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WAR SUMMARY.

Despatches from Petrograd say the Russians are advancing all along the line and are ready to invade East Prussia.

The North Sea has been closed to merchant shipping.

Despatches from Rome say that Italy and Great Britain have agreed to stand together for the common defence of their colonies in Africa if Turkey goes to war.

An English woman who has just returned from Berlin, where she had been living since the outbreak of war, says it is absolutely true that the Kaiser's hair has turned white since the war began.

TURKS ANNOUNCE THEY WILL DESTROY SMYRNA.

Washington, November 3.—The American Consul at Smyrna announced he intends to destroy the city at the first sign of hostilities on the part of the Allies in that section.

The Turkish Governor believes that on account of the large number of foreigners in Smyrna the invaders might be assisted from within.

The United States steamer Tennessee now at Beirut may be ordered to Smyrna in case of an outbreak.

THE KAISER IN KONIGSBURG.
Bonn, November 3.—A Berlin despatch to-day says that the Kaiser unexpectedly arrived in Konigsburg to-day and joined the Crown Prince, whose forces are being driven back by the Russians.

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FAILURE COMPELS CHANGE OF PLANS

Unable to Make Any Progress in Flanders Germans Shift Attack to South

GERMAN LEFT ISOLATED

In Eastern Field of Action Extreme Left of Invaders Has Been Cut Off From Centre, Says Despatch From Petrograd—Doubt Turkish Sincerity.

London, November 3.—Falling again at every point in their assaults on the Allies in Flanders, the German attack to-day was shifted farther south in an attempt to break through to Calais. Heavy attacks have been delivered against the Allies holding the Yser to mask the movements of the great masses of the enemy proceeding southward. Heavy German forces with large ammunition convoys and heavy artillery have left Bruges for Courtrai.

The Admiralty has declared the entire North Sea to be a military zone, following the narrow escape from destruction of the White Star Line steamship, the Olympic, by German mines, which the Admiralty charges have been sown indiscriminately on the main trade route from America to Liverpool, by way of the North of Ireland.

The German attack from the Oise to the North Sea has slackened. South of Dixmude and south of Ghelavel, the Allies have advanced and at all other points have maintained their positions, according to the French War Office. A violent German offensive between Brave En Lannois and Vally, in the region of the Aene, completely failed.

It is reported that the Kaiser was in Belgium to encourage the armies of the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and the Duke of Albrecht of Wuertemberg to take Ypres, but the British stood firm and hurled them back. The German losses have been great, it being estimated that on the Yser alone they have lost 30,000 killed and 55,000 wounded, missing and prisoners. Three staff officers were killed by a bomb dropped by one of the Allies' aviators.

In the eastern theatre the extreme left of the German army has been cut off from the centre and only maintains communication with the centre by flying squadrons of cavalry, according to the Novoe Vremya.

The military correspondent of the Novoe Vremya says that the Austrians are retreating south and southwest to the West Galician frontier, while the Germans are retreating from Warsaw toward the frontier, where they have prepared positions for another stand.

Russia has decided to accept war with Turkey, the Czar to-day ordering the army at Odessa, consisting of three army corps to cross the frontier immediately and strike against the Turk without delay.

Fighting near Trebizond, on the Black Sea, is reported to be in progress between Russian and Turkish troops.

It has been announced in India that the British will respect all Moslem Holy places in Arabia, and that France and Russia have given similar assurances, provided the Turks do not interfere with pilgrims from the possessions of the Allies.

It is announced from Cairo that no Turks have crossed the frontier into India yet, and the British are ready to repel any invasion.

The Grand Vizier has tendered an apology for the depredations in the Black Sea, but this will not suffice, especially as it is believed the war party is dominant in Turkey.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs says he fears it is too late to enter into any negotiations with Turkey and France has made plain her doubts of Turkish sincerity. Great Britain is awaiting developments, and Egypt has been placed under martial law.

The Germans disregarding losses continue their attacks on the line from Ypres to La Basse.

ONLY ONE OF FIVE ARMIES IN EAST STILL ON OFFENSIVE

Other Four Have Been Driven Long Way Back From
Vistula; Where They Were Met by Russians.

London, November 3.—The Austrian forces in Poland retiring before the Russian pursuit in the direction of Cracow and the Galician border to the east of that city are in danger of being cut off and surrounded, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post. This army attempted a stand at Opatow, but was defeated with heavy losses.

As a result of the fight the Russian forces were able to occupy several positions from which to operate to the rear of the Austrians and cut them off from Cracow.

The Daily Mail correspondent at Petrograd points out in his despatch to-day that of the five armies which formed the great invading force in Poland and Galicia, only one is still on the offensive. The others have been driven back with heavy loss and are now many miles from the Vistula-San line to which they had penetrated before being met by the Russians.

The correspondent points out that the first army which was given the task of capturing Warsaw has been forced back sixty miles, while the second force directed against Lvov is now 100 miles back from that city.

Only the Austrian army operating in the region of the Carpathians is showing any offensive activity and this force is facing a strong Russian army.

Recent reports of the fall of Przemysl are believed to have been based on a disastrous sortie made by the garrison in which the entire force of Germans and Austrians taking part in the movement was captured. The force numbered 4,000 men.

News of the projected sorties reached the Russians, who permitted the Germans and Austrians to penetrate far into their lines, meanwhile closing in on their rear until they had them surrounded. When the garrison saw the trap they had walked into, they decided not to fight and capitulated.

The main Russian activity yesterday was apparently in East Prussia, where it would seem that the Russians are attempting a general advance. This movement is being made by a strong force operating between Warsaw and Silesia. The Russians are now reported a full day's march further into East Prussia from the scene of the heavy fighting reported about a week ago.

RHODES SCHOLAR WITH SERVIANS.

(Special Correspondence.)

Chapottetown, P. E. I., November 3.—The first Prince Edward Islander known to be wounded in the war is Lieutenant James Morrison, a native of Georgetown. He enlisted early in the campaign and had been fighting in France. He is now in a hospital there. Morrison is a South African veteran.

Roy Letich, of Charlottetown, one of the island's Rhodes scholars, who left here several weeks ago for the front, has received a commission in the Serbian army. Letich has written to the island press asking it to use his influence to secure at least a unit of forty Red Cross men for Serbia.

NO BOMB-PROOF ZEPPELINS.

Lake Constance, Switz., November 3.—Despatch to the London Daily Chronicle. The statement that the new Zeppelins, said to have been designed for a raid on London, have aluminum covers as protection for the envelope against bombs and shells, is incorrect.

In regard to two airships now completing at Friedrichshafen, I learn that several experiments have been made with various substances, but so far these efforts to make the Zeppelins bomb-proof have been unsuccessful.

NO EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY.

New York, November 3.—Among the passengers who arrived here to-day on the Potsdam from Rotterdam were two concert singers, Miss Christine Miller and Miss F. Fisher.

Other passengers were Tscheng Tung Djing, L. C. Von Zepplin, Obermuller and a large number of persons who came through Rotterdam. They say that in Germany there is no great excitement and that there is little heard about the war.

WILL TRY TO SECURE PEACE.

Berne, Switzerland, November 3.—Following the united demand for action on the part of the Socialist members of Parliament, President Dr. Arthur Hoffmann to-day announced that he will immediately undertake to reach an agreement with all neutral powers for joint action and intervention in the interest of peace.

WILL BE PAID WHEN TURKS CAPTURE ODESSA.

Petrograd, November 3.—Following the refusal of Russia to accept Turkey's partial apology offered through the Turkish Grand Vizier, the Turkish Charge d'Affaires and all the members of the Embassy left here to-day for Finland.

There was an exciting incident in connection with the charges departure. Some of the embassy employees who were Russians, demanded that they be paid their salaries, which were some months in arrears. The Turkish charge informed them that he had no money, but that they would be paid when the Turkish fleet captured Odessa.

The latter statement enraged the employees, and they attacked the diplomat. The charge, however, was soon rescued by the other members of his personal staff.

An Imperial decree was issued this morning, ordering that all Turks be expelled from Russian territory inside a week.

HEAVY FIRING OFF DOVER.

London, November 3.—Heavy firing was heard off the foreland at Dover yesterday afternoon. Twelve live shells were fired in rapid succession. The concussion rattled windows at Deal.

A British torpedo boat destroyer could be seen outside Goodwin Sands, and it was surmised that the British ship had attacked a German submarine which was known to be in the Channel.

(Special Correspondence.)

St. John, N.B., November 3.—The British mail to-day brought to Mr. A. E. Whitworth of this city, news that her husband, who went from here to the Worcestershire regiment as a reservist, has been wounded in the fighting at Bethune. He is in hospital at Torquay, and likely to recover.

BRITISH CAUSE IS OURS SAY MOSLEMS OF INDIA

Turkey Will Have to Bear Alone Responsibility of Her Choice of Peace or War

SELF-PRESERVATION

"The Comrade" Foremost Muslim Organ, Calls Attention to Germany's Attitude in Peace, and Concludes Article With Assurance of Fidelity to British Empire.

Calcutta, November 3.—[Despatch to the London Morning Post].—The best test of the attitude of the younger school of Moslems in India is the opinion of Mohammed Ali's Delhi organ, The Comrade: "If any cause can be ours," it says, "it is the British, and if Germany counts on us she is mistaken. It would be bad business also for Turkey to lavish on Germany the lives, energies and resources she needs for her own quarrels, since Germany never spared any for her when she was beset by still greater perils."

"We do not wish to be cynical, but self-preservation is the first law of nature, and nature is inexorable and ruthless in punishing disobedience to its decalogue.

"Germany has done nothing as yet for the Turks to deserve the sacrifice a single anadol, much less a street riot in a single town or village by Moslem sympathizers of Turkey with a view to embarrass their own government.

"We do not in the least mean to insult the intelligence of Turkey, and to convince her of it if we frankly confess that, when her choice is peace or war, the consequence will be hers, not ours. Hence she must exercise her own judgment and surrender it to none.

"What shall be our attitude toward the government is a simple question and presents no difficulty. We have, of free will and as masters of our destinies, chosen to remain in this country as subjects of our King and Emperor and fellow-citizens of our neighbors. We have done this because the benefits of his rule exceed whatever discomforts we may have felt at any time or may be likely to feel in future. When we entered the field we must have known all the rules and take both defeat and victory in the manner of sportsmen.

"Sir Syed Ahmad's clean-cut logic must come to the rescue of every man who finds the situation distressing. He said: 'Our attitude toward the government established in this country must be governed only by one consideration, namely: the attitude of that government toward ourselves.'

"Every other consideration is foreign to this subject, and, whether we fight Turks or Russians, our services we must place at the disposal of our government, and our souls we must commend to God."

BULGARIA NEUTRAL.

Rome, November 3.—A despatch from Bucharest, Roumania, to-day stated that Bulgaria had notified the other Balkan Powers that she had determined to maintain her neutrality for the present. It was said, however, that unless the Turks first invade Greek territory, that Bulgaria would object to Greece seizing this opportunity to war upon Turkey. A despatch to-day brought the information that 200,000 Turkish troops have been massed at Tchataldja.

CONTEST IN PENNSYLVANIA

Three-Cornered Fight For United States Senatorship Brings Out Heavy Vote.

Philadelphia, November 3.—The three-cornered fight for the United States Senatorship between A. Mitchell Palmer, Democrat; Gifford Pinchot, Progressive, and Halsey Penrose, Republican, and the struggle between Vance C. McCormick, Democratic-Progressive, and Martin G. Brumbaugh, Republican, for Governor, served to bring out a heavy vote in the election throughout Pennsylvania. The weather was fine.

The fact that many voters took a long time to mark their ballots gave rise to reports that much cutting was being done, but the slowness of the voters may be due in a measure to the large number of candidates to be voted for.

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FALLING OFF OF OVER \$1,000,000 IN OCTOBER CUSTOMS REVENUE

General Decrease on Account of War in Addition to Lack of Transportation Facilities Main Reason For Decline.

(Special Correspondence.)

Ottawa, November 3.—Canadian customs revenue for the month of October will show a falling off of over a million dollars. This is partly attributed to the general falling off of trade on account of the war. It is also to be attributed partially to the fact that 31 vessels plying in the Canadian Atlantic trade were used as transports for the Canadian troops and were off the route so far as trade is concerned for nearly a month. The effect of this may be gathered from the fact that 80 per cent. of Canadian imports from across the Atlantic would come via Canadian ports during October.

THE ATTACK ON THE WALDECK ROUSSEAU.

Paris, November 3.—The Parisien publishes a letter from a sailor on the Waldeck Rousseau giving details of the attack October 19th by the Austrians on that cruiser from air, sea and under sea simultaneously.

"On approaching the Cattero coast toward 8 o'clock in the morning," he says, "an aeroplane appears which apparently intends to attack us. Clear decks for action, is sounded, the quick-firers are aimed. The airman drops three bombs. One bursts fifteen yards from the ship's side opposite my gun. Our quick-firers prevent further attacks and the aeroplane retires, apparently unhurt.

"At the same moment a periscope is seen 600 yards away. Our guns demolish it. We advance at full speed, twenty-four knots. A second periscope sighted in the rear sends us two torpedoes, which we avoid by dodging. It also is demolished by our fire. We see a swirl in the water as if the submarine is sinking, nothing else.

"A moment later a torpedo boat comes to starboard obviously trying to draw us over a mine field. We do not follow, but our big guns inflict damage. Flames rise from the enemy's stern. However, he escapes and the battle ends."

GERMANS SUFFERING FROM LACK OF FOOD.

London, November 3.—According to an announcement made by the Official Press Bureau to-day, the Allies in France have been on the offensive against the enemy since October 20th. It is said the Germans opposing the British battle front are not fully trained men, and that they are suffering much for the want of food.

THE NORTH SEA.

Coming at the same time as Lord Fisher's announcement that the North Sea would be closed to traffic, in the news that the Germans are placing 42 centimetre guns on Borkum island, which is a small island belonging to Prussia at the mouth of the Ems. It is sixty miles south of Heligoland, the most southerly of a string of islands that skirt the German coast from Cuxhaven to the mouth of the Ems. These, with several islands owned by the Netherlands, constitute the Frisian group.