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TREAL

WEATHER: FAIR.

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GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY IN ATTACKS ALONG VISTULA

Russian Army Gazette Says That 18,000 of the Enemy Were Buried After the Engagement—Compelled to Withdraw.

Petrograd, October 20.—Tremendous losses have been suffered by the Germans in their attacks on the Russian positions along the Vistula River, it was announced here today, but fighting continues day and night.

The Army Gazette, the official organ of the Russian military establishment, states that 18,000 Germans killed in the conflict, have been buried by the Russians.

The fighting is of the most desperate character, but thus far the Russians have more than held their own, it is stated at the War Office, the Austro-German forces on the Warsaw-Ingolstadt front being compelled to withdraw step by step.

Statement issued at War Office says: "The German right wing stretched into Galicia has been making determined attacks during the last few days, as have also the Austrians.

On the front extending through Sanoak, Starasol and Mosty, south of Przemysl, several bayonet attacks have been carried out.

The Russians captured 15 Austrian officers and 1,000 men. The Austrians failed to cross the river San.

The Russians continue to throw back the Austro-German army from Warsaw, Ingolstadt front, compelling the enemy to withdraw his front step by step the territory he seized in September."

GERMAN SHIP SUNK. London, October 20.—The Admiralty announces that a German surveying ship has been captured and sunk.

TO PROHIBIT SALE OF ALCOHOL. London, October 20.—A Petrograd dispatch to the United Agency says: "Czar Nicholas in a telegram to a Russian temperance society, says: 'I have decided to prohibit for ever in Russia the government sale of alcohol.'

WAR SUMMARY. There is an unconfirmed report in London that the Allies have retaken Ostend.

A British fleet off the coast of Belgium aided the Belgians in repulsing a German attack near Nieuport.

The French War Office states that the Allies have made slight progress between Arras and Roy.

The German army headquarters say that the attack of the Allies west and northwest of Lille has been repulsed.

Russians report partial successes on October 18th in region of Warsaw and south of Przemysl.

The accompanying map shows the great battle line extending from Switzerland to the North Sea. The solid line indicates the present battle line; the double dotted line shows where the German invasion was repulsed in September.



GAIN ADVANTAGE BUT NO GREAT VICTORY

Allies Repulse Germans in Fighting Along Coast but Recapture of Ostend Unconfirmed THIS NOT IMPORTANT

Actual Possession of Ostend of Little Significance, But Invaders Must Defeat Full Force of Allies Before They Will be Allowed to Take Dunkirk.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

London, October 20.—It was admitted at the War Office that although the Allies had gained a temporary advantage over the Germans in the latter's drive on the coast it was still too early to claim that any great victory had been won.

Reports from correspondents stating that Ostend had been captured by the Allies, that General von Kluck's army was in great danger and that the German Channel army was in peril of destruction were dismissed curtly with the word "unconfirmed."

At the Belgian Legation, it was stated that there was no confirmation of the report that Ostend had been recaptured.

It is permitted to state that no particular effort is being made to recapture Ostend. If the Germans are forced to retire, that city will be again occupied by the Allies, but bigger things are at stake in the conflict in Belgium than mere possession of Ostend.

It is also possible to state that no effort will be spared to keep the Germans from Dunkirk. This part is of great importance to the Allies for obvious reasons, and if the Germans succeeded in reaching it they will first have to defeat all of the forces that the Allies can muster without weakening other parts of the battle front.

International developments involving possible participation of Turkey, Roumania and Italy in the war, held a large place in general interest today. That important developments may be looked for very soon, is the general belief in diplomatic circles.

The Reuter Agency received the following dispatch from its correspondent at Chiasso, Switzerland:—

"The situation between Italy and Austria is becoming graver daily. Notwithstanding efforts to prevent friction, Prince von Hohenlohe, the Governor of Trieste, has declared his moral conviction that he will soon have evidence that the fire at Montecarlo dockyard was due to an Italian conspiracy."

Heavy and continuous rains have caused a lull in the fighting along the main battle line in Russian Poland.

In Galicia, however, the fighting continues, both Austrians and Russians claiming victories.

Petrograd dispatches to-day state that the siege of Przemysl is continuing. Kaiser Wilhelm is reported to have witnessed the defeat of his troops in their attack on the Russian Vistula lines.

According to a correspondent, the Kaiser was at the Czar's shooting seat at Spala, where he often was a guest of the Russian ruler. His presence, according to the Russian reports, did not go towards making the German defeat less decisive. The Russians are getting ready to take the offensive in Poland, according to Petrograd dispatches to-day.

The heavy rains have turned the fighting zone of Poland into a swamp and operations, especially for the German attackers, have been conducted at a great disadvantage.

The Russians do not expect the Germans to attack the Vistula lines again, because of their decisive defeat, but their attack on the new German lines about twenty-three miles west of Warsaw is developing but slowly.

The German defeat at Warsaw, according to the Russian experts, was due mainly to their inability to get their artillery into action and their lack of proper reconnaissance, which made them easy prey to traps set by the Russians.

FISHING SCHOONER SUNK. Boston, October 20.—Sixteen members of the fishing schooner Annie Perry were saved from drowning early today when the vessel was cut in two by the steam trawler Surf off the Boston Light and sank in three minutes. Captain Cabral of the trawler, and the members of his crew managed to take off the men of the Perry before she foundered.

FRENCH WAR OFFICE CLAIMS GAINS MADE IN THE NORTH

Quiet Prevails Along Centre Where Forces of Both Sides Have Been Weakened by Withdrawal of Troops.

Paris, October 20.—The French War Office claims gains in the north, but their announcements make no mention of any decisive victory. There is hard fighting throughout the north along the line beginning near Nieuport, southwest of Ostend and sweeping south and west around Dixmude, Ypres and into France past Lille and Arras.

On the line from Arras to Roye, the French claim to have advanced their lines, especially near Proyart. The French War Office states that quiet still prevails along the centre, where both sides have weakened their lines by sending out reinforcements. The Germans withdrew troops, from that zone to reinforce their right, while the French sent troops from their centre to both the east and west wings.

Violent fighting continues on the eastern front, where the French are pressing hard against the Germans in the Vosges and around Metz.

The vigorous fighting on both sides of the Verdun-Le Toul line it now appears was a move to prevent the Germans from establishing their heavy artillery within range of the French forts.

EMPEROR'S CHANNEL ARMY DOOMED. Paris, October 20.—The following press account comes through from a correspondent who is behind the lines in the north:—

"The positions of the Allies everywhere are satisfactory. The Germans attempted to make their attack from Ostend through Lille to Douai, but a steady succession of defeats, frustrated this purpose. Instead of a united army marching in an unbroken line across the department of Pas de Calais, the Germans were broken up into a series of detachments. The troop movements in the north on the Belgian border are still being handicapped by hard rains, which turned the roads into quagmires. It looks as if the Emperor's channel army is doomed."

BERLIN SAYS ATTACK ON VERDUN WILL BE RENEWED ONCE MORE

Official Statement Announces That Some of the Neighboring Forts Have Been Reduced and That Operations Will Now Be Easier.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, October 20.—An official statement issued early to-day says: "After several weeks of desperate resistance our troops have captured some of the forts surrounding Verdun. This opens the way for an attack on the main fortifications, and preparations for this are now being made."

"In the east the Austrian and German forces are meeting with continued success against the Russians. The enemy has been unable to drive our troops back from the Vistula River, and south of Przemysl, the Austrians are flanking the Russians left wing."

"The situation in the west shows little change. The remnant of the Belgian army is opposing our Antwerp army near the coast. The French and British troops, apparently worn out by their efforts to check our advance, are leaving the burden of the conflict to the Belgians, who are showing great bravery."

"The enemy in this theatre of war seems to have exhausted his reinforcements, and to have weakened his line by extending it, in an effort to keep out troops from the coast."

It is frankly admitted by the German officers that the long resistance of Verdun has interfered with the German offensive campaign. The fall of that fortress will release a great force that has been trying to effect its fall for many weeks.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK. Berlin, October 20.—It is officially announced that the British submarine E-3 was sunk on October 18th by the German warships in the North Sea.

TRANSFERRED TO AMERICAN REGISTRY. New York, October 20.—Seventy-four foreign built vessels with an aggregate of 266,878 gross tons have been placed under the American flag since the European war began, according to the Department of Commerce. Of these, 62 vessels were previously British, 7 German and 5 Belgian. Forty-nine of the vessels are freighters and 20 are passenger ships. The remaining 5 are not designated. Eleven vessels obtained provisional registry through American consuls.

ST. JOHN TO MANCHESTER. (Special Correspondence.) St. John, N.B., October 20.—A direct weekly service from Manchester to St. John and a direct fortnightly service from this port to Manchester is announced for the winter season by Wm. Thomson Co. local agents for the Manchester Line Steamship Co. Alternate westbound steamers will call at Philadelphia.

The Donaldson Line Steamship Co. will send a large number of steamers to St. John during the coming winter season for the transportation of horses, and a fairly regular service, probably equal to the freight service of last year will be maintained, as the remount vessel will be available for cargo space.

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CO-OPERATIVE PLAN BENEFITS FARMERS

Manning Ellis, Eastern Representative of United Fruit Companies Limited Tells How Business is Handled

SPECULATION ELIMINATED

Speculation Has Been Abolished by the Company and Greater Profits are Made by the Farmer—Marvellous feat of doing \$2,000,000 of business at a cost of only \$14,000 is a Record Breaker.

"The Annapolis Valley is the greatest apple growing district in the world, although it is by no means the largest in area," was the statement made by Mr. Manning Ellis, eastern representative of the United Fruit Companies Limited, of Nova Scotia, in an interview with a representative of the Journal of Commerce.

"This Corporation is run on the co-operative plan and is of three years' standing, handling over 50 per cent. of the crop of the district. Last year, of 500,000 barrels of apples shipped from Halifax for export, the corporation handled 300,000 barrels, and at the same time netted the farmer a greater profit than if he handled this output himself on the old speculative basis."

"It has been a hard fight," said Mr. Ellis, "to bring the business up to its present proportions, when it is taken into consideration that there is not one so-called 'business man' in the organization. The organization is composed of two thousand farmers of the district. The plan is as follows:—

"The Annapolis Valley is about one hundred miles in length and averages a width of four miles in all. There is a railroad running the entire length. A series of small companies have been formed, one to each district, with stations on the railroad. The farmer does not pack his apples but cart them to their own particular packing station and thence they are shipped to the main shipping base at Berwick. There, the apples are credited to each farmer according to his pack. Packing them in this manner keeps the quality in each and every barrel to a certain well-defined standard and they are then inspected by the companies' own inspectors, who work independent of the Government. The costs of handling are reduced to a minimum and this cost is charged against the farmer. On the other hand, the cost of shipping and selling is borne by the company out of what is known as the general fund. This is made up of the direct savings on supplies, such as fertilizers and the like, which are bought at a very cheap rate and sold to the farmers."

"In this manner the company can grow and handle apples cheaper than any other place in the world. The company charters all its own steamers and saves considerably on this. This was not done until last year, when some difficulty was met with in getting space and suitable rates. The company chartered five steamers to handle its exports. This year, so far, two boats have been loaded and three others are ready, so that there will be no dearth of transportation facilities to handle the million dollar crop."

"The company has its own representative in London, Cuba and Buenos Aires and also in the Canadian West. Considerable demand has come from Hamburg in former years, and Hamburg had a representative on the water bound for Canada when war was declared."

"This is considered the worst black eye that the company has received since its inception. Regarding the South American trade, last year we shipped considerable to Buenos Aires and we sold on the average at eleven dollars per barrel. I cannot say how this year's business will run, but hope that it will average as well as last season. We are gradually getting a very fair foothold there. Cuba is also a valuable market for us and we have hopes of selling considerable to the eastern United States. This year all our shipments to South America will be in chartered steamers via Halifax to New York and thence to Buenos Aires. We were not prepared for this trade last year and the shipments were made via Liverpool."

"In the home business," continues Mr. Ellis, "we have managed to cut out the speculator and have reduced the average charges per barrel to about 15 cents. Last year, for instance, we were able through our inexpensive methods, to handle a \$2,000,000 business at the small cost of \$14,000. This is considered by experts to be a wonderful piece of business, although it was all done by the farmers themselves. As an instance of our savings, all the culls, or apples not fit for packing, instead of throwing them away, we sold them to the vinegar companies, and the returns from this side line goes to swell the general fund."

"We also work a home selling business, and when our warehouses are empty in the summer, we sell many lines of non-perishable goods and commodities to the farmers at low rates. We have our own special brand of flour. We buy fertilizer and all phosphates direct and save the individual farmer a great deal in this connection. We also supply him with all wire fencing and other such needs at small cost."

"Last year the company branched out to potatoes and did very well in this line, selling between 60,000 and 70,000 barrels to Cuba. These were shipped in regular boats and handled by our representative there. The demand was so heavy that we were forced to buy supplies from New Brunswick to meet it."

"Thirty carloads of our apples have been shipped to Montreal this year and have been selling in the local markets. We are able to handle special lines for the benefit of the poorer class of people at very reasonable prices, and it is likely that we will develop this end of the trade."

In concluding, Mr. Ellis stated that with their English representative on the ground there, English dealers were being saved considerable trouble and expense as at one time it was the habit for them to send their buyers to Canada. This has all been done away with now, as they buy through the London office or through the agent at Liverpool or Glasgow, and knowing the quality, they can rely on their purchases being satisfactory. England in normal years takes eighty-five per cent. of all apples exported from Nova Scotia.

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URGES NATIONAL CONTROL OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

George W. Perkins, the Noted Banker, Says That Body, Despite Critics, is Still a Necessity.

New York, October 20.—Geo. W. Perkins, in a statement issued to-day, advocates either state or national control of the Stock Exchange as a condition precedent to the resumption of business. The statement is in part as follows:—

"The Stock Exchange has ceased to be a private or even a national concern. It is international; the great market of the world. The attacks made upon it in recent years have shaken public confidence and seriously injured business. The only way to restore that confidence is to place the Exchange under control. Now is the time to do it and steps to that end should be taken immediately."

"Personally I would like to see it under federal supervision, but if we are not ready to go that far, the state should do it. In place of this being a handicap to the Exchange it would be a great benefit and a distinct advantage and protection to purchasers of securities."

"As for any talk about the Stock Exchange not being a necessity, because we have got along for a couple of months without it, that is sheer nonsense. The Stock Exchange is as much a necessity as the banks. We could live without either. But how would we live?"

JAPANESE SEIZE ISLANDS. Tokyo, October 20.—The Admiralty announced that islands of strategic importance in the Marshall, Ladrones, East Caroline and West Caroline Archipelagoes had been seized by the Japanese forces. In making this announcement, the Admiralty stated that the occupation of these islands was for military purposes as they would prove highly valuable in the campaign against the German cruisers that are attacking the shipping of the Allies.

HEAVY FIRING IN THE BLACK SEA. London, October 20.—Reports of a naval battle in the Black Sea were revived to-day by the following dispatch to a News Agency from Copenhagen:—

"A Bucharest despatch to the Berlin Tagblatt says evidently a big Russo-Turkish naval battle has taken place in the Black Sea. Exceedingly heavy firing lasting considerable time is reported."

MANY OF COL. MARITZ'S REBELS CAPTURED. London, October 20.—A Pretoria despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that three more officers and seventy men of Colonel Maritz's rebel force in South Africa have been captured and that four officers and forty men have voluntarily surrendered.

ed to buy supplies from New Brunswick to meet it. "Thirty carloads of our apples have been shipped to Montreal this year and have been selling in the local markets. We are able to handle special lines for the benefit of the poorer class of people at very reasonable prices, and it is likely that we will develop this end of the trade."

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