

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

Vol. XXIX. No. 150

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914

ONE CENT

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1853
Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,000,000
Head Office—MONTREAL
115 Branches in Canada
Savings Department at all Branches.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED
TRAVELLING CHEQUES ISSUED
DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS ISSUED
General Banking Business Transacted

THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY
DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING
LONDON, CANADA
Capital \$1,000,000.00
Reserve \$100,000.00
T.H. JORDON, K.C. President
NATHANIEL MILLS Managing Director

Freeman's Hotel
LUNCH SPECIAL BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON NOW Being Served DAILY in Grill Room 60c.

FOUR MORE NATIONS MAY ENTER CONFLICT

New York, October 31.—Turkey's entrance into the European war may result in bringing 3,371,000 more men and the navies of three nations into the great struggle. If Italy and the Balkan States abandon neutrality the final line up is likely to be as follows:

For Germany.	
Army on war footing	2,000,000
Navy, 35 warships, with crews of	81,000
For the Allies.	
Italy—Army on war footing	1,200,000
Navy, 169 ships with crews of	89,000
Greece—Army on war footing	150,000
Navy, 41 ships with crews of	30,000
Roumania—Army on war footing	380,000
Navy	500,000
Total men	2,340,000

THE CITY HALL

Power For 1915 Only About Quarter of That in 1914.

ed figures on the increased property taxes are available, it is now possible to estimate the city's borrowing power. As has been anticipated, it shows a comparison with the current year authorized to borrow this year the sum while in 1915, from the present increasing power when expressed in only one-fourth of what it was for

FRENCH VERY OPTIMISTIC.

Paris, October 31.—Unless the German army of the north receives heavy reinforcements of fresh troops and artillery immediately, the new week will see the tide of victory turn decisively in favor of the Allies along the line from Albert in France to Neuport on the North Sea, it was claimed to-day by the French military experts.

GERMANS PREPARE NAVAL BASE.

London, October 31.—A Rotterdam despatch to the Evening News says the Germans are concentrating strength near Zebrugge, on the Belgian coast, near the mouth of the Scheldt. For two days Germans have been planting gun emplacements on the sand dunes on the beach, with the muzzles pointing to sea.

ROCK ISLAND DEPOSITS.

New York, October 31.—There was deposited \$622,000 bonds with the Rock Island Protective Committee on Friday, making a total to date in this country \$22,252,000, which with the \$7,000,000 on deposit in Holland make a total of \$29,252,000 out of the gross amount outstanding of \$71,353,000.

ALLIES STILL DRIVE GERMANS TO THE EAST

Most important Victory in Weeks Has Been Gained Near Lille
HAVE LEFT OSTEND

Reports to Effect That Enemy Have Abandoned Sea Coast City Which They Paid so Heavily to Capture—Withdraw From Poland to Concentrate in Silesia.

(Special to the Journal of Commerce.)
London, October 31.—Correspondents at the front in France to-day reported important gains by the Allies. Along the main battle line the Germans have been compelled to evacuate Lille and the Allies have pushed forward their troops to the north, occupying Turoing and driving the Germans a considerable distance to the east of Lille. This is regarded as the most important victory that the Allies have won for weeks. Furious fighting continues at some portions of the line in Northern France. Correspondents report that the Germans are undoubtedly preparing for a retreat through Belgium and there are reports that Ostend has been evacuated and that the Allies are fighting strong German forces at Oostburg to the southwest of Ostend. A despatch from a correspondent at Flushing seemed to confirm the report that the Germans have left Ostend. The correspondent stated that he had been assured by the Germans that they were retreating from the city. A despatch from Amsterdam states that newspapers there report the evacuation of Ostend. Apparently the Germans have been driven back far along the sea coast and are concentrating their forces for a defensive fight around Bruges at the Heyst. For several days they have been strengthening their positions in these neighborhoods especially at Heyst, where some of their biggest guns have been mounted to command the approaching country. The port of Zebrugge, fifteen miles east of Ostend has also been strongly fortified. The main forces from Ostend are reported to have concentrated there. The official Press Bureau bulletin issued last night stated that the British troops were steadily gaining ground. The fighting was reported as severe but no details of gains of ground were given.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON FROM UNITED STATES

British Government Gives Assurance That This Commodity Will Not be Seized
NOT CONTRABAND ARTICLE

No Legal Obstacle Perceived to the Shipment of Cotton by American Shippers to Either Neutral or Belligerent Nations.

CRIMINAL INDICTMENTS AGAINST STANDARD OIL.

Jersey City, N.J., October 31.—Criminal indictments were voted by the Hudson County Grand Jury Friday night against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Gulf Refining Company which have been engaged in a rate war in Hudson and Essex counties during the past few months.

GOVERNMENT TO RETURN TO PARIS NOV. 20th

Paris, October 31.—According to a despatch from Bordeaux received by General Gallieni the operations of the next three weeks will show that the Germans are unable to take Paris, and the Government will return here on November 20th.

TO TRANSFER EASTERN TROOPS.

London, October 31.—A despatch from Berlin, via Copenhagen to the Daily Mail says that the German General Staff has decided that the German army in Poland must fall back to the Silesian frontier and remain there until Calais has been taken, when several corps will be transferred from France to the eastern front.

RELIEF FOR WAR SUFFERERS.

Minneapolis, October 31.—Farmers of Williams County, North Dakota, will give 1,000 bushels wheat for relief of European war sufferers. James J. Hill has secured free transportation for the shipment to Minneapolis.

WAR SUMMARY.

A naval battle between the Russian and Turkish fleets in the Black Sea is reported. Four small Russian ships are said to have been destroyed.

It is reported that the Germans have evacuated Ostend and have withdrawn from Lille.

A Copenhagen despatch says that German General Staff has decided to recall the armies in Poland and concentrate them on frontier of Silesia.

Unofficial reports say the Germans are being fought to a standstill in Belgium, and are losing ground nearly everywhere in France.

Germany has called upon the 1914 class of reserves numbering about 488,000.

German War Material Company, Limited, announces that stocks of copper in Germany are sufficient even for a long war, and that private industries may also be supplied.

American armored cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina are in Turkish waters, ready to protect American lives and property.

General Gallieni placed ex-Premier Calliaux under arrest for a week when he said in public that British troops were of no assistance to the French. General Joffre doubted the sentence.

Berlin papers received in Amsterdam show usual course of instruction in German schools cannot be continued as 40,000 teachers are now at the front.

The Italian Minister of War has asked the government for \$150,000,000 to bring the army to a state of complete efficiency.

Unless the Kronland, which was detained at Gibraltar by the British authorities, is released by noon to-day, representations will be made to Great Britain regarding the delay in freeing the vessel.

German soldiers in Ghent bought civilians' clothes at tailor shops in order to desert and get into Holland, according to a despatch to the Times.

The cruiser Goeben, which Turkey bought from Germany, is said to be superior to any vessel which Russia has on the Black Sea, and the Turkish successes will hinge on this vessel.

Madrid despatch says Spanish Minister of Marine has introduced a bill providing for the construction of four fast cruisers, six torpedo boats, twenty-eight submarines and three gunboats.

UNEMPLOYMENT HAS BEEN FAIRLY MET

With Exception of Particularised Industries, Conditions in England Better Than Expected

COTTON INDUSTRY AN INSTANCE

Shortage in Raw Cotton is Main Cause of Blackness in This Branch of Manufacturing, But Rigorous Measures Are to be Adopted to Solve This Problem.

(Special Correspondent W. E. Dowding.)
London, October 30 (by mail).—The general conditions with regard to unemployment remain satisfactory, though exceptions must be made here and there in the case of certain particularised industries. As I mentioned a week ago, the state of the cotton industry threatens to become desperate unless desperate remedies are adopted. I have, fortunately, good reason to know that special and important measures are on the point of realization, which should do a great deal toward remedying the existing shortage in raw cotton—the greatest of the obstacles confronting a revival of trade in this direction. This shortage is due, of course, not to any failure in production but to the abnormal prices prevailing at Liverpool and Manchester. The British Government has done its utmost as far as freights and insurances are concerned and the solution now lies entirely with the shippers in the United States.

The Local Government Board in its statement issued to-day to the public, sums up the situation thus: "The fears of a deep and widespread dislocation of trade, which were entertained in some quarters at the beginning of the war, have happily not been realized, and at the end of two months it is possible to say that, except in a few districts and in a few particular trades, unemployment has proved to be very much less serious than was anticipated. From many districts it is reported that the initial difficulties consequent on the outbreak of the war are being overcome, and that trade is experiencing a distinct revival."

In the early days of the war the complaint was general that while the Government was busy with measures for the relief of bankers and financiers, and wholesale producers, little or nothing was being done for those in the lower grades of industry and commerce. It is true that the efforts of the State were largely concentrated in the beginning upon the restoration of trade to its normal channels, but this statement is not exhaustive.

In response to a circular from the Local Government Board, a considerable number of local authorities have proposed schemes for the building of houses under the Housing Act, 1914, while the loans for public works in England and Wales which have been sanctioned by the Local Government Board since August 4 exceed \$1,000,000.

These are, moreover, now in existence other funds which have been drawn upon in aid of the provision of work. The Road Board and the Development Commission have a number of schemes under consideration, while the National Relief Fund are about to make grants in aid of certain schemes recommended by the Government Committee. These schemes include such proposals as the cultivation of waste lands, training in special industries, and works of embellishment of municipal buildings.

The Trade Union have had their full share of national help. Emergency grants are to be made to voluntary associations which provide benefits for their unemployed members, as an addition to the refunds of one-sixth payable under Section 106 of the National Insurance Act, 1911. These emergency grants will bring the State subsidy up to an amount equivalent in some cases to one-half of the total expenditure of an association on unemployment benefit.

Thus the Unions will be able for the most part to double the number of their grants to unemployed persons without adding one cent to their normal expenditure at this period of the year. It has been pointed out that at the actual moment unemployment is not serious. In addition to the cotton operatives exception must be made in the cases of jewellers, cabinet makers, and others engaged in occupations requiring great manual dexterity, as these cases cannot be kept employed by any system of subsidizing. They are found to fall directly upon the books of the various local Relief Committees. There must inevitably be such cases. At any rate no satisfactory scheme of work-provision has hitherto been proposed to maintain our trade preponderance. We must keep our craftsmen in fit condition; and it would not help the jewellery trade of Birmingham, for example, if the men were turned to heavy work that would spoil their hands.

BOMBARDING TSING TAO.

Tokio, October 31.—Grand assault on the German forts at Tsing Tao was begun to-day. The official announcement says: "Bombardment of the German positions at Tsing Tao was begun from both land and sea at daybreak and is successfully proceeding."

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

Board of Directors:
SIR EDWARD WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
Z. A. LAMB, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Vice-President
John Hesketh, Esq., K.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
Sir Lyman M. Jones
Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.
Frank F. Jones, Esq., D.C.L.
William Farwell, Esq., D.C.L.
Charles Colby, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.
J. W. Flavelle, Esq., LL.D.
C. E. Kingman, Esq.
C. R. Wood, Esq.
C. G. Cole, Esq.
Robert Stuart, Esq.
Gardner Stevens, Esq.
C. Plimmet, Esq.
C. G. Foster, Esq., K.C.
H. J. Fuller, Esq.
Allan, Esq.

ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager.
JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager.
WITH BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND MEXICO, AND AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THIS BANK OFFERS UNSURPASSED FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF EVERY KIND OF BANKING BUSINESS IN CANADA OR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Collections Effected Promptly and at Reasonable Rates

RUSSIAN TURKISH CONFLICT MAY YET BE AVERTED

Russian Officials Hint That Bombardment of Black Sea Ports Undertaken by Germany to Force Turkey's Hand.

Petrograd, October 31.—Neither Russia nor Turkey has yet declared war, and intimation came from high official circles to-day that a conflict between the nations might yet be avoided. These were accepted at only their face value, as the sentiment here is overwhelmingly in favor of war against the Porte, unless it furnishes a satisfactory explanation of the attacks on Russian ports and shipping.

Russian officials hint that the bombardment of Black Sea ports was undertaken by the German commanders of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau in order to force Turkey into the war.

They flatly deny allegations said to have been made by the Turkish Government that the Sultan's warships undertook their campaign because the Russian fleet opposed the passage of Turkish ships through the Bosphorus into the Black Sea.

VIENNA STATEMENT.

Vienna, via Berlin and Amsterdam, October 31.—The official statement says: "There was no fighting yesterday in Russian Poland."

"On the lower San, Galicia, strong hostile forces which crossed the river south of Nisko, were repulsed after severe fighting. Near Stary and Sambor our artillery have blown up a Russian ammunition depot."

"All hostile attacks on the heights west of Stary and Sambor have been repulsed. In district north-east of Turko, our attacking troops occupied several important positions on the heights, which the enemy was forced to evacuate precipitately."

"Our Landsturm captured numbers of prisoners from the Russians. Total number of prisoners interned in Austria-Hungary on October 28 was 649 officers and 78,170 men, not including prisoners taken in the battles of last week."

RUDE SURGERY AT FRONT

Scraping away with knives the clay from wounds received in the trenches of the Allies at the Battle of the Aisne was one of the grim evidences of the hardships of war seen by officers and men of the High Hall, which arrived in Montreal yesterday from Havre and Cardiff. The chief officer had a German bayonet captured from a German soldier by a British "Tommy," who presented it to him at Havre. "There are lots more where that came from. I'll get another one from the first German I meet," was the "Tommy's" response when the officer protested against taking from him such a souvenir of his progress. The "Tommy" also gave away to another a helmet pierced by a bullet which he had captured from a Hun. There seems to be growing a hobby among the soldiers at the front to collect things German to send home as souvenirs. German buttons are among the favorite booty, because they are most easily carried until a suitable occasion arrives to send them back to England or wherever the soldier halls from.

Trustworthy Cutlery
This line cutlery is all that the name implies. Made of the best Sheffield steel, fitted into the handle by a patented method. Handles of Sterling Silver, Prince's Metal, or the most suitable for ivory, or bone. 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.

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.

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.

Newspapers
ants are none the less one the less insistent use of the war, and on at of fluctuating prices are going to shop with care.
e going to scan advertisement more closely than ever first place they are look for it is in the newspaper.