

WINNINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

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WEATHER: FINE AND WARM

Vol. XXIX, No. 126

THE MOLSONS BANK

RED CROSS SOCIETIES SWAMPED

Paris, October 2.—The Red Cross and Allied Institutions of Mercy have been swamped by the vast number of wounded soldiers from the battle of the Aisne.

GERMAN OFFICE ANNOUNCES

Berlin, via Amsterdam, October 2.—Conditions in the west of the German army, according to the statement given to the international news service at the War Office today.

Our positions in France are steadily being made stronger, despite the repeated attacks of the enemy on the left and right wings.

TERRIFIC BATTLE RAGING. Paris, October 2.—It is officially announced a terrific battle is raging in the vicinity of Roye, where the Germans have concentrated large forces.

ATTACKING FORTRESS AT TSIING TAO. Tokyo, October 2.—A flotilla of Japanese destroyers has destroyed the German barracks at Tsing Tao and fire is reported to be raging within the fortifications.

ATTILLERY DUEL AT RHEIMS WEDNESDAY. London, October 2.—The following despatch dated Wednesday, was received to-day by the Exchange Telegraph from Rheims: "Rheims was the scene of a fierce artillery duel this morning."

THE EMPEROR ACTIVE. Rome, October 2.—A telegram from Berlin says Emperor William is showing greatest activity and is rapidly travelling in a special train from one front to another.

GOLD FOR CANADA. New York, October 2.—Gold bars to the amount of \$450,000 have been withdrawn from the Assay Office for shipment to Canada.

VON KLUCK ATTACKED ON THREE SIDES NOW

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

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE

Arrival of Native Indian Troops is Announced—Admiralty Says That Mines Have Been Laid to Counteract Work of Germany in This Direction.

(Special to the Journal of Commerce.) London, October 2.—Events are now transpiring in France which foreshadow the end of the battle which began three weeks ago on the Aisne in a great and decisive victory for the Allies.

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

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

At least seventy thousand native Indian troops have been landed at Marseilles and are reported to have been sent to this part of the battle line.

While the German official statements tell of progress being made and of the respite of the Allies' attacks, German newspapers received in Dutch and Scandinavian cities are pessimistic in tone and contain articles preparing the German people for news of disaster in France.

The British troops, mentioned with respect for the first time, are declared to be pushing on by sheer weight of numbers and the French, it is admitted, have taught the Germans a severe lesson.

With the native troops brought up from India is also a large force of the British troops that have been sent to this part of the battle line.

The Times states that friendly conversations are in progress between Sir Edward Grey and the American Ambassador, Mr. Page, regarding the American declaration that Great Britain does not intend to abide by the article of the Declaration of London safeguarding trade by neutrals in conditional contraband.

German batteries advancing too near the outer fort of Antwerp have been destroyed. The German bombardment is proceeding feverishly but with little effect.

An infantry assault from the direction of Fermoil was repulsed, the Germans suffering great losses. British aviators are doing fine work in searching out the German positions and guiding the fire from the forts.

There is a general feeling here, that the Germans will not continue to prosecute the siege seriously. Rheims has again been under bombardment by the Germans, four more shells hitting the Cathedral on Monday.

The German advance by way of the Niemen river has proved a fiasco. The enemy is now being driven from the boundaries of the governments, Swalki and Lemnie. They have been driven back from Ossowetz. Everywhere, the general staff announces, the Russian advance is proceeding satisfactorily.

It is estimated that 20,000 first line German troops have been killed. A great number of the heavy German guns have been stuck in the mud and will be dug out by the Russians when the frost comes.

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

FISCAL POLICIES ENGAGING ATTENTION

War Will Reopen Question Which Has Been Moribund for a Long Time in England

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Action of Overseas Dominions in Coming to Mather Country's Aid Will Naturally Revive Subject of Imperial Preferential Tariff.

(Special Correspondent W. E. Dowling.) London, September 22.—It seems to be clear that out of the present turmoil one political question will emerge. Perhaps it is early to be again talking of politics; but the excuse is that these are fiscal policies, and it is inevitable that the tremendous shake-up which the world is experiencing should bring fiscal subjects to the front.

We had thought the fiscal controversy nearly dead. At least it was dormant, if not moribund. But war has always been followed by revivals of fiscal discussions; and already many of our newspapers bear witness to an eagerness to revive the fiscal controversy in this country.

The prospect takes these forms:—It is expected that the splendid loyalty and generosity of the overseas dominions will provide good reason for establishing an imperial preferential tariff.

—It is asked of what use it is to do what we are doing to protect against German competition when European industry is restored after the war.

—It is said that some addition to our taxing resources will be found necessary to make up the financial leeway of the war.

Let us examine these contentions. If we establish a system of Imperial Preference, that will involve a duty upon goods coming from countries that are now our Allies in smashing the German military autonomy.

We shall have to put higher duties on goods from France and Belgium and Russia than upon goods from Canada, Australia and South Africa. Even the nations that are preserving a powerful neutrality—Holland, Denmark, Italy—deserve better treatment than Germany and Austria. To this it is replied that it would be possible to place a prohibitive duty on German goods, and thus establish a tariff in three grades. I am not going to say that such a plan is utterly impracticable.

All I can pretend to say now is that the prohibition of German goods is not likely to be carried out. After all, trade is a transaction between individuals, not between nations; and there is no reason for supposing at present that British traders will wish to go through life without the advantage of German custom. It is conceivable that purposes of high international policy may make such prohibition desirable. But again, it is not probable.

The second point leads on the heels of the first. As we now strive to seize German trade throughout the world, and still remain liable to German competition in the future!

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

Lastly, there is the claim that new sources of revenue must be found to pay for the war. That is the most difficult argument of all to deal with today. The strain will certainly be great, but there is no present sign that we shall be unable to bear it. I say "no present sign" because we do not know what the bill will amount to as the months of fighting roll by. All that can be said with certainty is that the present Government seems to need for such additions to our taxing machinery; and unless some grave mismanagement occurs, the present government will be returned to power again to carry through the war and so clear up his loadings. Among those loadings, fiscal necessities and repairs will be one of the most important.

GERMAN CASUALTIES. Berlin, October 2.—The latest list of casualties made public here increases to more than 125,000 the total of men, wounded and missing. Latest list is only of the dead. As published in the Tageblatt, it gives only the regiments and number of officers and men killed, but the list fills four columns. One regiment alone lost 40, nearly one-seventh of its total strength.

THE BERLIN STATEMENT. Berlin, October 2.—It is officially announced that the German artillery has subjected two Antwerp forts, that attempts of the Allies to break through German lines in France have been repulsed, and that German forces are making steady progress. Statement also declares that about 2,000 Russian officers including 13 generals have been taken prisoners by the Germans.

GERMANS CONCENTRATE AT ROYE. Paris, October 2.—Complete official statement says: "On our left wing the battle continues with great violence, notably in the region of Roye, where the Germans appear to have concentrated large forces. The action is extending north and more toward the south. The battle front has actually been extended into the region south of Amas. On the Meuse the Germans tried to build a bridge near St. Mihiel but it has been destroyed by night. In the Woerre region our offensive continues, advance step by step, notably in the region between Apremont and St. Mihiel. "On all the part of the front, only partial operations have been attempted on other sides."

U.S. WILL BENEFIT INSTEAD OF CANADA

General Manager of Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company on Present Conditions

CAN SUPPLY DEMAND

Canadian Foundries Can Make Goods But American Companies Favored by Low Duties Can Compete Successfully With Domestic Prices.

Another phase of the problem which Canadian manufacturers must meet as a result of existing conditions, is presented by Mr. Thomas Cantley, general manager of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. Mr. Cantley points out that while the evicting of German competition from the Canadian market would be on the face of it a great opportunity for the Canadian steel industry, as a matter of fact this advantage is not actual. Instead of passing by the Canadian manufacturer to buy German goods, the consumer now ignores domestic output to purchase the United States product. Thus Mr. Cantley can see but little advantage to Canadian steel manufacturers.

Mr. Cantley's letter follows:— Managing Editor, Journal of Commerce, Montreal.

Dear Sir:—On my return home this morning from Quebec, I find your issue of Sep. 22nd, contents of which are noted.

Replying to your letter, we cannot make any reliable estimate of what proportion of imported iron and steel can be captured by Canadian manufacturers. We are in a position to supply large quantities of rolled steel bars of every description, such as rounds, squares, flats, angles and a large variety of special sections; also reeled steel bars and cold compressed polished shafting; together with steel sheets and plates up to 3 inches in width, also all descriptions of heavy forgings for railway, engineering, such as fish plates, bolts, nuts, spikes and the plates. Considerable tonnage of some of these products have been supplied by Belgium, and a much larger proportion by German mills. The supply of these will be cut off, but the chief danger today is that a large amount of the business which had hitherto been supplied by German and Belgian mills will be captured by American manufacturers. This is because of the fact that the duties on a large portion of the steel products referred to above are comparatively low; and owing to the very depressed condition of the iron and steel trade of the United States, desperate efforts are being made by the manufacturers there to secure as large a proportion as possible of orders being placed by Canadian merchants, railway and other consumers.

That the Germans will be completely ousted from the Canadian market is of very little advantage to Canadian manufacturers if the trade is to be transferred to American mills, as we fear in many cases will likely be the result.

Yours truly, THOS. CANTLEY.

PARLIAMENT BUILDING A HOSPITAL. Berlin, via Vienna and Amsterdam, October 2.—While every train in the west is carrying troops to strengthen the Galician front, every train returning is filled with wounded Austrians and Galician refugees fleeing from what they call the "Russian Horror."

The wounded are coming in such large numbers that some have had to be cared for in a section of the parliament building. All churches and school-houses which have been turned into temporary hospitals, were filled some time ago.

The city has been unable to care for all Galician refugees, and thousands are being sent to towns southward west of Vienna.

AUSTRIANS USING EXPLOSIVE BULLETS. Niis, Serbia, October 2.—Capture of Vlasentiza, northeast of Sarajevo, has been announced by the Serbian War Office. This has forced the Austrian army to retreat from Krihan to Sarajevo to escape being caught between two fires.

Another attempt by the Austrians to cross the Save, has been repulsed. It is officially stated that in inquiry among the Austrian prisoners shows sixty sharpshooters in each company have been provided with explosive bullets with instructions to use them sparingly and in daylight only.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN. Washington, October 2.—A despatch received at the Russian Embassy here says: "The retreat of the German army from the Province of Swalki and Lemnia continues under pressure of fighting to the west of Smino. The battle was won by our turning column, which crossed the Augustow canal near Borki look, and attacked Augustow from the west, which was the rear."

The German troops which had been bombarding Oswetz, are hurriedly retreating toward the north. In Oswetz, the bombardment destroyed mostly the houses of non-combatants and telegraph lines. The agrarian and vital parts of the fortress, thanks to the number of concrete casemates hidden from the spotter fire, have suffered very little.

On the west district of the Province of Plobrkow and Klicze are concentrated large German forces, composed chiefly of army corps brought over from France. Our cavalry and advanced troops are actively reconnoitering and have occupied the advance of the enemy in spirited local attacks. A brilliant success was achieved by an attack of one of our cavalry divisions against the German advance guard at the latter was coming out of Andrejew and beginning its march toward Klicze. "The enemy's infantry was caught unawares and pressed back to the town, abandoning their equipment."

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WAR SUMMARY.

General Von Kluck has made a violent attempt to break through the Allies' line in the district around Roye, 55 miles north of Paris.

According to the French War Office, the action has resulted favorably to the Allies.

A Berlin despatch says that on September 30th the Germans took the heights of Roye.

The Germans also claim repulse of other French attacks on the right and in the centre. The German right wing is said to have been heavily reinforced.

North of St. Quentin, it is reported that the French have cut one of Von Kluck's lines of communication.

aisley Changes His Mind and Will Captain the McGill Team This Year After all

FLASH IN THE PAN

Show the Giants That They Are the Team.—Race in the Federal Couldn't Be Much Closer.

in some prominent football raise his temerity to Heaven and without a transitory again." Every season sees one of these converts sneaking up to watch the three practices, growing bolder each the third day he begins to make his coaching the squad. This is when he is with temptation. The smell of the fourth turn by cleet shod feet and good sweat stirs his blood and next day he forgetful of his own resolutions, and down the field, running back punts through the line with a joy that only come to this class at McGill this season is and this is a fall from grace which comes. "Pop" was out yesterday and captain the team after all. Now all he has to do is to change look good for an ship for the red and white.

Wheel squad will play the McGill day. Both teams will, of course, try to look like possibilities. The did opportunity for both organizations of new men under fire.

will any suspicion that Boston Braves at through a good luck rather than real and that in spite of the result, Giants team, were disillusioned yesterday, are the ex-champions a 7 to 1 being and then played them in a tie with 6th in the box in the second en-

the deminutive ex-Royal, made 7 hits the double-header. His work was the games.

are not taking any chances. They Subs against the Senators yesterday name. The Macklem tied the score when Johnson was sent in to stop a victory off Walter's thunderbolts.

eds are barely showing in front of the Federal League. A half same of the season shows a balance even that which characterized the first other big leagues, including the In-

man and Willie Hoops are about in their competition, the American ahead of the Englishman. The is showing great superiority at the Willie is more than proportion- balk line method.

ENNA IN A PANIC. Duke Frederick holds General Aufe for the rout, that commander- ment on the ground that he is un- the field because of the condition Work on the fortifications around hastened. Every available man has work. Batteries are being placed in as are being laid.

BUYING HORSES. 1.—An order for 4,500 cavalry issued by agents of the French Government firms of the Horse and the agents, it is said, are 30,000 horses. Order already placed, 75.

75 PER CENT CAPACITY. 1.—The Chicago Pneumatic Tooling its American plants at 75 per cent and European plants are near as stable with short forces.

ISON DIVIDEND. 1.—Commonwealth Edison Com- pany quarterly 2 per cent, dis- tributed on October 2nd, to stock of record Octo-

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