

WEATHER: SHOWERY.

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THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

ONE CENT

at Front Tailoring. Suits. CROTTYS 100, WEST

THE MOLSONS BANK. Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000. Reserve Fund \$4,000,000. Montreal. 55 Beaudry St. Canada.

THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY. Dominion Savings Building. London, Canada. Capital \$1,000,000.00. Reserve \$100,000.00.

TURNING OUT 170 SHELLS A DAY AT NOVA SCOTIA STEEL WORKS. 25,000 Shells Will Keep This Branch of Plant Busy for the Winter-Industrial Conditions Are Good.

WAR SUMMARY. Germans occupied Oostend October 15, it is officially announced in Berlin. Allies left west has occupied Laventie, near Lille. A new German advance on Paris by way of Dun-

RIGHTY ENGAGEMENT IN FRANCE BEGAN FIVE WEEKS AGO. On October 12, the mighty engagement in France which began as the battle of the Aisne and developed into a conflict of two nations began five weeks ago today, and its climax is not yet in sight.

THOUSANDS OF PENNILES REFUGES CROWDING FRANCE. On Oct. 17, a full of terror and confusion hangs over Northern Belgium and France. Thousands of refugees, penniless, homeless and hungry, have been taken to England where they are living in misery.

GERMAN EMBASSY NEWS. Washington, October 17.—The German Embassy says out a wireless message from Berlin as follows: "Official headquarters report that near Antwerp between four thousand and five thousand prisoners were taken, and that among the war booty are five hundred cannon, four thousand tons of grain and plenty of wool, metal and cattle. The harbor works are undamaged. The French attacks near Albert have been repulsed. The Russian advance in East Prussia has halted. The Russian attacks will heighten army corps from Warsaw and hallored have been repulsed."

N. B. MAKES NO CONTRIBUTION. Fredericton, N.B., October 17.—At the conclusion of a meeting of the New Brunswick Government last night, Acting Premier Clark announced in connection with the proposal to send a New Brunswick regiment to the war that it was decided to make no contribution towards the expense of organizing a New Brunswick regiment for foreign service. The Government feels that all work of this kind is within the province of the Militia Department, which has since Confederation born all the expense down to the minutest detail.

LONDON SILVER. London—Silver 23 3/4 unchanged.

FIGHTING ALONG LINE FROM LILLE TO COAST

After Recapturing City, Allies Oppose Progress of Invaders All Along the Line

PUSHED BACK FROM CRACOW. Russians Have Pushed German Back Twenty-Three Miles in Last Few Days—Heavy Fighting Around Aras.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.) London, October 17.—Despatches to-day report that the French have re-taken Lille after a big battle. A general engagement is reported in progress now on the line from Lille to the coast, where the Germans are said to be trying to break through the strong forces which the Allies have massed there to bar the way to the French seacoast towns.

A Daily despatch states that the Germans are rapidly pushing large bodies of troops towards the coast. They have occupied Zebrugg several miles west of Ostend and available port from a strategic standpoint. A despatch received from Berlin states that it is officially announced that Ostend was occupied on Thursday and Bruges on Wednesday. Heavy reinforcements are being rushed to aid the German drive along the seacoast, according to a Copenhagen despatch. The correspondent estimates that the strength of the new army is 30,000. They are particularly strong in artillery.

During the past few days as far as the actual fighting goes, according to official announcements, the Allies have more than held their own. Their attacks on the German lines in France and particularly their flank movement against General Von Kluck, has brought several important successes. If the report of the re-occupation of Lille is true, the Allies have apparently won the big battle that was reported having taken place a few miles to the west of that city. The Paris announcement yesterday that Yvanhoe had been taken was apparently the first news of official successes in that region. Lille had been strongly occupied by the Germans, who sent more than 30,000 men there on Tuesday.

According to an announcement made by the French Embassy here to-day there is heavy fighting around Arras, Lens and to the west of La Bassée. Apparently the French attack on the German line is going on with partial success. Heavy fighting is reported also to-day in the region of Ypres and Courtrai, where the German-Belgian forces are seeking to form a junction with the German main army.

Despite the German and Austro-Hungarian victory, the Russian troops defending the Warsaw-Viengorod line in Russian Poland are driving back the invaders, according to Petrograd despatches to-day. Hard fighting is reported to-day thirty miles west of Warsaw. As the Germans a few days ago had reached a position less than seven miles from the Polish city, this means that they have been driven back twenty-three miles in the fighting of the past few days. The Russians after fighting a defensive battle on their southern line, assumed the offensive as soon as the Germans began to retreat. The Germans made a stand in their present position, and the Russians are now attacking to drive them still further back.

It is officially stated that the bombardment of Przemysl continues, according to a Petrograd despatch. The Russians claim to be making headway. Fighting also continues south of Przemysl.

RUSSIANS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCE VICTORY. London, October 17.—A Petrograd despatch to the Daily News says the Russians have opened their attack all along the line.

"On the south the attack was begun by the cavalry under General Brusiloff," says the correspondent. "The German campaign in Poland has been paralyzed. The Austro-German army, comprised of about 30 army corps, about one-third at Landwehr, the other being second line troops.

The Austro-German army includes Austrian troops that have been defeated continuously since Russia invaded Galicia. Russia now has at her disposal 50 corps of excellent soldiers, whose task has been simplified by the enemy's desperate expedient of assaulting Warsaw by forced marches. "According to invaders from Warsaw, the Germans lost 42 guns intended for the siege of Warsaw during their retreat."

The Exchange Telegraph Company is in receipt of the following message from Petrograd: "It is officially reported that owing to the appearance of the German submarines at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland and the planting of mines near the Russian coast, the Russian naval authorities have decided to adopt mine laying activities for the purpose of defence. Mines will be placed around the entrance to the Gulf of Riga and around the Aland Islands. The Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Riga will be closed to traffic."

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The German Embassy says out a wireless message from Berlin as follows: "Official headquarters report that near Antwerp between four thousand and five thousand prisoners were taken, and that among the war booty are five hundred cannon, four thousand tons of grain and plenty of wool, metal and cattle. The harbor works are undamaged. The French attacks near Albert have been repulsed. The Russian advance in East Prussia has halted. The Russian attacks will heighten army corps from Warsaw and hallored have been repulsed."

LIVERPOOL COTTON IMPORTS. Liverpool, October 17.—Cotton imports 391 bales, including 1324 American, sales 3760 including 1900 American. Spot unchanged.

NO REAL SIGNIFICANCE TO SOUTH AFRICAN REBELLION

Lord Gladstone Speaks on the Situation There, and Declares that the Country Element is Small—German Methods Depreciated—Counted on Disaffection.

London, October 16.—Lord Gladstone, ex-governor-general of the Union of South Africa, said to a correspondent to-day: "There is no real significance in the treachery and desertion of Col. Maritz. I do not believe his action is connected with the resignation of General Beyers from the command of the Union defense force, or with what is known as the Orange movement. Maritz acted on his own responsibility. "Since the formation of the Union, each year has shown increasing solidarity between the English and Dutch. Efficiency in government and the development of agriculture, mining and trade in every direction are definite results of the Union.

"In America, the bitter memories of the Civil War have passed into oblivion. So it has been in South Africa. But in a far sadder time, and nothing which has occurred in South Africa leads me to modify this statement. The outbreak of the war with Germany was absolutely unexpected in South Africa. No friction had arisen with the Germans. Communications had passed to the British Foreign Office some boundary and other questions, but no serious trouble had arisen or was expected. On the frontier there were no military preparations, and, beyond a few small isolated police posts, there were no Union forces of any kind. It is an open secret that for a long time proposals had been under the consideration of the British and German governments to remove all possible causes of trouble between the two nations, not only in the Union, but in general.

"We know what the intentions of the German Government really were. It has come to my knowledge that, early in the year, the Germans were importing large quantities of war material. The existence of allways in the direction of Union territory was, of course, well known, but, in a huge country, this could not be disseminated from the natural policy of development. The constant apparent friendliness of the German administrators gave no reason for suspicion. But, on the declaration of war, German forces at once crossed into Union territory. They had prepared for it we know now.

"It appears that the German Government counted on Dutch disaffection. If so, it was a very foolish error. The existence of a remnant of irreducible animosity was known. The great masses of the Dutch people are loyal. Only one man of whom anything is known, Col. Maritz, has rebelled and joined the Germans, taking with him a small band of two or three hundred men. Many of these men have been divided and misled or bought by German gold. The wrongfulness and treachery of this desertion throughout the Union. The Boers have rallied to the standard of President Botha. The Boer commands, which helped to keep the peace in the recent industrial disturbances, are marching against the German side by side with men they once fought against. The British and Dutch are now united in a common determination to preserve the integrity of their country.

"Even if dissatisfaction toward British rule existed appreciably, there is no reason for supposing that the Boers would, in any conceivable circumstances, seek salvation under Prussian domination. We have had enough of German 'culture' in South Africa. The unfortunate Hereros were slaughtered or driven into the waterless desert—men, women and children—to die. Numbers were sent to Balfour Island with no clothing, and exposed to the cold south winds. They died like flies.

"I have the fullest confidence in the loyalty and determination of the Dutch Afrikaners. They are British, will show, once and for all that they will safeguard their equity against wanton and treacherous aggression."

FARMERS ARE HOLDING BACK GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

Owing to the fact that farmers at interior points are holding back their shipments of grain, in the hope that higher prices, as a result of the war, may be eventually obtained, the earnings of the railroads, which depend upon the shipments of grain at this period, when a enormous crop movement was under way, and showing up disappointingly.

The Canadian Northern, like the other roads, is falling off behind last year. For the first week of October the decrease reported was only \$1,700, and total earnings for that week were \$46,900.

The report for the second week of October just issued shows a contraction from the previous week to \$43,900 and a decrease from last year of \$9,100.

The decrease in earnings for the year to date is now \$788,100.

NEW YORK METAL EXCHANGE. New York, October 17.—London cable to the Metal Exchange shows standard copper closed Friday at 148 and electrolytic 152 1/2. October lead 217 1/2. Buxton spelter October arrivals 123 lbs.

RAW SUGAR QUOTATIONS. New York, October 17.—Spot quotations for raw sugar declined 12 points to 139 cents.

LIVERPOOL COTTON IMPORTS. Liverpool, October 17.—Cotton imports 391 bales, including 1324 American, sales 3760 including 1900 American. Spot unchanged.

MOVEMENT TO OPEN CHICAGO EXCHANGE. Chicago, October 17.—Several stock exchange operators favor a movement among members to re-open November 9 for trading in regularly listed securities, local securities at least, on a cash basis.

EMBARGO ON N. B. POTATOES. St. John N.B., October 17.—Negotiations are being carried out by the New Brunswick Government with the Bermuda authorities with a view of having the embargo on New Brunswick potatoes removed by that country. Definite word from Washington, as to the removal of the United States embargo is looked for in a few days.

DYESTUFF TRADE SITUATION DIFFICULT

Question is Not Possible Capture of Germany's Markets but Can Trade Persist

TWO METHODS PROPOSED

Emergency Organization is First, But Permanent Establishment of Trade in Britain Second, and More Drastic Suggestions would Require Legislation.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.) New York, October 17.—Contrasting on the dyestuff situation, the Manchester Guardian, in a recent issue, said: "It is becoming clear to commercial people generally, as it has been clear for long enough to the general trade, that the problem that has been raised by the cutting off of the supply of dyestuffs from Germany is almost the most difficult of all the industrial problems raised by the war. In the industrial dyestuff trade immediately the question is not so much the 'capture' of the German chemical industry as the problem whether or not the trade will itself be able to go on during the war, now that the great German firms have ceased to supply it with dyestuffs.

The present predicament was foreseen from the beginning, of course, and a great deal of attention has been given to it during the last two months. A Board of Trade Committee has been appointed to go into the matter; a committee has been formed by the dyestuff users of Lancashire and Yorkshire, which are exporters of a new chemical industry, which two famous names are connected; and there has been endless discussion among dyers and manufacturers. Nobody pretends to see his way through yet, but the discussion has gone far enough to outline itself in two policies.

The first, the policy of devising some sort of emergency organization to tide the trade over until the end of the war, and the German chemical industry is supplying England again; the second, the policy of making a bold attack on the German industry, on such a scale as to attempt to duplicate it permanently.

The difficulties of the larger scheme are acknowledged by its partisans. It would need a capital of millions—rather more, as we should need a number of gillies—and, as we should not have the accumulated wealth of experience of the Germans, it would be at least three years before British production was anything like an efficient and economical large-scale production of the German firms.

If the war were to come to an end before this stage had been reached, the industry would be exposed to the competition of the German firms, and the capital might be lost. The fear of this is responsible for the suggestion now being made in some quarters that a state subsidy, or an import duty system, should be established to guarantee the existence of the industry until it had found its feet.

There are in Great Britain one or two firms, not engaged in the color trade, which are comparable in scale to the German firms, and the suggestion has been made that they would be the natural leaders in any attempt to build a new industry. A member of the dyestuff firms, in offering an opinion on the matter, says that he has no objection to such an undertaking as long as it would have a good chance, he said, "and it would not be worth while to make an attempt. In the first place, the whole thing is covered by German patents, and all that anybody could do would be to work on German patents until the war was over. What would happen then?"

"Moreover, the people who talk of building up an industry to compete with the Germans cannot have any idea of the amount of capital that would be needed. The amount of capital in the German firms may be anything up to hundreds of millions. And if we wanted an industry like the German, we should need a research system like the German research system, and we have not got anything like it. We ourselves have been approached by the Board of Trade to see if we could not do anything in the way of turning out products that have been copied exclusively from Germany, but we had to tell them that we should not be the slightest bit of good to them. We have not the plant for one thing, and for another, many of our laboratory staff are away in the army. No, we shall have to do the best we can get in the way in which it is, it is to be possible. There are lots of things we can make for ourselves, the vegetable dyes and so on, as for the rest, ladies will have to do without all the pretty dyed things that are dyed with vat dyes and generally, people will have to do without what they cannot get."

TO CARRY HORSES FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT. Seattle, October 17.—The Great Northern's Oriental steamship, the Minnesota, is to be chartered by the British Government, it is reported, to carry to Europe 2,000 horses purchased in Eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana. The Minnesota has capacity for 2,000 horses each voyage.

PREMYSL CAPTURED. Rome, October 17.—An unconfirmed report has been received here that Premysl, the Austrian fortress in Galicia, has been captured by Russians.

The Aristocrat of Watches. A gentleman wants a gentleman's watch. A watch is proud to wear—one he knows to be thoroughly reliable. Our new model extra thin watch is the last word in watch construction. It is adjusted to meet all conditions and we invite your critical inspection. Price \$20.00 to \$75.00. MAPPIN & WEBB St. Catherine Street at the Corner of Victoria.

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Head Office—TORONTO

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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.

HOW TO MAKE WAR HELP CANADA'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Canadian Section of the Society of Chemical Research Met and Discussed Effects of War.

How to make the chemical industry of Canada progress through the conditions caused by the present war, and how to make chemical research aid other industries with the opportunities caused by the cutting off of German competition were two of the subjects dealt with at the first meeting of the season held by the Canadian Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, which was held last night at Cooper's restaurant. This meeting evoked a lively discussion, which brought into the question of Canadian patents and patent laws, together with the possibility of establishing a few new chemical industries in Canada under war conditions with the knowledge that so soon as hostilities ended the original conditions of German competition would return.

No definite conclusion was arrived at, save a general expression of opinion that the Canadian patent laws did not give much encouragement to patentees and that if more protection were given to manufacturers under patents during the earlier stages of their business the possibilities of increasing Canada's chemical manufacturing industry would be greatly increased. It was pointed out by many of the members that there were large natural resources in Canada and that these might well be developed, not merely along purely chemical lines, but by the adaptation of expert chemistry to industry as a means of progress in the advancement of Canadian trade generally.

The opinion was expressed by the chairman, Mr. T. H. Wardsworth, Prof. R. H. Ruffan and others that the time had come when Canadian industries should avail themselves more of expert chemistry, so as to make valuable many by-products which are at present more or less wasted. It was pointed out that it was his occupation of science with manufacturing, coupled with strong government protection and assistance, that had built up the enormous German foreign trade. Now that the German trade had been extinguished by the war the time was ripe to adopt some such system in Canada.

Industry Needs Science. This general discussion was started by an address by the chairman, Mr. T. H. Wardsworth, on "The Development of Chemical Industry in Canada," which was listened to with keen interest by a large attendance.

Petrograd, October 17.—The official statement says: "Glorious onslaughts of the German forces all along the battle line in Russian Poland have been repulsed with severe losses to the enemy. "After having been driven back from Warsaw after they had advanced to within 10 miles of that city, the Germans from entrenched positions again took the offensive but every attack made by them was repulsed and they were again driven back. "We have let the enemy take the offensive for strategic reasons. They have lost many men in killed, wounded and prisoners and we have captured many guns and ammunition corps. "Near Ivangorod, the Germans essayed a night assault. Our troops threw their machine-guns on the advancing enemy and in the terrific battle which ensued, the Germans were routed with heavy losses. "In the delicate theatre of war we are continuing our heavy bombardment of Przemysl. All sorties made by the garrison there have been repulsed. Attacks by the Austrians seem to be weakening. The fall of the fortress still is but a matter of a few days, as every advantage is with our troops."

at Front Tailoring. Suits. CROTTYS 100, WEST