VOL. XXIX. No. 144

ENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Vins Ninth Championship in een Years Track and Field Gompetition

RECORDS EQUALLED

University Has Won More Titles Than , Latter Holds Majority of Records on Track and Field.

inth time in sixteen years, McGill has rcollegiate track and field championship. e meet was held on the M. A. A. A. the Red and White outscored 'Varsity ueen's was outclassed, the Presbyterian ing only ten points. From the point of ormance the meeting was not notewor- the events were keenly contested, there cord equalled. Apropos of this, it is ra- kable thing that while the local univer- far more titles in this annual competi- arsity, the Toronto men hold twelve re- sixteen events which constitute the pro- ert, Holbhaus, Brock and Bricker were who hung up most of the new records rom 1906 to 1909 inclusive. Sebert did t under Morrow's 50 2-5 for the quar- ay back in 1901, but his best perform- istance was in 1908, when he succeeded the athlete-parson's performance. IcGill men who still hold intercollegiate Rev. J. D. Morrow, the quarter; Ken urdles, and Dr. Oliver Waugh, the high , are great men, of whom McGill is cGill should be prouder still of having od performers who can win champion- ough they don't make records.

meeting of the Federal Baseball League in New York yesterday, failed to de- ns of the much discussed peace pact l baseball. The independent associa- long session behind closed doors, elect- the ensuing year; listened to various he clubs composing the circut and then the announcement that the meeting inued this morning. ess the older leagues with the idea that ad come to stay, James A. Gilmore president for a ter mof five years. In s elected to serve as treasurer for a succeeding J. A. George. Robert B. t of the Brooklyn Federals, was elected and Lloyd Rickert, secretary, each for

elow his standard and never showing liancy displayed in his previous games ppe won the afternoon and evening International billiard match against an. In the afternoon he outscored yer by a total of 500 to 161, while in scored his 500 while Inman was get- is the best score that Inman has nst the American player. The grand tands, Hoppe 2,441; Inman, 1,509.

vill pitch in Montreal to-morrow. The ill be on the slab for the All Stars, n ehibition game against the cham-

CORRECTION

tion of the Lake Superior Corpora- ich appeared in our issue of Thurs- st., Mr. J. Frater Taylor appeared as Board, and Mr. Walter K. Whigham This was an error, as Mr. J. Frater ent of the Company and Mr. Whig- n of the Board. Mr. Taylor is well lendid services he rendered the com- he presides, being largely respon- ent excellent standing.

DENIED SUIT TO EVENT FORECLOSURE SALE

tober 24.—Another attempt to pre- ure sale in the Central Trust Com- oreclose the Rock Island has been Mayer in the United States District

ecently signed the decree and or- f the collateral trust securities at At the same time the Bondholders' ttee, of which James N. Wallace is ced its re-organization plan. n denying the motion which was f of holders of $1,000,000 of the k Island Company, calls attention t any one interested will be heard approved the sale of the securities. id, was not timely, as it is impos- e result of the sales.

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The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

Vol. XXIX. No. 145 MONTREAL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914 ONE CENT

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BELGIAN TRENCHES UNDER SEVERE ARTILLERY FIRE

Germans Instal Their Heavy Guns Only After Great Difficulty—5,000 Prisoners Taken by the Allies.

Paris, October 26.—Trenches of the Belgians have been under fire continuously since Sunday morning, between Nieuport and Dixmude. After tremendous difficulty the German invaders succeeded in getting heavy artillery to the new front, and bombardment of the defensive works from Memin on the border to Nieuport on the North Sea has been carried on with utmost vigor.

The French and British have taken approximately 5,000 prisoners in the northern sphere of fighting during the past six days. 1,300 prisoners reached this city early yesterday.

Along the western section of the centre the French and British have been making severe counter-attacks to divert the attention of the Germans from the extreme north. Northwest of Soissons, the British gained a slight advantage. Along the Allies right an artillery duel is in progress, and it probably will be some time before it will be decided.

In the district between Etain and Toul the infantry has been used chiefly to hold the entrenched fronts during the past week, while the actual fighting has been carried on by hidden batteries of howitzers.

It has been ascertained that an effort of the German Crown Prince's army and that of the Grand Duke of Wurtemburg has been frustrated by the Allies.

The French have gained possession of the village of Melzicourt, in the heart of the Argonne region. As long as this position is held the German armies in question can be kept apart.

WAR SUMMARY.

Between Nieuport and Dixmude the Germans have succeeded in crossing the Yser.

Ostend is still held by the Germans, but their situation is said to be critical.

In the neighborhood of Verdun the French are said to be threatening the line of German communication, and Paris reports considerable success in this region.

Petrograd announces that Russians are successfully attacking German rearguard, which is attempting to hold off Russian advance.

South of Przemysl the Austrians are stubbornly resisting the Russian assault.

THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

Petrograd, October 26.—The official statement says: "The German and Austrian invasion of Poland has been definitely checked. The German and Austrian advance on the Vistula and San Rivers has been stopped.

"The Germans have been driven back 50 miles from the Vistula, and are being closely pursued by our troops.

"Every time the Russian troops have pursued the Germans after a battle, they come into contact with Austrian troops, who are evidently being used by the Germans to cover their retreat.

"In Galicia, the Austrians have been defeated in their attempt to turn the Russian left flank. The Austrians are only able to parry here and there, the Russian onslaughts and continue to fall back.

"Our troops are holding their positions all along the line, and have taken vigorous offensive coming into contact with the rearguards of the enemy and driving them back from positions they attempt to hold."

The Russians who crossed the River San south of Nisko, were attacked by a superior force of Austrians. The Austrians sent messengers demanding the surrender of Russians, otherwise they would be wiped out. The Russians refused, whereupon Austrian messengers asked to be taken prisoners, refusing to return to their own ranks.

JAPANESE PROTEST.

Tokio, October 26.—The Japanese Government has lodged a protest with the United States Government against the German warship Geier being allowed to stay any longer in the port of Honolulu. The Geier put into Honolulu for repairs which the protest states have already been made.

SWEDISH STEAMERS CAPTURED.

London, October 26.—Four Swedish steamers with cargoes of lumber bound for British ports have been captured by German warships. A dispatch from Helsingborg, Sweden, says that one Norwegian and six Swedish steamships have been seized off Falsterbo, Sweden.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER DESTROYED.

Pekin, October 26.—The Japanese Legation here has received reports that the Austrian cruiser which took refuge in the harbor Kiao Chou at the beginning of the war has been sent to the bottom by the Japanese heavy artillery mounted on the hills near the entrance of the harbor.

AUSTRIAN ARMY REPULSED.

Nish, Servia, October 26.—It is stated by Servian War Office that during recent fighting, the whole Austrian army in Bosnia was repulsed with heavy losses. An Austrian monitor struck a mine near Skelamasia Ada and sank. A motor launch saved the crew.

VISIBLE WHEAT.

New York, October 26—Visible supply of wheat, increase 2,998,000 bushels.

Corn, decrease, 981,000 bushels. Oats, increase, 637,000.

Bonded wheat, visible increase, 429,000 bushels. Oats, increase, 220,000 bushels.

Barley, increase, 56,900 bushels.

GERMANS FAIL TO MAINTAIN POSITIONS

Succeed in Crossing Yser After 10 Days Struggle but Yield Other Coast Positions

LOSSES ARE APALLING

It Is Thought That Enemy Have Lost 20,000 In Desperate Fighting Which Has Been Going On Along Sea Coast.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

London, October 26.—The Daily Mail has received the following despatch from its Dunkirk correspondent to-day:

"The Germans suffered a severe check on the left wing last night. Their losses were enormous. English officers counted 2,000 German corpses in front of one position. As a consequence of this check the German attack had almost ceased to-day."

(The correspondent failed to give any location for this battle. It is said, however, that the fighting followed the successful German attempt to cross the Yser, the British forces, probably holding the road to prevent an advance on Dunkirk.)

Victories and reverses for both sides have left the situation in the sea coast area almost unchanged. The only notable success of the Germans was at the Yser River, where they overwhelmed the Belgians, and crossed at a point from six to ten miles from the sea coast. It took the Kaiser's troops just ten days to effect this crossing and the Belgians were not beaten until the Germans brought up their heavy guns. The German attack was made at a point where they were far out of range of the guns from the warships along the coast. The successful attack of the Yser was part of the German general attack on the Allies line from Nieuport to the Oise. Only at the Yser were they successful, but this success may prove important for them as it gives them a chance to strike at Dunkirk unless they have been checked.

It is evident from many despatches from different points that the fighting yesterday continued furiously for hours. The Germans are reported to have brought up heavy reinforcements Saturday night and to have attacked early in the morning. The new attackers, according to one correspondent, were the first line of Prussians but they were met bya strongly reinforced line, and the battel raged back and forth all day.

The fighting as usual was particularly desperate around Lille, where the Germans are trying to seize the railroad lines. The Allies line here held firm, and the Germans were beaten back with heavy losses. Near Soissons and Caronee the British French troops advanced their positions after hard fighting.

Despite the German success at the Yser, it is evident that they have failed to maintain their positions along the coast.

A Chronicle correspondent at Flushing telegraphing to-day, states that the Germans following the seacoast route had to retreat because of the heavy fire from the warships. The Germans around Nieuport had to give way, but endured terrible loss before withdrawing. The correspondent says that when the Germans began to retreat a panic seized the officials at Ostend and hurried preparations were made for evacuating the city. Apparently the correspondent says, the Germans are beginning to withdraw from the seacoast, and their operations in future will be conducted inland out of range of the naval guns.

It is apparent from different despatches that the losses of the Germans in the fighting in the seacoast region have been appalling. Officers of a British infantry division counted over 1,500 bodies in a small space in front of them, and they took 600 prisoners. This was at only a small portion of the battlefield. A conservative estimate of the losses of the Germans in the recent fighting places the number at 20,000.

After fighting several rear-guard actions in which they suffered heavy loss, the defeated German army in Poland has been forced back to the Skierniewicz Radom line, which they are now trying to hold. They have been defeated in several hard fought battles since their retreat began and despatches from the front agree that their offensive power in Poland has gone. Reports received to-day indicate that the Germans are preparing to hurriedly quit Lodz and to concentrate their force on the old defensive line based on the River Warthe.

To the south of Radom a new battle is raging today with the right wing of the German army aided by Austrian forces fighting for a chance to escape. This Austro-German army is commanded by the King of Saxony and numbers about 300,000.

The Russians are attacking with 500,000. The Austro-German army can expect no support from other parts of the line which are so hard pressed and it is almost certain that they are simply holding off defeat. The Austro-Germans, however, are making a desperate stand to prevent the Russians from continuing their forward movement towards Silicia.

VIENNA STATEMENT IS COLD

Little Enthusiasm in Official Bulletin Regarding Condition of Affairs on Eastern Border.

Vienna, via Berlin and Rotterdam, October 26. — An official announcement by War Office says:

"The Austrian and German forces have taken up a position in a nearly uninterrupted line from the Northern spurs of the Carpathians by way of Starv and Sambor before fortress of Przemysl to the Polish part of the Vistula River and to the District of Plock.

This force is opposing the main army of Russians which has been heavily reinforced by troops from the Caucausus, Siberia and Turkestan.

"The Austrian offensive movement across the Carpathians attracted strong hostile forces.

"In the middle of Galicia where both armies occupy fortified positions the battle is stagnant.

"Northeast of Przemysl and on the Lower San, the Austrians have had several successes.

"In Russian Poland strong forces are facing each other and since Saturday there has been fighting north of the Vistula between Ivangorod and Warsaw."

GERMANS HELD AT YSER CANAL.

Paris, October 26.—It is officially announced the German forces which crossed the Yser Canal between Nieuport and Dixmude have not been able to make any further progress.

LONDON HOUSEHOLDERS NOW PREPARE FOR ZEPPELIN RAID

Lay in Store of Candles in Case Power is Shut Off.—Recruiting Going on at Rate of 5,000 a Day.

London (by mail) — Londoners are still awaiting the Zeppelins, and the authorities are continually augmenting their defences.

Householders have been warned to buy a stock of candles and lamps, for at any moment the entire lighting system of London may be shut off. Incidentally this was a warning that an enemy's airship is approaching. The people are warned to accept this as a signal to stop in the lower floors of their dwellings.

Street cars will stop running at 11 p.m. in the near future, but inasmuch as London is practically closed at 9 p.m., this will not make much difference.

People are getting used to other signs of war, such as military funerals, ambulances full of wounded and the presence of thousands upon thousands of armed soldiers.

Recruiting goes on apace, and the long lines of applicants outside of the various London headquarters gives testimony to the eagerness of England's youth to go to the front.

Training is making great strides and the keenness of the men who are being trained at the various great concentration camps means that many will be ready to go to the front early next year.

Men are being recruited at the rate of 5,000 a day, which means that approximately 7,500 apply. This is in England alone, and does not include the rest of Great Britain, where plenty of recruiting is being done.

NEW BRUNSWICK BATTALION.

St. John, N.B., October 26.—It is learned to-day that not only will St. John be the mobilization point for the New Brunswick battalion for the second Canadian contingent but also the recruiting depot for the Province and Prince Edward Island.

It is stated on the best authority that Col. J. L. McAvity has been appointed to command the New Brunswick battalion.

CHANNEL LIGHTS.

Ottawa, October 26.—Notice has been given by the Marine Department as to the dates to which lights and other aids to navigation will be kept in operation.

All Canadian lights on the River St. Lawrence will be kept in operation until the close of navigation.

All Canadian lights and fog alarms on Lake Superior will be kept in operation this autumn until the close of navigation with the exception of Caribou Island, Otter Island, Michipicoten Island, Michipicoten Island East End, Gargantua, Michipicoten Harbor, Corbell Point, and Ile Parisienne, from which stations the keepers may be removed at any time after the first of December.

All Canadian lights and fog alarms on Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, Lake St. Clair, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and connecting waters, will be kept in operation until the close of navigation, excepting the southeast shoal lightship. Lake Erie, which may be forced to abandon her station by ice conditions before the general close of navigation; and also Lonely Island light, Georgian Bay, which may be closed before the general close of navigation.

All gas buoys and other floating aids to navigation will be kept in commission as long as ice conditions will permit and in cases where it is necessary to remove gas buoys before the close of navigation, spar markers will be laid down, if possible.

VON MOLTKE SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Hague, October 26.—It is again reported from a semi-official source, that Count Helmut Von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff, is at death's door. He has been seriously ill for a fortnight, his sickness being aggrevated by the failure of the General Staffs' military plans in France, and the displeasure of the Kaiser. General Von Falkenhayn is acting Chief of General Staff.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

Winnipeg, Man., October 26.—Wheat prices opened unchanged to ¼ cent higher. Oats ¼ to ⅝c lower. Flax ⅛ to 1c down.

Trading was quieter generally in volume of business, and futures were lighter than usual, and hedging sales heavier.

The cash demand for wheat, oats and barley was only fair. The keenness of last week having disappeared to a large extent.

Following the opening prices weakened on the general quieter inquiry and dull demand and heavier receipts. Inspections for two days, Saturday and Sunday were 953 cars, against 3,180 for the corresponding dates, and in sight were 425 cars on Monday.

Exporters, while buying from time to time were not in the market as positively as last week.

At noon prices for wheat was, October, 115⅞; November, 116⅛; December, 116⅛; May 122.

Oats, October 54⅞, November, 54⅝; December, 54⅝; May, 57.

Flax, October 108⅛; November, 108¼; December, 109¾; May 117.

Grain inspection—Cars inspected on Saturday and Sunday, October 24 and 25, No. 1 Man. Northern wheat, 146; No. 2 Man. Northern, 284; No. 3 Man. Northern, 154; No. 4 and others, 151. Winter wheat, one; total, 736. 1913 total, 2,402.

	1914	1913
Oats	134	430
Barley	46	177
Flax	33	171
Rye	3	Nil.
Screenings	1	Nil.
Totals	953	3180
Stocks in terminals:	1914.	1913.
Wheat	19,071,579	10,664,759
Oats	2,600,157	3,514,454
Barley	56,119	315,465
Flax	1,395,204	1,930,096
Shipments:	1914.	1913.
Wheat	4,170,895	7,556,801
Oats	686,929	1,784,468
Barley	436,137	315,465
Flax	1436,137	73,205
Receipts for the week:—		
Wheat		147,625
Oats		446,888
Barley		100,361
Flax		93,463

Berlin reports that enveloping movement of the Allies left wing has been definitely checked.

GERMANY GUILTY BEFORE HIGHEST COURT

Former Assistant Attorney General of United States Sums up Evidence of Official Papers

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT

This Clear, Concise Resume Will do Much to Counteract the Effects of the Campaign of Falsehood Carried on by Germany to Influence U. S.

The New York Times has a splendid resume of the White, Orange and Grey books of the warring nations, drawn up by Mr. James M. Beck, a prominent New York lawyer, a former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States. In summing up the evidence of these official statements, Mr. Beck unhesitatingly places the blame for the war on the shoulders of Germany and Austria. As an effective counterbalance to the weight of false reports issued broadcast throughout the United States to influence public opinion in favor of Germany this article is well worth the notice of Canadians. It is too long to reprint but the editorial in the same number of the Times is a sufficient exhaustive summing up. The Times says:

Every German sympathizer who reads Mr. James M. Beck's remarkable article in The Times Magazine to-day, even if he does not groan inwardly, will bitterly regret that the Fatherland by its own acts and avowals has put itself in a position where such a dreadful case can be made out against it. Mr. Beck applies his legal mind to a very real case, the case of Germany and Austria against the Triple Entente, he assumes the existence of a tribunal, the Supreme Court of Civilization, and accepts as the evidence in the case the published diplomatic correspondence, which he analyzes and examines minutely.

The justification of England in declaring war against Germany he finds, as others have found it, in the compact of the Belgian neutrality treaty, binding alike upon Germany and upon herself. He points to the admission of the German Chancellor that the invasion of Belgium was an act of wrongdoing, that it was contrary to international law. But upon that point the Court of Civilization has already rendered judgment, defence is seen to be impossible, and the voices of those who seek to excuse or extenuate are becoming fewer and feebler. Against Germany Mr. Beck makes out a case, strictly upon the evidence, that is fatal. He points out that while the Imperial Government insists that it faithfully exercised a claiming and mediatory influence with Austria that assertion is not supported by a scintilla of evidence in the German Memorandum. If, as the German Foreign Office and German diplomats repeatedly said, they endeavored to bring Austria to an understanding with Russia, if they did try in good faith to give effect to Sir Edward Grey's proposal of a peace conference, where is the documentary evidence of the fact? No document of that kind was published in the German Memorandum. As Mr. Beck says, "the text of these vital communications is still kept in the secret archives of Berlin and Vienna." On the other hand, all the world knows, for the confession finds a place in the German Memorandum, that the Government of the Kaiser assured Austria most heartily of its agreement with her view of the Servian situation and further assured her that "any action that she might consider it necessary to take in order to put an end to the movement in Servia directed against the existence of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy would receive our approval."

Mr. Beck also marshals in a very effective way the evidence which presents the German Foreign Office as the great obstacle to the success of Sir Edward Grey's peace efforts, continually setting up pretexts for narrowing their field, and, as Mr. Beck concludes, both openly and secretly obstructing the negotiation for an amicable settlement. With Austria it does not so much matter. Her guilt was established from the moment her savage note to Servia was published to the world, but here again the conclusion forced upon the mind is that Austria used Servia and the alleged Servian conspiracy as a pretext for the execution of her own selfish designs, designs that were certain to disturb the balance and the peace of Europe.

He finds that Germany and Austria secretly concerted together to impose their will upon Europe in a matter affecting the balance of power; that they, the one assenting to the other's act, issued a grossly unreasonable ultimatum that made war almost inevitable and refused to grant a hearing to the other parties in interest; that Germany, having the power to compel Austria to take a conciliatory course, refused to make an effective use of her influence, but on the contrary she abetted and possibly instigated Austria in her warlike procedure; that England, France, Italy, and Russia made every reasonable concession in the hope of preserving peace; that Russia was justified in mobilizing, and that no other nation had just right to complain of her taking the action which Austria forced upon her; that Germany, in abruptly declaring war against Russia at a time when peace parleys were still in progress, "precipitated the war."

That is Mr. Beck's conclusion, that in his judgment is what the Court of Civilization would say. This is not a case in equity, so Mr. Beck does not draw up a decree of the court.

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GERMAN FORCES ARE HALTED ON ROAD TO DUNKIRK

Succeed in Crossing Yser But Are Decisively Opposed by Allies at Farther Side—Line is Long One.

Paris, October 26.—Statement by War Office says:

"During the day our front has been maitnained. Forces of Germans that had succeeded in crossing the River Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude, have not been able to make further progress.

"Our front extends in a general way from Nieuport and Dixmude to the region between Ypres and Roulers to that betwen Armentieres and Lille, west of La Bassee and west of Lens and near Arras. This line is prolonged to the south by that which had already been indicated in official communications.

"In the battles of recent days the enemy appears to have suffered considerable losses.

"In Russia, to the west of the Vitsula River and to the north of the Pilica, the Germans have been thrown back on Lowicz, Skiernowics and Rawa, which have been taken at the point of the bayonet by the Russians. To the south of the Pilica in the direction of Radom a vigorous conflict has been in progress between the Russians and the Austro-Germans, who have lost some prisoners and guns.

"To the south of Solec, the Russian troops have crossed the Vistula in a great onrush, flinging the Austrians back upon the San, while to the south of Przemysl theer have occurred stubborn conflicts favorable to the Russians. An Austrian column debouching from the Carpathians on the Dolina has ben forced to the underbrush of the mountains."

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