

WEATHER:
COLDER.

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ONE CENT

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1854
Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,800,000
Head Office—MONTREAL
23 Branches in Canada
Branches in all Parts of the World
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LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED
TRAVELLING CHEQUES ISSUED
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SPECIAL BUSINESS
MEN'S LUNCHEON
NOW Being Served
DAILY in Grill Room
60c.

**GREECE RAPIDLY MOBILIZING
TO REGULAR WAR FOOTING**

Will Put Strong Army in Field in Her New Possessions, According to Latest Press Despatches.

London, November 2.—Greece has begun the mobilization of her army on complete war footing, and probably will put a big army in the field in her newly acquired possessions, according to a press telegram.

The following dispatch has been received by the Express from Rome:

"Four hundred thousand Turks are massed on the Albanian border and 300,000 more are waiting at Salonica, Jaffa, and other points for shipment to the Sinai Peninsula. Egyptian ports are said to be well guarded by French and British warships. Circulars announcing the mobilization of the Greek army have been received by foreign consuls."

It is reported strong German and Turkish influences are at work in Sofia to line Bulgaria up on the side of Germany.

**GERMAN SILENCE OVER OPERATIONS
IN EAST IS MOST SIGNIFICANT**

Taken as an Admission that the Russians are Still Advancing—Claim Several Victories in West, However.

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, November 2.—Analysis of the official and unofficial reports from the front show that the situation of the German troops along the Franco-Belgian battle front is entirely favorable. The news that the French were thrown back across the Aisne near Vailly, east of Soissons and that the Germans have gained a success west of Verdun caused much rejoicing. Military critics regard these successful issues as important.

The War Office did not issue an official statement on the situation in the eastern theatre of war. However, official despatches from Vienna were quoted to show that the Austrians are making progress. This, as regards the German operations, was regarded as an admission that the Russians are still progressing, but the German army in the east is being re-organized, and news that it has resumed the offensive may be expected soon.

W. H. SCROGGIE, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

Creditors of W. H. Scroggie, Limited, one of the largest departmental stores here, have decided to apply to the courts for the appointment of a provisional liquidator. It is understood that an effort will be made to effect re-organization.

At a meeting of the principal Canadian creditors of W. H. Scroggie, Limited, held here Friday and Saturday, Mr. J. J. Robson, of Robson, Hill, Ritchie and Davy was appointed provisional liquidator. Mr. Robson is acting for the majority of the Canadian creditors.

THOUSANDS OF GERMANS CAPTURED.

London, November 2.—Thousands of German prisoners have been captured in northwest Belgium as the result of a daring coup by Belgian soldiers, it is reported in a despatch of the Times.

A Belgian cyclist corps blew up a railway bridge, cutting off a large German force from the main army and thousands of the Germans surrendered to escape annihilation.

Trustworthy Cutlery
This fine cutlery is all that the name implies. Made of the best Sheffield silver steel, fitted into the handle by a patented method. Handles of Sterling Silver, Tricolor's Gold, Tarnish (the nearest substitute for Ivory), or Stag. You will appreciate the true worth of "Trustworthy" Cutlery when you use it.
"Presents for All Occasions"
MAPPIN & WEBB
St. Catherine Street. At the corner of Victoria.

ARMoured TRAIN SAVED BRITISH TROOPS

Routed Germans Who Were in Much Greater Numbers Than the British Infantry

STILL HOLDING OSTEND

To-day's Despatches Contradict Story That Germans Had Evacuated Sea Coast City—Experts Think Invasion of England Impossible—Sufficient Force to Repel Turkish Invasion of Egypt.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

Paris, November 2.—An unofficial report comes from the north of the rout of 10,000 Germans by an armoured train. The location of the exploit is not given, owing to the censorship, but the details follow:

The Germans had almost surrounded a British regiment which was fighting against superior numbers in an effort to extricate itself. The English were holding a railway line. Suddenly an armoured train, with quick-firing guns on both sides of the cars dashed out from their lines. With fire spurting from both sides of the cars, it ran into the German lines, raking destruction by derailment. Soon the tracks were lined with heaps of slain, and the German lines were broken.

The Allies are reported to have occupied Leffinghe, between three and four miles from Ostend, in Belgium. This report indicates that the Germans are still in Ostend, although it was unofficially stated several days ago that they had evacuated that city. A force of approximately 3,000 Germans are throwing up entrenchments between Ostend and Zeebrugge, despite the fact that they are under fire from warships.

The Germans evidently hope to plant heavy cannon along the coast in that region for the protection of the trenches against the hostile ships. There is an advantage on the side of the Germans on the coast. The soil is sandy and undulating, and when shells strike, they usually bury themselves harmlessly.

Military men believe that the German campaign against Dunkirk and Calais will eventually come to naught and that in consequence there can be no possibility of a German invasion of England.

The Allies have been creeping forward day by day. At times they have been checked or compelled to give a little ground, but they rallied and attacked with vigor. This week should see the French and British established along the coast in Northern Belgium, it is claimed by French military men who have been watching the operations in the northern sector.

The French are enthusiastic over the valor of the Belgians. Even the Germans have been astonished at the pluck of the Belgian soldiers, most of whom are volunteers.

Nearly 2,000 prisoners taken near Dixmude, have passed through here within the past forty-eight hours.

Despatches from Petrograd to-day agree in claiming important successes for the Russian forces operating in Galicia, Poland and East Prussia. There has apparently been some fierce fighting in these three regions during the past few days, and as a result Russia has advanced her lines everywhere.

Russian claims of success in the fighting against the Austrians, however, is denied in an official statement received here from Vienna. Vienna claims a victory for the Austrian troops yesterday after hard fighting. It is also denied that the Russians have re-taken Czernowitz in Bukovina. Vienna states that the city is being bombarded by the Russians.

British and French warships are said to be near the Dardanelles and it is reported that an attempt will be made to-day to force a passage through the Straits in order to bring aid to the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. The Dardanelles are strongly fortified and have been mined since the opening of hostilities. German officers are in charge of the fortifications and some of the big German guns are reported to have been mounted there since the war began, probably in anticipation of an attempt to force the passage of the Straits.

Although there has been no declaration of war by any of the nations concerned, Turkey has already invaded British territory, and is said to be planning a military move against Russia.

London has received word that eight army corps of Turkish troops have invaded Egypt. These troops have been concentrated on the Egyptian frontier for some time.

Great Britain has plenty of troops to meet this invasion and has been prepared for it for many weeks.

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DEATH OF HON. P. S. G. MACKENZIE GREAT LOSS TO QUEBEC PROVINCE

As Provincial Treasurer He Had Placed Finances in Strong Position—Was as Prominent at Bar as in Politics.

The Hon. Peter S. G. Mackenzie, who died on Saturday at the residence of his sister in Melbourne, Que., the men in the province, being Provincial Treasurer since 1910 and a member of the Legislative Assembly since 1906. The late Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was born at Cumberland House in the Northwest Territory in 1852, so that at the time of his death he was in his fifty-third year. He was educated at the High School, Montreal, St. Francis College, Richmond, and McGill University, where he graduated B.C.L. in 1883. He was created a King's Counselor in 1908, elected to the Legislature for Richmond County in 1906 and has held the county ever since being elected by acclamation in 1904 and 1908. In 1910, on the retirement of the Hon. W. A. War, Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Mackenzie was called to the Cabinet as his successor, being the only English-speaking representative in the Cabinet. He achieved notable success as Treasurer of the Province, bringing the finances into a favorable position and maintaining the credit of the Province in a high place. He was also actively associated with educational matters, being a member of the Council of Public Instruction and a Trustee of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.



THE LATE HON. P. S. G. MACKENZIE.

In addition to winning prominence as a politician, the late Provincial Treasurer attained a very prominent position in the legal world. After being called to the Bar, he formed a partnership with the late Sir J. C. Abbott and still later with Mr. now Chief Justice Sir Mebourne Tait. Mr. Mackenzie later on removed to Richmond, Que., where he built up a large practice and where he became a prominent figure in the political, legal and industrial life of the Eastern Townships. The deceased is survived by a widow, two sisters and two brothers, one of the latter, Mr. J. Mackenzie, being a resident of Montreal.

In any speedy solution to this devastating war is to be found, it lies with Russia. The centre of gravity is no longer near Paris, along the Aisne or in Belgium; it is in Galicia and Poland, Germany, Austria and France have drawn upon their last reserves, and it is safe to presume that they now have every available man under arms. While the British Empire has her millions of potential soldiers upon whom to draw, these cannot be assembled at a moment's notice. They are there, nevertheless, and will prove the solution if the Russian offensive fails. Germany has every facility for rapidly transferring troops from East to West and from West to East as an occasion may require, but she cannot add a soldier to the existing numbers. Russian success, therefore, in the Eastern arena of the war must inevitably draw off from the Western front troops in sufficient numbers to cope with the threat of invasion. The task of the allied forces should then become 'stalemate' will continue until such time as the Russian 'steamroller' gets to work, or until sufficient British troops can be thrown into France to justify a direct attempt along the whole of the allied lines.

Meanwhile, you may be sure that on the day I write, the United Kingdom is optimistic almost to the point of cheerfulness. This spirit augurs well for business as well as for war.

WAR SUMMARY.

Turkish troops are reported to have crossed Egyptian border. Ambassadors of France, Great Britain and Russia have left Constantinople according to cable advices from that city.

Turkey is said to have 300,000 troops on Caucasian border and 200,000 more awaiting transportation.

In Belgium the Allies are holding their positions and there are indications that fighting has been less violent.

In the Argonne the German attempt to approach Verdun from the northwest has been checked by the French.

Russians have advanced to within 65 mile of Silesian frontier.

The Allies are said to be within 2 1/2 miles of Ostend.

TURKEY HAS AN ADVANTAGE IN NUMBERS IN BLACK SEA

In Case of Battle Russia Would be Outnumbered by the Enemy, According to Estimate of Black Sea Fleet.

It may be assumed that Turkey can employ in the Black Sea the following ships:

- Two fast, powerful cruisers obtained from Germany, the battle cruiser Goeben and the small cruiser Breslau;
- Two dreadnoughts, the Reshadieh, 23,000 tons, and the Birlinj-Osman, 37,000 tons.
- Six pre-dreadnoughts, ranging from 5,000 tons to 10,000 tons.
- Two cruisers, the Hamidieh and the Medjidieh.
- Three torpedo gunboats.
- Ten effective destroyers.
- Ten torpedo boats.

It is possible that submarines have been obtained from Germany or have been completed by Turkey.

Russia's fleet includes the following:

- Five pre-dreadnoughts, of which the most powerful are the Ivan Zlatoust, the Pantelimon and the Ekatar, 12,400 tons; the Rotislav, the Tri Syvattelya, 12,315 tons; the Georgii Polydomosets and Sinop, 11,932 and 11,230 tons respectively.
- Two large cruisers, the Admiral Lazarev and the Admiral Nachimov, 7,085 tons.
- Two cruisers, Pamyat Merkuria and Kaoul, 6,675 tons.
- Sixteen old destroyers.
- Eight old torpedo boats.
- Four submarines.
- A small gunboat, the Donets.
- Nine armed merchant ships.
- Three 25,000 ton dreadnoughts laid down in January and June, 1912, may be about ready for service.

BRITISH PEOPLE CHEERFUL, CONFIDENT

Feeling of Irritation Over Strict Censorship Has Passed as Necessity is Realized

DURATION OF THE WAR

Only Few of Less Optimistic Mind Think War Will Last More Than Six Months—No Fear of Zeppelin Raids.

(Special Correspondent, W. E. Dowling)

London, October 20th.—The feeling of irritation against the rigidity of a censorship which practically limits war news to accurate but uninteresting details of the weather prevailing in the theatre of operations, or to the character of the songs in favour with the troops, is slowly but surely being dissipated.

The necessities of the situation are being realized in Fleet Street as elsewhere, and there are few signs of discontent. Indeed, it is suggested that the ban of the censor might also be applied with some advantage to other subjects than those directly dealing with the conduct of military operations. The fact is, the people of the overseas Dominions would do well to be on their guard quite as much against false impressions arising from pen-pictures in the columns of English newspapers as against those which might be drawn from the fairy tales of the wireless lie-factory in Berlin.

There are, unfortunately, corals in Fleet Street as well as in the Indian Ocean. Fantastic tales of the imminence of Zeppelin raids may serve to prepare the citizens of London against something which is within the bounds of possibility. Lurid stories of the "secure" precautions taken may be true or the reverse. But they have at any rate one sure result, the effects of which are immediately visible in the offices of the property insurance companies.

Any impression of scared Londoners, therefore, which may have been produced in Dominions separated by thousands of miles ocean from this country has no foundation in actual fact. If anything, the spirit of tranquillity is too pronounced. A recent letter in The Times adequately described this feeling in certain localities in Northumberland where the young men of the district were still working on the land in blissful ignorance of the existence of a national crisis. Casual conversation in car or tram reveals the stolid conviction in the minds of the masses that the issue of war is not open to doubt. The term of its duration is freely discussed. Six months is the average figure suggested, while the more pessimistic—regarded by their fellows as sealer-mongers or pro-Germans—volunteer the information that in certain probable circumstances it may drag out over a year. I do not mean to suggest that there is any truth or probability in either estimate, but simply to point out that public confidence and public tranquillity remain unimpaired in spite of such disturbing elements as sunken cruisers, captured fortresses and threats of Zeppelins.

Any speedy solution to this devastating war is to be found, it lies with Russia. The centre of gravity is no longer near Paris, along the Aisne or in Belgium; it is in Galicia and Poland, Germany, Austria and France have drawn upon their last reserves, and it is safe to presume that they now have every available man under arms. While the British Empire has her millions of potential soldiers upon whom to draw, these cannot be assembled at a moment's notice. They are there, nevertheless, and will prove the solution if the Russian offensive fails. Germany has every facility for rapidly transferring troops from East to West and from West to East as an occasion may require, but she cannot add a soldier to the existing numbers. Russian success, therefore, in the Eastern arena of the war must inevitably draw off from the Western front troops in sufficient numbers to cope with the threat of invasion. The task of the allied forces should then become 'stalemate' will continue until such time as the Russian 'steamroller' gets to work, or until sufficient British troops can be thrown into France to justify a direct attempt along the whole of the allied lines.

Meanwhile, you may be sure that on the day I write, the United Kingdom is optimistic almost to the point of cheerfulness. This spirit augurs well for business as well as for war.

PETROGRAD ENTHUSIASTIC.

Petrograd, November 2.—Turkey's advent into the war on the side of Germany and Austria is hailed with enthusiasm in Russia. Crowds are parading the streets singing the Russian National Anthem, and patriotism is rampant everywhere. Noisy demonstrations occur before the Turkish Embassy, but the strong guard placed before that building has prevented violence. The Turkish Ambassador has asked for his passports. They will be presented to him to-day.

The newspapers express deep gratification at Turkey's attitude in siding with Russia's enemies. They declare that it makes the Turkish question possible of settlement and for all time.

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YPRES AND LILLE ARE TWO MOST CRUCIAL POINTS ON BATTLE LINE

Both Sides Claim Advantage at These Place, but Greatest Gain Has Undoubtedly Been Made by Allies.

Paris, November 2.—Surging backward and forward, the Allies in Northern Belgium are alternately advancing and retreating along the line of battle which extends from a point near Neufport southward into France. Every point is being stubbornly contested.

According to official despatches the two crucial points in the north now seem to be Ypres in Belgium and Lille in France.

Both sides claim to have made gains in these regions, but the most important advantage is unquestionably with the French and British.

Within the past two weeks, it is estimated nearly 25,000 prisoners were taken by the Allies in Northern France and Belgium.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO LEAVE LONDON.

London, November 2.—It is announced at the Turkish Embassy that the Turkish Ambassador will leave London to-morrow, and it is expected he will go to Berlin.

BIRKS
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Birks' Price Policy
It is evident that under existing conditions the selling prices of many lines of imported goods must advance—but having received shipment of practically all our Christmas lines before the commencement of the war, we are in a position to sell our entire season's goods at original and unaltered prices.
Birks' prices are as attractive as the goods themselves.