

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President  
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

## SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

### An Individual as Executor

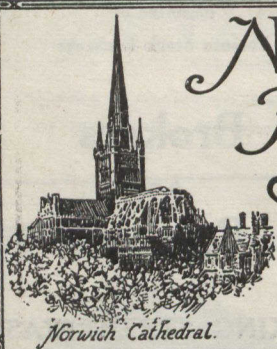
**A**N individual as executor is mortal. No matter how great his fidelity, his ability, and his experience, he is sure to die some day. In appointing a personal executor, therefore, you should not overlook the possibility that he may die before all your estate is distributed as your will directs.

A trust company is not subject to removal by death before its duties as executor are complete.

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## Calendar of the War

(Concluded from page 12.)

Land in German New Guinea.

**September 26.**—Fighting in France is again mainly on the two extremities of the battle line, and is still inconclusive, although the enemy is driven back. The Russians push their advantage in Galicia, and establish their position on the railway to Cracow.

**September 27.**—Marked progress is reported at the front, bayonet charges being broken by the British, who inflict heavy loss on the Germans. An initial success is scored by the South African force under General Botha.

**September 28.**—Details are issued by the Admiralty of the British and German losses in shipping since the outbreak of the war, the German tonnage detained or captured being 1,140,000 tons (387 ships), and the British 229,000 tons (86 ships).

**September 29.**—Germans bombarded Antwerp first line of defence, Serbians recaptured Semlin. Admiralty announces sinking of four British steamships and a collier by the German cruiser Emden.

**September 30.**—French occupy Seicheprey. Fort Waelhem, one of the strongest of the Antwerp forts, partially destroyed by Germans. The Russians have reoccupied Augustow, and are rumoured to have completed the establishment of a Russian Government at Lemberg.

**October 1.**—Officially announced that the Indian contingent landed in France. French reported to have won at Roye. Germans are advancing on three sides of Antwerp. Germans counter-attack in Japan.

**October 2.**—No longer any Germans on left bank of Meuse. German attempts to cross Scheldt at Termonde are repulsed. Rumoured that Russians took 30,000 Germans and killed in Suwalki and Lodz.

**October 4.**—French report progress in the Soissons district, and the Woluwe district. President Poincaré leaves for the battle front. Germans claim to have invested Termonde. Russians say they have recovered all the ground they lost at Allenstein.

**October 5.**—French claim to have repulsed attacks on Meuse Heights. Germans say they have taken three of the Antwerp forts, and say they routed the Russians at Nieuw River. British arrive to help at Antwerp. Russians capture Taruon. China protests against violation of her neutrality.

**October 6.**—German attack on Lassigny repulsed. Reported that Winston Churchill is in Antwerp conferring on defence. Austrians report defeat of Prussians in Hungary. Russians say they have crossed the border and are bombarding German fortifications.

**October 7.**—British submarine sank a German destroyer off the Elbe mouth. Unofficial report says the capital of Belgium is now Ostend, not Antwerp. Germans say that two more Antwerp forts have surrendered. Germans have abandoned the bombardment of Ossowitz. Reported mobilization of Roumania.

**October 8.**—Things look blacker for Antwerp. Other forts have fallen. Russians are reported near Thorn, and they are advancing in Hungary. Germans reported to be leaving Lille. Tsing-Tau's fall cannot long be delayed.

**October 9.**—Antwerp holds out bravely, but German bombardment is severe. Allies now steadily pushing Germans back into Belgium. New British army reported to be en route from Ostend to Antwerp. Three British aviators drop bombs on Dusseldorf Zeppelin sheds.

**October 10.**—German submarine destroys Russian armoured cruiser "Pallada" in the Baltic. Germans claim to have occupied Ghent, and also to have routed French cavalry

at Lille. Allies now in offensive along most of the front. Austrians have succeeded in raising siege of Przemyśl.

**October 11.**—Antwerp still holding out; inner forts giving way; King Albert slightly wounded; east and west investment undertaken; the Scheldt is crossed and the railway from Antwerp to Ghent is closed. Von Boehm being pushed back into Belgium; great cavalry engagement between Lille and the sea; strong reinforcements being thrown into Belgium by way of Ostend and Dunkirk; Zeppelin airship at Dusseldorf destroyed by Col. Marix and a squadron of British aeroplanes dropping bombs. Cable despatch reports tremendous activities in the Krupp armament works and the German mines and blast furnaces.

**October 12.**—Sunday, it was reported that Antwerp was in imminent danger of falling. The Belgian Government removed to Ostend. King Albert remained at the head of his troops in Antwerp.

**October 13.**—News of the surrender of Antwerp confirmed. The garrison escaped, some to Ostend, some, including 2,000 British marines, interned to Holland where they were disarmed, being in a neutral country. The Germans thus had Antwerp on the extreme right as a fortified base and as a possible naval and airship base for a rumoured invasion of England. It was discovered that among the garrison were several German spies disguised as British officers who gave valuable information to the besieging force.

**October 14.**—Lille occupied by a German army corps. Belgian Government moved to Havre in France. Germans advance within 27 miles of Ostend. Germans claim all Poland west of the Vistula. Austria retires five prominent generals. Petrograd denies that siege of Przemyśl has been abandoned. Boer commando under Col. Maritz revolts in the north-west Cape province.

**October 15.**—Ypres in France occupied by Franco-British force. Germans occupy railroad stations at Eschen on Dutch border and come within 15 miles of Ostend. Berlin rejoice over capture of Antwerp, and claims that Russians were repulsed from all but a few outlying forts at Przemyśl. Petrograd claims to have beaten back Germans between Warsaw and Zvigorod and to have taken 10,000 prisoners, 40 guns and a number of Maxims in the Sawalkiregion.

**October 16.**—Allies captured Estaires and made considerable advances in the Wolvre and between Arras and Albert. Headquarters of German Emperor moved further into France. Petrograd claims that Russians broke through German offensive, drove them back twenty miles along the Vistula, and took 20,000 prisoners. Union forces in South Africa capture 80 of the rebels under Maritz.

**October 17.**—British cruiser Hawke sunk by a German submarine near Aberdeen. Four hundred of the crew were lost; lieutenant-commander, three warrant officers and 69 of the crew saved. French occupy Laventie near Lille; left wing acting between Ypres to the sea. They also take Famescamps, south-west of Arras; 1,500,000 Germans and Austrians engaged against Russians between Warsaw and Zvigorod, along the Vistula, the San and the Dneister.

**October 18.**—British Mosquito fleet led by the Undaunted, commanded by Captain Cecil H. Fox, sunk four German destroyers off the Dutch coast. Only 34 Germans survive. The British lost one officer and four men. Allies checked the German advance on Calais and Dunkirk by recapturing Armentieres. The German right wing is in great danger. Von Kluck reported as being replaced in command there by the Kaiser.