarian and Greek experiences has since completely borne the French theories out in practice. Developments of the great war now in progress point to the fact that the French claim to superiority in the matter of artillery has been borne out with even greater losses to the enemy than was expected. It must not be forgotten that where the allies lost a thousand men the Germans lost from five to ten thousand. The tactics of the British and French have been to do as much damage as possible in the shortest time and then retire before the battle became too hot. These tactics have been more than satisfactory; they have brought about a brilliant victory for the allied armies. The British troops have played a wonderful part, but there is no doubt but that the French artillery, firing gusts of eight rounds of shrapnel in thirty-two seconds and so smothering their adversary that aimed musketry fire against the advancing infantry became physically impossible, have done much to bring about the defeat of the invaders.

### NO USE FOR JINGOS.

We are fighting for an idea—an idea of some importance to the generations that will come after us. We are fighting to teach the Prussian military staff that free men with brains to think with, have no right to hand themselves over body and soul to their rulers to be used as mere devils instruments; that if they do so they shall pay the penalty and the punishment shall go hard. We are fighting to teach the German nation respect for God. Our weapons have not to be hard blows, not hard words. We are tearing at each other's throats; it has got to be done. It is not a time for yelling. Jack Johnson, as a boxer, I respect. The thing I do not like about him is his habit of gibing and jeering at his opponent while he is fighting him. It isn't gentlemanly and it isn't sporting. The soldiers are fighting in grim silence. When one of them does talk it is generally to express admiration of German bravery. It is our valiant stay-at-homes, our valiant clowns for everybody else to enlist but themselves, who would have us fight like some drunken fish bag, shrieking and spitting while she claws. —Jerome K. Jerome, in London News and Leader.

### THE MADNESS OF MONOPOLY.

Swiftly and surely war will exact its tribute of money and blood and suffering from every family in the country; and they have grounds for saying so who say that war is madness; but there are other madesses—there is economic madness, which day after day takes its toll of wretchedness and suffering. If only the casualties in the battle of life were all collected and published day after day in an official Gazette! Then we should read: Killed by evil housing conditions, so many; killed by starvation, who could not get enough bread to keep them alive, so many. And then the long list of the wounded—those blighted and careworn lives! And the women and the little children. It is natural that humanity should be moved by the vivid sufferings of war, but it is eternally wrong and sad and unjust that so little should be done for the sufferings of peace. Little is done to relieve them, still less is done to eradicate the causes of suffering. —Land Values Monthly.

### THE HORRORS OF WAR.

As a result of the war a ten cent package of bacon is not as large now as it was a few weeks ago.

This is the American farmer's opportunity. By putting out every available acre in wheat this fall he will have done all he can do to take advantage of it. —St. Louis Republican.

The flour market was dull.

For years after our own Civil War wheat prices remained at a decline, and then rose rather than fell immediately after the war.

This is the American farmer's opportunity. By putting out every available acre in wheat this fall he will have done all he can do to take advantage of it.

—Fredericton Mail.

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### VOL. XXIX. No. 124

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SOW WHEAT.

wheat crop of 1915 should be the  
history of the nation. The weather  
beyond the wheat grower's control  
seen in wheat this fall is under his  
care that is available should be sold  
against few weeks.

at wheat-growing State, saw the  
greatest wheat acreage in the last  
is not being made ready, according  
of the State Fair Association, who  
Kansas acres will be sown to what  
points out that years must elapse before  
in grain areas can be restored to their

a European market for American  
1916. Whether the war ends in six  
years, conditions have been created  
high wheat prices. Articles must

now hearing stories of want and  
in European cities for removal

lines. When the armies are dislodged  
will go back to wasted countries. After  
shattered, the storehouses will be  
and grain, and grain projects must  
somewhere.

our own Civil War wheat pro-

cesses. They rose rather than fell in  
the war.

ERICAN farmer's opportunity. By pur-

available acre in wheat this fall he  
can do to take advantage of the  
leam.

HORRORS OF WAR.

the war a ten cent package of 90  
large now as it was a few weeks ago.

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GIVE Town and Province

## MLEN ON GRAND TRUNK INDICTMENT

Asks That the Courts Discharge Him From Prosecution, Trial and Punishment

ALLIANCE WITH NEW HAVEN

Proposed New Construction Was the Inauguration of a Policy Necessitating Enormous Additional Construction in New England.

New York, September 30.—The Barron Financial News Service to-day secured a copy of the "Plea in Bar" filed in behalf of Charles S. Mellen, the former president of the New Haven Railroad, in answer to the Federal indictment against him and the officials of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

J. W. H. Grinnell, as counsel for Mellen, filed the plea in the United States District Court.

The Grand Trunk indictment was handed up against Mellen in January, 1913. Mellen claims immunity and seeks discharge from the prosecution under the indictment now pending.

Mellen asks that the court "dismiss and discharge him from prosecution trial and punishment under said indictment now pending against him and from prosecution and trial for the alleged offences in said indictment or in any of the counts there of charged against him."

The plea in bar calls attention to the fact that Mellen testified under oath before the Inter-State Commerce Commission early this year in an investigation authorized by Congress which covered steps mentioned in the indictment now resting against him. Also that he produced before the Commission more than two thousand documents, letters and papers describing and referring to the transactions which are averted and alleged in the indictment.

Mellen's plea tells of his testimony before the Commission showing his desire to control New England's transportation facilities, his attempt to control Central Vermont, his opposition to the construction by Grand Trunk of certain New England lines, his offer of rails and lines to the Grand Trunk, his preparation of memoranda alleged in the indictment as "overt acts" in furtherance of combination and conspiracies in restraint of trade, his conferences and communications with the Grand Trunk representatives, that he kept track of the Grand Trunk's construction plans, that he had estimates made as to how much traffic projected Grand Trunk's lines would divert from New Haven.

The proposed new construction was the inauguration of a policy necessitating enormous additional construction in New England, both the Grand Trunk and the New Haven; that as a result of conferences and correspondence with the defendant, Mr. Chamberlin, this defendant made the said Mr. Chamberlin an offer in writing of a traffic agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; that this defendant wrote a certain letter assuming all of the responsibility for the transactions of matters and things averred in said indictment.

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## ARE OBTAINING LIGHTING AND STARTING DEVICES

English Automobile Firms That Formerly Bought Electrical Allotments in Germany Now Turn to United States.

New York, September 30.—One of the first American manufacturing concerns to benefit through the European war has been the United States Light & Heat Company, which has received order for 1,000 lighting and starting devices from an English automobile firm that formerly bought its electrical allotments in Germany.

Not including this item, the company thus far in September has taken about \$250,000 worth of business, which means that operations are running at about 65 per cent. of capacity.

In April the shipments totalled about \$270,000; in May about the same amount. In June \$240,000, and in July when the company's troubles were in full sway, about \$170,000.

### BONDHOLDERS BECOME ANXIOUS

New York, September 30.—When his attention was drawn to the circular of Charles S. Whitman, Secretary of the Proxy Committee of the New York Railways Company to the holders of the adjustment income bonds, which declared that the income bondholders may make sure of receiving every dollar of interest to which they are entitled by standing together and electing directors who will protect their interest, Guy E. Trippé, a director of the company, said: "Interest of the income holders will not be protected by raiding the reserves of the company. It is like killing the goose that laid the golden egg."

### FRENCH CONDITIONS IMPROVE.

Washington, September 30.—Foreign Office at Brussels informed the French Embassy here that business conditions are improving in France. The cablegram further said:

"Decree of the French Government dated yesterday in regard to the moratorium, increases the limit to which merchants and manufacturers may draw on their accounts to two-thirds as balanced on August 4th, the date of the moratorium. I call your attention to this disposition which will facilitate the economic and industrial condition."

### EXPECTED THAT U.S. STEEL WILL REDUCE ITS DIVIDENDS

New York, September 30.—Many guesses have been made as to what action on dividends the directors of the United States Steel Corporation will take at their quarterly meeting the last Tuesday in October.

It can be said that the matter has not been taken up for consideration.

It would be safe to assume that the regular dividend of the common stock would not be declared.

If the regular common dividend is declared the steel corporation will face a deficit of between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 for the year 1914.

The board does not care to lose its reputation for conservatism and it is because of this that the impression is growing that a reduction will be ordered.

The United States Steel Corporation has a surplus that would permit payment of the regular common dividend for some time to come and there would be no change if the management could see prosperity ahead. But manufacturers are not expected to show an optimistic trend of mind until the railroads secure sufficient revenue to carry forward extension work and the European war skies begin to clear.

### REGULAR DIVIDEND.

New York, September 30.—The International Paper Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 of 1 per cent. on preferred, payable October 15, to stock of record October 6th.

### RAILWAY EARNINGS.

New York clearings \$271,421,245; decrease \$105,082.

Boston clearings \$19,587,538; decrease, \$8,272,176.

Philadelphia clearings, \$23,400,570; decrease \$12,507,703.

Boston and Albany—AUGUST gross \$148,709; decrease \$14,165.

Surplus after charges, \$35,928; decrease \$6,145.

8 months' gross \$11,015,637; decrease \$610,854.

Net after tax \$2,052,532; decrease \$40,599. Deficit after charges, \$861,871; decrease \$392,234.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville—July gross \$596,067; increase \$14,178. Net \$166,294; increase, \$3,214.

CONFERR

## BRITISH STEEL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS LARGELY FALL OFF

**Due to Fact That Up to Time of War Most of the Raw Material Consumed Was Secured From Germany and No Finished Articles Can Be Sent to That Country.**

New York, September 30.—The reports of steel and iron exports and imports from the United Kingdom for August show a heavy falling off from July of this year and August a year ago. Exports of steel fell in August to 183,262 tons from \$10,684 tons in July of this year and 293,813 a year ago. The exports of steel for the eight months ending with August this year lost nearly 400,000 tons.

The exports of English pig iron and steel in tons for August, 1914, and 1913, July, 1914, and the eight months ended with August this year and last, follow:

### Pig Iron Exports.

Aug., 1914 ... 28,442 8 mos. end. Aug., 1914, 614,839

July, 1914 ... 74,017 8 mos. end. Aug., 1913, 744,334

Aug., 1913 ... 101,843

### Steel Exports.

Aug., 1914 ... 183,263 8 mos. end. Aug., 1914, 2,437,028

July, 1914 ... 310,684 8 mos. end. Aug., 1913, 2,671,735

Aug., 1913 ... 293,807

Imports of iron and steel products also fell off heavily last month, thereby accounting in part for the shrinkage in foreign business done by the United States. The consumers in Great Britain have in the past, however, procured most of their raw and semi-finished steel from Germany, so that this country should profit in the future by the absence of the German market in England.

Imports into the United Kingdom during August were in most cases less than half what they were in July of this year. For example, under the title "Unarmament articles," which disposes of structural shapes, bars, raw steel and axles, only 21,082 tons were imported in August 1914, compared with 60,567 tons in July. Import figure in tons for different periods follow:

### Pig Iron Imports.

Aug., 1914 ... 12,384 8 mos. end. Aug., 1914, 157,773

July, 1914 ... 12,157 8 mos. end. Aug., 1913, 143,259

Aug., 1913 ... 12,618

### Steel Imports.

Aug., 1914 ... 46,408 8 mos. end. Aug., 1914, 1,270,341

July, 1914 ... 175,666 8 mos. end. Aug., 1913, 1,293,533

Aug., 1913 ... 146,032

As August was the first month during which all steel shipments were shut off from Germany, it would naturally show a heavy falling off in imports by the British Isles. Iron ore was also affected as can be seen by the figures for August, showing imports by the United Kingdom from Spain and other parts of the world, which follow:

### Iron Ore Imports.

Aug., 1914 ... 385,499 8 mos. end. Aug., 1914, 4,002,044

July, 1914 ... 555,506 8 mos. end. Aug., 1913, 5,244,949

Aug., 1913 ... 527,013

On account of the closing of a large number of blast furnaces and steel mills in the United Kingdom, little ore is required and William Jack & Co. in furnishing the above figures of exports and imports say:

"The effects of the war seems to be increasingly felt, and there is very little business doing with consumers."

## CEMENT IN QUEENSLAND

Product is Now Being Manufactured Only Ten Miles From Brisbane.

Exporters of cement to Australia will not welcome the announcement that Portland cement is now being made at Darra, ten miles from Brisbane, on the southern main line of railway. About 14,000 to 15,000 tons of coal will be consumed in the manufacture of 30,000 tons of cement (this being the suggested present capacity of the works). The consumption of Queensland cement during 1913 was 38,000 tons. The wholesale net price of cement on wharf in Brisbane is 74s. 8d. per ton; the lowest price during the past year was 68s. 3d. The cost of the company's cement delivered in Brisbane is estimated at 40s. 1d. The whole of the Portland cement consumed in Queensland is imported, about 70 per cent. of the total from Europe and the remainder from New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand. The demand for cement for constructive works of all kinds is increasing so rapidly in Australia that there is frequently a shortage of supplies, and as all facilities for its manufacture are to be found in close proximity to Brisbane, and there is the protection of a high tariff and substantial freights, the establishment of the industry in Queensland shows great promise.

### TO PREVENT GERMANS BUYING ENGLISH WOOL.

London, September 30.—The wool brokers of England have formed a league to prevent the purchase of wool suitable for army requirements by neutrals on behalf of Germany. There have been heavy purchases of Yorkshireens on behalf of firms residing in neutral territory who were known to be doing business with Germany. This has aroused suspicion, and brokers now have organized to find out the ultimate destination of the wool before any suspicious order is considered.

Another company with large European holdings of stock is Kansas City Southern, of whose \$51,000,000 outstanding stock \$22,205,500, or 43.5 per cent., was held abroad June 30, 1914. Of American Securities Preferred, "A" stock, \$3,362,900 out of \$17,000,000 outstanding was held abroad, and of the preferred "B" \$13,550,400 out of \$30,000,000 outstanding. American Telephone and Telegraph European holdings total \$12,479,900 of a total outstanding of \$34,672,300. Little change is shown in the amount of stock held in Europe over the past year. Twenty-two companies have reported their holdings on June 30, 1913, as well as on June 30, 1914, and in practically every case the change shown is trifling. European holdings of these twenty-two companies on June 30, 1914, totalled \$151,240,652, as against \$151,492,994 on June 30, 1913, an increase of \$4,747,658, or a little over 3 per cent.

In the case of some of the companies, a strikingly small amount of stock is in hands of Europeans. Thus American Tobacco Co., with \$40,214,400 common and \$52,775,400 preferred stock outstanding reports only \$3,500 common and \$365,000 preferred held abroad. American Ice Securities with \$19,045,100 stock outstanding reports no European stockholders record. Central Leather reports its European holdings as trifling. Seaboard Air Line reports its past renewed assurance of my admiration for its past achievements and best wishes for its future, I remain,

"Yours truly,  
"YUAN SHIH KAI"

### Reply Praises Yuan's Co-operation.

A reply was immediately forwarded to China, as follows:

"Your Excellency:

"It is with deep appreciation of the high honor conferred upon this association that we acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's kind communication. This generous and comprehensive expression of good will, with Your Excellency's valued pronouncement as to international co-operation, progress, prosperity and peace, will be at once transmitted to the entire population of America through the medium of the public press, and we are sure that the constructive ideals therein proposed will find a ready response in the hearts of our countrymen."

"It will be both a pleasure and an honor to lay Your Excellency's message before the Board of Directors of this association at their next meeting in October, together with certain other important matters looking toward the promotion of mutual trade relations between China and the United States which were the subject of conversation and correspondence between Your Excellency's ministers and the members of our Foreign Trade Commission during the period of their recent visit to Peking.

"We have no doubt but that the promotive interest which Your Excellency takes in matters of national and international development will be of vast and ever-increasing benefit to the people of both republics as well as of advantage to the world at large. The members of our Foreign Trade Commission speak with enthusiasm of the boundless resources of the great nation of the Far East, and with equal enthusiasm as to the progress that is being made under the wise direction of Your Excellency's Government. They are exceedingly grateful for the kind and courteous treatment accorded to them by the Chinese officials during their visit. This gratitude our entire association shares."

### Better Field Than South America.

The Merchants' Association of New York, in the current issue of its official organ, "Greater New York," points out the many wonderful opportunities in the Far East for increased American trade. "At present China feels extremely friendly to the United States and looks with favor upon her products," the article says. "Certainly, as far as amounts of goods are concerned, the chance to build up a trade in South America, although it is true that the needs of the two countries vary widely.

"The commodities entering into foreign trade vary with each country. Of necessity the goods entering this trade in China differ from those needed in South America. The following list shows the leading articles exported from China in 1911:

## GREAT FIELD FOR FOREIGN TRADERS

### President of China Points Out Some of That Country's Commercial Advantages

#### ITS BOUNDLESS RESOURCES

Yuan Shih Kai Suggests That a Commercial Adviser Should be Named, and Offers to Co-operate With the National Association of Manufacturers in Promoting Closer Relations.

New York, September 30.—The fact that President

Yuan Shih Kai, of China, is co-operating with the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States for the development of China and for the increase of trade between that country and America was made public yesterday when the contents of a letter received by the association from President Yuan was given out for publication, together with the announcement that President Yuan has asked the National Association of Manufacturers to nominate a commercial adviser to the Chinese Government.

This new movement for the mutual co-operation of this American trade and industrial body with the chief executive of the most populous country in the world is attributed to the progressive principle of the Chinese Government, coupled with the visit to China, in July of this year, of the association's Foreign Trade Commission, the members of which were John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, O.; Capt. David M. Parry, of Indianapolis, and Dr. Albert A. Snowden, of New York. The details of the tentative understanding that was arrived at with the Chinese Government, it is stated, will be placed before the board of directors of the association at its meeting in October.

American-Chinese Trade.

The letter received from President Yuan Shih Kai was:

"Office of the President  
Peking, Aug. 20, 1914.

"The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, 30 Church Street, New York City.

"Gentlemen.—With a closer contact of the different nations with one another through the improvements made in the means of intercommunication, the economic life of the world has followed a new course of development. The farmer who produces and the merchant who transports now all depend upon the work of the manufacturer as their pivot.

"As I understand, your association is founded on broad principles and applies the scientific knowledge of your country to the development of special branches of industries. The progress in manufactures in the United States marches abreast with the day and the month. This is a work I emulate and admire.

"Like the United States, China is a country vast in the extent of territory, prosperous in population and rich in natural resources. Commerce thrives in every part of the land. Industries have a great future of development. Of the students whom China has sent to your country to be educated many are paying special attention to technical studies. The opening of the Panama Canal as a new trade route is another factor to promote the commercial relations between China and the United States. The visit which the representatives of your association made to China recently has given us an opportunity to cement our mutual friendship and exchange knowledge with each other. It is certain that co-operation between the Chinese and the Americans, which is thus facilitated, will unfold a new phase to the economic world, not only to the benefit of China and the United States, but also to the advancement of the cause of universal peace.

"With renewed assurance of my admiration for its past achievements and best wishes for its future, I remain,

"Yours truly,  
"YUAN SHIH KAI"

### GOOD PROSPECTS FOR EXHIBITION

Exhibition Which Opens In Halifax Next Week Is Regarded as An Assured Success.

(Special Correspondence)

Sydney, N. S., September 29.—An assured success is predicted for the exhibition which opens here next Tuesday. The entries of live stock comprise the largest list of pure bred animals ever brought together in the Maritime Provinces. In the cattle divisions there are about three hundred head, all being either thoroughbred or high grade. The sheep and swine exhibit will far and away exceed anything of the kind seen at Eastern fairs. The poultry development will provide the finest collection of bird stock yet exhibited in Nova Scotia.

Activity at Bethlehem Works.

One of the Bethlehem reports tends to explain the striking absence of motor truck sales from their accustomed New York haunts.

Stated that for the past few days nearly two score of representatives from the leading automobile manufacturers have been in that city with nearly two dozen big motor trucks, of all shapes, sizes and makes, which on Friday were undergoing a general demonstration on the high-grade roads of Sayre Park at Lehigh University. Sayre Park is located on Old Mountain, and its top is nearly 900 feet above sea level. Steep roads wind up the mountain side in the park, and it was here that the various automobile manufacturers view with each other for the business.

The Bethlehem story said that contracts were let Friday for the first consignment of the armored motor trucks, some 750 in number, to be finished in 45 days and shipped to some Canadian port.

Some of the auto truck manufacturers claimed to have 100 or more cars in stock, and the Peerless Company of Cleveland was reported ready to put up a guarantee that it would turn out trucks at the rate of sixty every twelve days. It is reported that the International Motor Company would receive an order for nearly 200 motor trucks, to be supplied from their plants in Allentown, Pa., and Elmwood, N.J. Other companies to receive large slices of the business were said to be the Kelly, the Garford, the Knox and the Autocar.

In addition to the trucks there were said to be 100 tractors for the hauling of siege guns. The order for the bulk of the tractors, it is said, will go to the Peerless and the Knox companies, which specialize in those types of vehicles.

Dials and Confirmations.

Efforts were made to secure tangible information on these rather explicit reports, both at the offices of the Bethlehem Steel Company in this city, at Bethlehem, and also of the various manufacturers alleged to have secured contracts. At the office of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in this city the report was characterized as "wild imagination." The corporation, it was said, did an export business with all foreign countries and consequently negotiations are under way, but no such contract as reported. At the Bethlehem Works high officials were shy on information, under orders, it was said, recently issued by the State Department at Washington, that industrial concerns receiving orders from European countries now engaged in war should avoid publicity as far as possible.

Only one of the manufacturers replied. He merely said: "Cannot say anything definite at this moment, but will advise you full details at earliest possible moment."

In view of these two classes of information, the probabilities are fair that the American truck manufacturers are about to pick a large melon, but are thus far very wary about admitting it.

SIX FIRMS SUSPENDED.

London, September 30.—The directors of the Baltic Exchange have suspended six firms until further notice. Only two of the firms have German names, but the others are companies in which German shareholders or German management is believed to dominate.

An announcement of a modification by the Government of the licenses under which the German banks in London were permitted to re-open has been made.

Further restrictions are put on their operations in closing up their existing accounts, and any balance

after payment of all liabilities must be placed in the Bank of England to the government's account.

## SAO PAULO'S FINANCIAL CONDITION CONTINUES SOUND AND PROSPEROUS

Economic Conditions of That State Are Altogether Better Than Those of any Other Part of the Republic of Brazil.

(London Financier.)

To the holders of San Paulo Treasury bonds, which to the amount of £2,000,000, are about to be paid off, the announcement of the payment will not come as anything surprising. But it is a reminder that, notwithstanding the extremely precarious condition of Brazil generally—outside the State of San Paulo—and the inability of the Federal Government to meet its obligations, the financial position of this one sound and prosperous State remains all that can be desired. Its monetary arrangements have been comparatively little affected by the unfavorable conditions which prevail in its sister States and by the reckless finance of the Federal Government of Brazil.

It is only fair to say, however, that the economic circumstances of the State of San Paulo are altogether better than those of any other part of the Republic. The foundation of its prosperity—coffee—is at once a variable and yet a most stable one. While the crops vary greatly from year to year they do not vary much per acre as from one decade to another. The results are fairly reliable. Also the planters of San Paulo, who may be regarded as the backbone and, indeed, the principal flesh and blood, besides of the whole State, are an enterprising and shrewd body of men.

The Government of San Paulo is, in more respects than one, a model for the rest of the Republic. The financial arrangements are, in all essential matters, thoroughly good. The revenue and expenditure accounts are so well kept that the annual statements compare well with those of European Governments. It may be as well to bear in mind these facts and to remember that the present egregious condition of affairs at Rio is not to be attributed to the inherent recklessness and irregularities of Brazilians as such. The Federal Government has got into bad habits partly through the sanguine temperament of most of its responsible officials, and partly because the very vastness of the resources of Brazil has demoralized the responsible public men of the country and encouraged such unbounded confidence in the future of the Republic that a policy of economy and foresight has usually been the last thing to be seriously attempted.

The present position of affairs has to some extent been accentuated by the European war, but the main trouble lies within. There is all the less excuse for the Government at Rio, inasmuch as some of the most flagrant extravagances and follies of past Administrations call for such obvious remedies that the most mediocre of statesmen can have no doubt about them. The fact that the service of the Federal Debt has been defaulted upon has placed the Government comparatively in funds. This should improve the rate of exchange, and so facilitate reforms. The immediate future rests very much with the responsible Ministers.

NEW YORK 6's.

New York, September 30.—New York City news rates are quoted as follows:

Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.	Last Sale.




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# MOTOR TRUCKS FOR WAR PURPOSES

Steel Magnate Reported to  
Have Purchased Three  
Thousands

## SHIP THEM ABROAD

It is That These Vehicles Are to be De-  
voted to New York City; Another Affirms  
Their Destination is Canada.

September 29.—For the past ten days or  
there has been agitation in the motor truck  
industry as to whether agents of foreign govern-  
ments of England, France, Russia and  
Italy are this city negotiating for the purchase  
of motor trucks for use in the war.  
According to the New York Journal of  
Commerce, it is likely that such negotiations  
will be made as to what was in the wind was  
arranged as to make it virtually impossible  
for anyone who was doing the buying.

There were stories from Bethlehem,  
Penn., to confirm the rumors that European  
producers are in the market, but these also  
failed to confirm or dispel. Though in  
the stories are absolutely denied, it is  
probable. Briefly stated, the stories  
state that Charles M. Schwab, who is  
high influence with European war  
leaders, secured a large contract from the  
Russian government for the Bethlehem  
Company for motor trucks, horse shoes  
and other war items, reports of the agree-  
ment \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Destination is Canada.

It is said to be from 1,000 to 3,000 motor  
trucks with transport bodies, which could  
be used for war purposes, to be delivered with  
the seaboard for shipment. One re-  
porter says that the destination is Can-  
ada. The Steel Company does not manu-  
facture, but President Charles M. Schwab  
says, the agency in America is a re-  
sponsible Government of France. The re-  
porter selected to furnish the trucks is  
numerous dealings in past years  
with European countries in furnishing manu-  
factures for Russia, Greece, Turkey and  
France.

The French Government to the Beth-  
lehem company was also reported to include  
orders to be made chiefly at Pitts-  
burgh, Pa. Work on these orders  
has been in progress for several weeks.  
Contracts are already on the ocean. There  
is a demand for army blankets, and rumor  
has it that thousand blankets have already  
been ordered. It is said the total number of blankets  
is more than 1,000,000, and the order is so  
large that it will affect the wool market in America.

At Bethlehem Works.

Bethlehem reports tends to explain the  
depression in the steel trade is now more severe than it has been at  
any time in years. Incoming business of a large  
number of companies is not much over 25 per cent. of  
capacity, and production is running close to fifty per cent.  
It would not be at all surprising if the output  
touched 40 per cent. within the next few weeks, but  
manufacturers do not believe it will run much below  
that level. Prices which were holding well up to

## BIG RUSSIAN STEEL PURCHASE REPORTED

Foreign Enquiry Constitutes Main  
Hope of American Producers at  
Present Time—Orders Small

## RAILROADS BUY LITTLE

Pig Iron Markets Are Extremely Dull—Tennessee Coal  
and Iron Company Will Close Rail and Con-  
verting Mills at Birmingham For Two  
Weeks or Longer.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)  
Pittsburg, September 30.—The foreign inquiry in the American steel market constitutes the main hope of producers at the present time. So far the amount of foreign orders actually placed has been relatively small, but the continuation of the war will doubtless result in the diversion of a considerable amount of steel business to this country, which under ordinary circumstances would be placed with European manufacturers.

In this connection, a Sharon concern has practically closed a contract with Russia, calling for 50,000 steel barrels. Formerly this business was placed with German mills. The importance of the order can be gauged from the fact that it will serve to keep the plant of the company running at full capacity day and night for several weeks. The general mill situation, however, indicates no improvement in the volume of incoming orders. Operations have been steadily declining for the last month and at the present time the average rate is not much better than 50 per cent. of capacity.

The almost complete cessation of equipment buying by the railroads has been by far the most important factor in the present depression from which the American steel industry is now suffering. Equipment concerns are operating at the lowest rate in ten years, and prospects of improvement are remote. In the last week only 14,000 tons of rails were ordered by all of the railroads of the country.

From this record, it can readily be seen that the steel trade has suffered a severe blow, particularly as the railroads have not been purchasing equipment in very much greater volume than this for the last year. As a result of the unfavorable conditions in the equipment trade the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company plans to close its rail and converting mills at Birmingham. The suspension will last for two weeks and perhaps longer, if orders show no increase.

The pig iron markets generally are extremely dull and reflect in a striking way the apathetic condition of the steel trade. Last week's business was about 25 per cent. of what the trade regards as normal.

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touched 40 per cent. within the next few weeks, but

manufacturers do not believe it will run much below

that level. Prices which were holding well up to

## WAR HAVING LITTLE EFFECT ON IRON ORE COMMERCE

Iron Ore Export Small and Imports From Neutral  
Countries—India is Large Producer of Ferro-  
manganese, but Shipments Cut Off by  
Germans in Far East.

New York, September 30.—The war's effect on exports and imports of iron ore cannot be definitely estimated at this time, but it will not be great in the aggregate. Between the United States and the countries now engaged in the European conflict there is comparatively little business in iron ore, the exports exceeding the imports on a scale which is not important. Italy and Austria, and in general the Mediterranean countries, buy a certain amount of ore here, the exports to them being roughly 100,000 tons a year—sometimes a good deal more, sometimes considerably less, according to the changes in trade conditions. Certain American steel interests have their own properties in Cuba and South America, and of course the obtaining of supplies from those sources will not be interfered with.

Immediately on the outbreak of war there was a violent advance in the price of ferro-manganese, which jumped from \$34 a ton to about \$14 on ton due to the cutting off of the Russian supply, on which makers of steel in this country, with the exception of the United States Steel Corporation, largely depended. Since Great Britain has re-established control of the seas, however, ferro-manganese has been coming in from England, and supplies are also being obtained from Brazil, which possesses a large quantity of the ore about equal to quality to the Russian product.

Projects were considered a few weeks ago for the establishment of ferro-manganese works in this country. It is doubtful, however, if any of those will materialize, on account of the renewal of shipments from abroad, and the belief in the trade that the United States Steel Corporation will hereafter sell a sufficient quantity to provide for the country's requirements. At present about \$100 a ton is being paid in England for the ferro-manganese imported from that country; and it is said in the trade that when the Steel Corporation begins to sell, it will fix upon a price of about \$35 a ton. The Steel Corporation has import supplies in Brazil.

Two or three weeks ago are giving signs of weakness, but in this connection the mills are in a better position to maintain quotations than before the war, as the tariff is no longer a factor. The low prices preceding the European war were attributed largely to competition with Germany. While very little steel was imported, American producers were compelled to meet the low prices made by the foreign competitors.

Germany is no longer a factor in the steel industry and Great Britain is a buyer in this country, rather than a seller.

How long present depressed conditions will last is problematical. Manufacturers are all at sea over the outlook. In the depression which followed the panic of 1907, producers were able to make predictions with some degree of accuracy. But nothing big in the way of new business is now expected until there are definite signs of peace abroad. The export business has been hit hard, and it is not believed this branch will reach normal proportions while the war lasts.

New York, September 30.—The depression in the steel trade is now more severe than it has been at any time in years. Incoming business of a large number of companies is not much over 25 per cent. of capacity, and production is running close to fifty per cent. It would not be at all surprising if the output touched 40 per cent. within the next few weeks, but manufacturers do not believe it will run much below that level. Prices which were holding well up to

## METAL SITUATION REMAINS STEADY

Business Under Normal in Volume but  
Considered Good in View of  
Present Conditions

### LIVE SHOWS WEAKNESS

A More Cheerful Feeling is Noticed Among Dealers—  
England is Putting Forward a Good Demand  
For Wire Rods and Nails. Other  
Markets Developing.

There has been no change shown in the local metal market during the past week and outside of a slight easiness in the caused by the greater supplies to hand, the tone remains generally steady. The feeling seems to be more cheerful and dealers are looking towards other fields for the extension of business. The demand as a whole, has not been as heavy as is usual at this time of the year, but it is satisfactory in view of prevailing conditions.

Tin is slightly weaker at 36 cents. There has been a decline of 1/2 cent in copper and is now quoted at \$15.50. Speier has declined 10 cents per cwt., quoting activity at \$6. There have been no changes recorded in lead and lead products during the week and lead is quoted at \$5.10. Lead pipe is quoted at 7½ cents, 2½ per cent. off and waste pipe at 9 cents, 2½ per cent. off. Aluminum is selling at 22¢ per lb., antimony at 15¢ per pound.

Quotations for the present market are shown in the following table:

#### HARDWARE AND METALS.

Aluminum:	
Ingot, 99 p.c. pure, lb. . . . .	0.22
Pattern, lb. . . . .	0.23
Antimony, per lb. . . . .	15.00
Copper:	
Casting ingot, per 100 lbs. . . . .	15.50
Lengths, round bars, 1/2-in. per 100 lbs. . . . .	23.00
Plain sheets, 14 oz. 14x48 ins. 14x60 ins. per 100 lbs. . . . .	22.00
Brass:	
Ingot, red . . . . .	0.14
Springs sheets up to 20 gauge, per lb. . . . .	0.26
Rods base 1/2 in. to 1 in. round, per lb. . . . .	0.22
Tubing, seamless, base, lb. . . . .	0.25
Tin:	
Common bar, per 100 lbs. . . . .	2.05
Forged iron, per 100 lbs. . . . .	2.30
Refined iron, per 100 lbs. . . . .	2.40
Horseshoe iron, per 100 lbs. . . . .	2.40
Steel, tire, per 100 lbs. . . . .	2.35
Steel, toe, calk, per 100 lbs. . . . .	3.10
Steel Capital tool, per 100 lbs. . . . .	0.50
High speed . . . . .	0.65
Black Sheet Iron:	
Less 10 per cent. . . . .	
10 to 12 gauge . . . . .	2.50 2.55
14 to 16 gauge . . . . .	2.55 2.40
18 to 20 gauge . . . . .	2.45 2.45
22 to 24 gauge . . . . .	2.50 2.50
26 to 28 gauge . . . . .	2.60 2.70
Galvanized Sheets (Corrugated):	
Less 10 per cent. . . . .	
22-24 Gauge, per square . . . . .	6.75 5.50
26-28 Gauge, per square . . . . .	4.25 4.00
Galvanized Sheets (Queen's Head):	
Less cost . . . . .	
B. W. Gauge, 16-20 . . . . .	3.80
B. W. Gauge, 22-24 . . . . .	3.85
B. W. Gauge, 26 . . . . .	4.10
B. W. Gauge, 28 . . . . .	4.35
Tin:	
Tin, per lb. . . . .	0.36
Lead and Lead Pipe:	
Domestic (trail), per 100 lbs. . . . .	5.00
Imported pig, per 100 lbs. . . . .	5.10
Cut sheets, 2½ lbs., sq. ft. . . . .	7.50
Cut sheets, 3 lbs., sq. ft. . . . .	6.75
Sheets, 4 to 6 lbs., sq. ft. . . . .	6.50
Lead Pipe, 2½ per cent. off . . . . .	7½
Lead Waste pipe, 2½ per cent. off . . . . .	9
Sheet Zinc:	
5 cwt. casks . . . . .	7.50
Part casks . . . . .	7.75
Wire:	
Galvanized Barbed Wire . . . . .	2.35
Galvanized Plain Twist . . . . .	2.95
Smooth Steel Wire, gauge 9 base . . . . .	2.30
Poultry Netting . . . . .	6.70
Wire Nails:	
Wire nails, small lots, base . . . . .	2.25
Cut Nails . . . . .	2.50
Staples:	
Plain, 55 per cent.	
Horse Shoe Nails:	
Nos. 3-12 per 25 lb. box . . . . .	4.10 2.45
Horse shoes:	
Iron horse shoes, light, medium and heavy.	
No. 2 and larger . . . . .	3.90
No. 1 and smaller . . . . .	4.15
Steel Shoes, 1 to 6:	
No. 2 and larger . . . . .	4.35
No. 1 and smaller . . . . .	4.60
Toe Calks:	
Blunt No. 2 and larger, per 25 lb. box . . . . .	1.25
Blunt No. 1 and smaller, per 25 lb. box . . . . .	1.50
Sharp No. 2 and larger, per 25 lb. box . . . . .	1.50
Sharp No. 1 and smaller, per 25 lb. box . . . . .	1.75
Bolts and Nuts:	
Carriage Bolts, \$1 (list) % and smaller 65 and 10 per cent.	
Carriage Bolts, 1/2-in. dia. 5/16 & 12 per cent.	
Machining Bolts, 1/2-in. dia. 35 & 10 p.c.	
Machining Bolts, 7/16 and up, 60 p.c.	
Nuts, square, all sizes, 4½ per lb. off.	
Nuts, hexagon, all sizes, 4½ per lb. off.	
Iron Pipe: Butt-welded.	
Black, Galvanized.	
1/2 inch . . . . .	\$2.16 \$3.00
1/2 inch . . . . .	2.50 3.51
3/4 inch . . . . .	2.05 4.20
1 inch . . . . .	4.51 6.21
1 1/4 inch . . . . .	6.10 8.40
1 1/2 inch . . . . .	7.29 10.04
2 inch . . . . .	9.81 13.54
2 1/2 inch . . . . .	15.80 21.65
3 inch . . . . .	20.60 28.31
3 1/2 inch . . . . .	24.84 34.04
5 inch . . . . .	29.43 40.32
Lapwelded.	
Black, Galvanized.	
1/2 inch . . . . .	16.38 22.28
2 inch . . . . .	21.42 29.07
2 1/2 inch . . . . .	25.76 34.96
3 inch . . . . .	30.52 41.41
4 inch . . . . .	35.56 48.26
5 inch . . . . .	41.44 56.24
6 inch . . . . .	53.70 72.96
7 inch . . . . .	79.97 105.99
8 inch, 25 lbs. . . . .	43.75 111.30
10 inch . . . . .	107.20 142.40
12 inch . . . . .	174.90

## INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR CHARGES FOR DOMINION OF CANADA

Tariff of Government Interior Elevators at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon for the Year Ending August 31st Approved by Board of Grain Commissioners.

(Special Staff

## NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

**Authorities Hope That Canadians May Purchase Some of the Souvenir Flour Bags**

### SUSPEND PAPERS

**Ex-Premier Clemenceau's Paper and a Socialist Publication in Germany Have Been Suspended by the Respective Governments.**

Since the announcement was made that the sale of the emptied sacks containing the flour sent by the Canadian Government would be handled by the National Relief Fund, over two hundred applications have been received. Hedley Lebas, one of the joint secretaries of the fund, expressed the hope that Canadians would also buy back some of the sacks as souvenirs.

At a big meeting in Cardiff, Wales, over which the Earl of Plymouth presided, David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke of the Government's decision to raise a Welsh army of 50,000 men.

Mr. Lloyd George, who delivered a rousing speech, said that Glamorganshire already had recruited 24,000 and Monmouthshire 12,000 men. He frankly told his hearers that the recruits were not going out for a picnic, but for a stern enterprise which would involve hardships, wounds and danger, but, he added, a vast majority would return and would have glorious memories to the end of their lives—memories that they would not barter for all the gold in the Bank of England.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that under conscriptions, Wales would be compelled to contribute a quarter of a million men, but that a voluntary army of 50,000 men would be just as good as a forced army five times that number.

Ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau's newspaper, *Homme Libre*, which was transferred to Toulouse from Paris, has been suspended for eight days by General Balliou.

The Government of Toulouse asked M. Clemenceau to take out several passages of an article in today's issue, which he considered too violently worded. M. Clemenceau flatly refused, and the General confiscated the whole issue, and ordered the suspension of the newspaper.

The Vorwaerts, a German Socialist paper, has been suppressed and its publication forbidden for good, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Baron Ruedi Von Collenberg, former German Consul at Montreal, yesterday asked the Washington State Department for safe conduct across the Atlantic to his country. As he was about to leave the State Department offices, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, entered unannounced. The Ambassador at once agreed to extend a guarantee of safe conduct to the diplomat of a country with which he is at war.

A Reuter despatch from The Hague says that a Dutch committee has been formed under the presidency of Dr. Fruin, keeper of the state archives, with the purpose of restoring the library at Louvain, which was destroyed by the Germans. Many of the country's prominent persons have been invited to co-operate in the work.

The steamship Mauratania sailed last night from New York for Liverpool. The Mauratania carried many English reverends and former non-commissioned officers and drill masters who are answering Earl Kitchener's call for such men to drill the untrained soldiers at the front. Before the ship sailed a tribute was paid to them by passengers and persons ashore, who sang "God Save the King."

### AUSTRALIA IN WAR TIME

**Absolutely Nothing to Fear From the Standpoint of Financial Stability.**

Before war was declared financial men in Australia were discussing the outlook from their point of view. At a meeting of the Bank of Victoria, Mr. E. Miller said they in Australia had very little to fear. As stated in the Press, the amount of coin in reserve in Australia was very large indeed; in Victoria alone the banks had over £2,000,000, and for the Commonwealth, perhaps, over £45,000,000 to deal with, far more than could ever be required. In a time like this there were always a few timid people—who had no banking account at all. He emphasized the fact that there was absolutely nothing to fear as regards any undue panic in Australia.

Mr. J. Burston, after dealing with the prosperity of the Commonwealth during the past ten or twelve years, said that Australia was one of the last places in the world to want to get out of. The cash reserve of their institution was probably the largest they ever had, and such an idea as panic was out of the question. It was very gratifying to notice the way the ranks had closed up in the old land at the approach of danger. He thought the crisis would be a good thing for the Empire, as it would bring all ranks together, and show the outside world that the Empire was united. In Australia something still remained of the old stock, and the trouble would be manfully met without panic.

### AUSTRALIA MOTOR TRADE

**Notable Revival Has Been Reported From New South Wales.**

There is a marked revival in the motor trade of New South Wales (says "The Autocar"). The figures show an all-round increase in imports during the first half of the present year, both of motor cars and motor cycles; but they also emphasize the strong tendency of the trade to gravitate towards America. This increase in imports is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that during the first half of last year there was a considerable falling off in imports, a loss of about 16 per cent. This year the increase for the corresponding period is 42 per cent on motor cycles, 40 per cent on motor car bodies, and 23 per cent on chassis, an all-round average of 25 per cent. Looking at the figures from the British point of view, there is some small satisfaction to be gained from the fact that the import of motor car chassis from the United Kingdom have increased from £82,234 in 1913 to £82,558 this year. There is also an increase in the import of motor-car bodies from \$14-

### GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

October 1st will be observed as "Go-to-Church Sunday" in New York.

Roumania has prohibited exportation of flour and wheat.

Italy is rushing work on three dreadnoughts and 21 destroyers.

Spanish government has offered to accommodate 30,000 wounded soldiers.

London market is expected to resume in some manner before the moratorium ends on November 4.

Brown University will celebrate its 150th anniversary during the week beginning October 11.

Jewellery novelties valued at \$5,000 were stolen from the offices of the American Spectacle Co. on Broadway, New York.

Gun and ammunition factories of Krupps at Essen are working day and night, with 46,000 employees.

There were 10,355 deaths and 19,875 births in New York State during August.

Robert Knapp was elected a member of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Robert McCulloch, president and general manager of the Illinois Railway Co. of St. Louis, died after a brief illness.

More than 1,200 delegates are expected to attend the 42nd annual convention of the Carriage Builders' Association at Atlantic City.

Hudson Maxim declared aeroplanes more important than dirigibles, and predicts that troops would soon be transported by aeroplane.

Panama Railroad made a profit in ten years of \$731,723 on its steamships. In eleven months to May 31, 1914, profits were \$267,019.

The late Sir James P. Whitney was yesterday afternoon buried in the cemetery adjoining the Whitney Memorial Chapel near his birthplace at Williamsburg.

The unveiling of the monument to King Edward on Phillip's Square will take place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, the Duke of Connaught officiating.

A million and a half dollars are estimated to have been spent in Quebec by the soldiers while in camp at Valcartier.

Pittsburg special to New York Times says Great Britain is asking for billets and sheet bars in excess of 100,000 tons. Wire rods, sheets, and bars are also in demand.

As a result of the European war over 4,000 women employed in clerical positions in Boston offices have been thrown out of employment. Financial district hit hardest.

President Wilson watched Lincoln Beachey, the aviator, loop-the-loop over the White House lawn. The President expressed it as "wonderful, but startlingly reckless."

Katherine Hogan, laundress in the home of Percival S. Hill, president of the American Tobacco Co., at Irvington, N.Y., was arrested charged with stealing jewelry valued at \$1,100.

The Salvation Army, which recently was forbidden to solicit alms in Los Angeles, lost its legal fight against the ruling of the Municipal Charities Commission.

London despatch says King George's draft for \$175,000 for household expenses for the quarter ended September 5 was reduced to usual \$125,000 by bankers, owing to the moratorium.

What is regarded by officials as the briefest will ever filed for probate in New York was that of Mrs. Lucy M. Knight, who bequeaths her \$40,000 estate to her son in \$100.

John Muir, member of New York Stock Exchange, believes opening of Exchange could be facilitated by adopting a plan for taking Europe's holdings of American securities on a partial payment plan.

England announces that foodstuffs consigned to neutral countries accessible to Germany will not be permitted to enter unless neutral government assures England that food is not destined for Germany.

A British officer says that the success of the German dash through Belgium and to the outskirts of Paris was due to the army working in two shifts, one half sleeping while the other was attacking.

Mrs. Harold Brown, of Newport, recovered gems valued at \$25,000 which had been lost from her automobile at Boston. They were picked up by a party of immigrants whose guide read of the \$1,000 reward offered.

King Alfonso of Spain has made diplomatic representations to the United States offering to co-operate with President Wilson to effect a European peace. The President will accept tender, suggesting an appeal to other neutral nations, but no action will be taken until a decisive battle has been fought.

The new French explosive, Turpinitite, kills without pain or convulsions. Turpinitite bombs can be handled only by gunners trained in their use, and are fired in guns of special and difficult construction. In the first experiment bomb was exploded in a flock of 400 sheep, and all were killed.

### FOREIGN ORDERS.

New York, September 30.—Spot cotton is weak with Savannah 7½ cents, off ¼. Norfolk 8, off ½; Augusta 7½, off ¼, and Little Rock 8, off ½.

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## TOY MAKERS WILL FIGHT GERMAN TRADE

**Manufacturers In Great Britain Form an Association to Replace German Goods**

### FINANCING WAR EASILY

**Money Easily Obtainable In Threadneedle Street 3½ to 3% Per Cent, While Germany Is Finding Difficulty in Securing Sufficient Funds.**

(Special Correspondent W. E. Dowding.)

London, September 30.—The war on German trade is beginning to take definite shape. The toymaking trade is making a serious and determined attempt at establishing their industry in this country such as a permanent basis that German competition in years to come will be found to have died a natural death. At a meeting held on September 18th, under the presidency of Mr. David Waterloo, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"In view of the enormous trade so far done almost exclusively by Germany in the manufacture of toys for British and Colonial markets, this meeting considers the time appropriate for a determined attempt to be made to organize the toy industry in Great Britain. It considers this step to be in the interests of the rural workers, the cripples, the weakly, the infirm, and the unemployed, or those not fully employed; and the meeting hereby resolves to form the British Toy Association, in order to focus public opinion and to unite the activities of individuals, committees and associations interested in the making of British toys, in order that the work may be developed upon sound and national lines."

The fear has been expressed in several quarters that cheap toys are impossible without the employment of child labour and sweating. This question was fully entered into, and a resolution was passed providing that all the necessary steps should be taken by the British Toy Association to safeguard the interests of its workers in this particular. It was decided to make the preliminary organization a matter for voluntary effort and afterwards to develop the operations of the association on a commercial basis.

In spite of the comparative tightness of the money market the Treasury is finding very little difficulty in financing the war. The total sum obtained up to date, upon the security of Treasury Bills, is \$225,000,000. No difficulty was anticipated and none was found to exist in raising this amount, and it is worth noting that not merely has this amount been raised within the short period of a month, but it has been done without influencing adversely either the market or the country's resources; for money continues to be readily obtainable in Threadneedle Street at 3½ to 3% per cent.

This is a pleasant contrast to the conditions prevailing in Berlin, if the telegrams from Copenhagen are to be considered trustworthy. So far, the German financiers have subscribed to less than 33 per cent of the loan requested by the Kaiser's Government, and if the full amount is to be realized, the discount offered will be rendered more attractive.

In London, the last issue of Treasury Bills was \$37,500,000 in six months' bill, and a similar sum in twelve months' bills—the discount on the first being at the rate of \$14.52 per cent, per annum, as compared with \$18.26 on August 19th, and \$18.38 on August 26th. The twelve months' bills were allotted at \$17.00 to 3% per cent.

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