

MONTREAL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1914

### THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated 1852  
Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000  
Reserve Fund \$3,800,000  
Head Office—MONTREAL  
12 Branches in Canada  
Savings Department at all Branches.  
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED  
TRAVELLING CHEQUES ISSUED  
DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS ISSUED  
General Banking Business Transacted

## RUSSIAN STATEMENT SAYS GERMANS ARE IN FULL RETREAT

This Withdrawal Made Necessary by Rapid Advance of Russian Forces Southwest of the Masurian Lakes.

Petrograd, November 15.—Official announcement was made to-day that the Russians had re-captured Coldau, East Prussia, and that the German troops were in full retreat from the East Prussian town of Angerburg at the northern end of the Masurian Lake region.

The retreat of the Germans at Angerburg is declared by the War Office to have been forced by the rapid advance of the Russian troops southwest of the Masurian Lake region.

The Germans between Cracow and Szeszochowa have been heavily reinforced and are offering a stubborn resistance, but it is said the Russian advance continues steadily.

The Austro-German forces east of Cracow and south of the Vistula are also resisting constantly the Russian troops that have passed Tarnow.

The campaign of the Czar's troops in this region of Galicia may be delayed for a short time until the heavy artillery can be brought up, but the opinion was confidently expressed at the War Office to-day that the fall of Cracow was only a matter of a few days.

The Russian troops are again advancing through the Carpathian passes into Hungary.

## TURKS CLAIM VICTORY.

Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, November 16.—The complete defeat of the Russian army in the Caucasus by the Turkish troops is reported in official communication issued here.

## REPORT IN DUGAL CHARGE.

St. John, N.B., November 16.—It is said to-day that the Royal Commission report on the Dugal charges will not be given out by the Government at to-morrow night's meeting. A member of the Government said to-day that it was to the legislature that the report should go. This is taken in some quarters as an intimation that the report may not be made public until the House meets next spring.

## WILL DEMAND LARGER GRANT.

Mr. S. W. Jacobs, the president of the Baron de Hirsch Institute, announces that steps will soon be taken to secure \$50,000 which will be used as a relief fund.

The Provincial Government, which now gives the institute \$500 annually, will be asked for an increase of grant on account of the much larger number of Jews who are now in the city.

## COUNT BONI AN INTERPRETER.

Paris, November 16.—Count Boni de Castellaine, former husband of Anna Gould, is serving at the front as an interpreter. Count Jean Castellaine, his brother, is a Lieutenant in the aviation corps. The Prince de Sagan and Prince Murat are attached to the motor transport service.

Two deputies, Pierre Goulon and Paul Proust, have been killed in action. All told there are about twenty deputies at the front.

## NEW DEPARTMENTAL STORE.

Hamilton, Ont., November 16.—John Lennox has taken out a permit for the erection of a departmental store on King Street East.

## STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY.

New York, November 16.—Standard Oil of New Jersey declared regular quarterly dividend of \$5 a share, payable December 15, to stock of record November 20th.

The office of food expert, salary \$5,000 per year, was created in New York city.

## EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo, November 16.—The East Buffalo live stock yards, having been completely disinfected, again opened for business to-day.

Government certificates must accompany shipments, which can only be made from clean districts in New York State.

## SWEPT ACROSS YSER WITH FRIGHTFUL LOSS

### Germans Borne Back Across to Left Bank at Point of British Bayonet

### TRENCHES CHOKED WITH DEAD

Enemy Undeterred by Severe Setback and Terrific Loss: Gathering All Forces Together For Another Attempt to Break Through Allies Lines to Coast Cities of Dunkirk and Calais.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

London, November 16.—The Germans are now struggling with a desperation that has marked all their attacks in this section in the last three weeks to regain the foothold they lost on the left bank of the Yser.

In trenches filled with water and swept by a chilling rain, driven before a gale from the sea, the Allies are successfully resisting the efforts of the invaders to smash their way through to the coast cities of Calais and Dunkirk. Heavy artillery fire has been the feature of the fighting for the past 24 hours, according to the officials at the War Office. Weather conditions prevent successful operations by infantry.

The official statement announcing that the Germans had been driven from the left bank of the Yser, caused the greatest satisfaction here. The invaders paid in terrible toll for their brief holding of the ground for a short distance on the left bank. It was only by constantly pouring men through the fire of the Allies' guns which mowed down the invaders by the hundreds, that such a foothold was obtained at all.

The official reports say that the Germans lost heavily in attempting to storm the allied line, holding the wooded section of Ypres. Here the best of the French and British troops have met the pick of the German army, including the Prussian guard. Stories that come from the battle front there tell of the frightful carnage.

To the north of Yser the British had to clear the Germans from the woods and the fighting finally came to a rush with the bayonet, the Germans, doggedly holding their ground until the last. They were driven out, however, and at nightfall the British engineers came up to fix the wire entanglements and drain and fix the trenches. The sight that met them was one to fill them with horror. Used as they have been during the campaign, to death in its worst form. The trenches were literally choked with corpses, while from under this smothering, ghastly weight the wounded cried hoarsely for assistance.

The ground on either side of the trenches was heaped breast high with the bodies of the dead, where those who had run out to meet the charge and those who fled from the British bayonets had fallen.

The only battles of moment along the line from Alsace to the North Sea are those raging between the Ypres region and the coast. The last supreme effort of the Germans is apparently being made here and the Kaiser appears to be risking his whole campaign in the west in his efforts to break through to the French coast cities.

A despatch from Petrograd to-day tells of important Russian advances in East Prussia, which have resulted in the Russians strongly establishing themselves well within the boundary of that province. General Von Hindenburg, the German Commander-in-Chief, according to the despatch, evidently fears that disaster may overtake the German troops defending the province. The forces were considerably weakened during the past few days in order to strengthen the Silesian-Posen defence line and the Russian advance has assumed serious proportions. The despatch states that Von Hindenburg is rushing large forces back to East Prussia in order to avert a possible disaster to his troops there.

Undoubtedly the Russians have made important successes in their East Prussian campaign. General Rennenkampf's army is believed to be swooping forward towards the Vistula defences, with Koennigsberg as his first objective, and Danzig and Thorn as places for attack later on. An official statement issued in Petrograd shows that the main Russian army operating in East Prussia towards Koennigsberg has forced its way to Angerburg, at the head of the Masurian Lakes, 50 miles from Koennigsberg.

Another Russian army forcing back the German defenders in the Miawa region have followed the Germans fifty miles into the province and are reported now to be converging towards Angerburg to join the main Russian army in the advance on Koennigsberg.

## CONTINUAL CANNONADING ALONG WHOLE LINE OF YSER CANAL

Conditions Make Infantry Work Next to Impossible—Whole Ground is Flooded—Entire Regiment Destroyed.

Paris, November 16.—The 3 p.m. official statement follows:

"Along the Yser Canal from Nieuport, as far as the approaches of Dixmude there was yesterday nothing but a simple cannonade. New inundations have happened all along the territory to the south of Dixmude and the Terrain is actually submerged for three miles to north of Bixchoote.

"Forces of the enemy which tried to cross the canal between the region of Dixmude and the region of Bixchoote were repulsed beyond the bridges.

"One entire German regiment was destroyed at south of Bixchoote.

"To the southwest of Ypres, two attacks by the Germans were repulsed. We have taken the offensive and in our turn have re-captured some points of support which had been taken by the enemy.

"For the last few days between the Lys and the Oise there have been only some minor operations by small units and we have made slight progress in our works of approach.

"In the region of the Aisne and in the district of Champagne only cannonades without result have occurred.

"In the Argonne region, the Germans have made another attack on St. Hubert without success.

"In region of St. Mihiel, the enemy failed in a surprise attack in the forest of Apremont. On the Vosges there is little activity."

## THOS. A. ADAMS IS DEAD.

(Special Correspondence.)

St. John, N.B., November 16.—Thos. A. Adams, for many years president of the Adams, Burns Company, Bathurst, N.B., which was until a few years ago one of the largest lumber concerns in the province, died yesterday, aged 71. The late Hon. Michael Adams of Newcastle, was a brother. Another is Hon. Samuel Adams, of New York. Mr. Adams had of late lived in Montreal, where he had large interests.

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT SPENDS ABOUT \$5,000,000 DAILY ON WAR

Premier Asquith Makes This Announcement in Parliament Where Session Was Taken Up With Discussion of War and Criticism of Ministers.

London, November 16.—Premier Asquith stated in the House of Commons that Great Britain was expending as a result of the war between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000 daily. To-day's session was devoted to discussion of war.

Some members are dissatisfied with the manner in which the government has been run and numerous pertinent questions were asked of Cabinet Ministers.

First Lord of Admiralty Churchill came in for a grilling because of British naval losses.

## THREE MORE NATIONS MAY ENTER WORLD WAR.

Berlin, November 16, via Amsterdam.—A despatch from Sofia to the Tageblatt says that the hostile attitude of Greece is causing considerable uneasiness in Sofia.

"On the Greco-Bulgarian frontier last week, Greek sentries attacked Bulgarian peasants going to work in the fields. Bulgarian sentries defended the peasants. Four Bulgarians were killed and 9 wounded. Greek casualties are not known."

The Tageblatt intimates that Bulgaria's demand for reparation will result in precipitating the entrance of that country, of Greece and of Roumania into the war.

**FRENCH ARMY'S RESERVE.**

Paris, by mail to escape the censor, November 16.—The French army consists of 6,000,000. Of these one-half has been under fire. Remaining 3,000,000 have not left their garrisons. Very few people in France realize that General Joffre holds this tremendous army in reserve.

Every man of this 3,000,000 is under 30, and is fully trained and adequately equipped for battle ready to march at a moment's notice. Opposed to the French 3,000,000 that have been under fire are 2,500,000 Germans, not 30 army corps, but 56.

With half a million British troops and about 100,000 Belgians, the Allies have on the western battle front 3,500,000 men, against 2,500,000 Germans. But owing to General Joffre's careful nursing of his troops, the forces actually on the firing line are about equal.

Of the French 3,000,000, one-half are doing the fighting, while the other half relieve them in the trenches and fill the gaps caused by casualties.

The forces are stretched over a battle front which now reaches 375 miles. About 1,000,000 French troops lie between the Argonne and Alsace.

## BLIZZARD ON EAST COAST

Sleet and Snow Driven by Bitter Wind Has Caused Cessation of Fighting in District.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, November 16.—The official statement follows:

"Fighting east of the coast is less violent, probably due to the severe weather. Sleet and snow are being driven by an icy wind until a veritable blizzard has resulted.

"German soldiers are well equipped for the winter campaign and their offensive will be resumed as soon as the weather conditions permit.

"Our line has been maintained and we have made some small gains at various points. The enemy has made repeated attacks to re-take St. Eloy, south of Dixmude, but these have been repulsed with considerable loss to the attacking forces. No decisive result has been attained.

"Farther east the weather conditions are better."

## McADOO CONGRATULATES AGENTS.

Washington, November 16.—Secretary McAdoo officially announced the establishment of 12 Federal Reserve banks. He sent telegram of congratulations to Federal Reserve agent and Governor of each of the Federal Reserve banks.

## NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16.—One large agency advanced the price of electrolytic 30 days to 11 1/2 cents a pound.

## STREAM OF RECRUITS SMALLER BUT STEADY

Government Must Revise Conditions of Enlistment in Face of Peculiar Circumstances  
CARE FOR DEPENDANTS

What Government Now Provides is Not Sufficient For the Families of Those Who Are Now Offering for Service at the Front—Changes Must be Made.

(Special Correspondent W. E. Dodging.)

London, November 5.—The British War Office, in spite of the unparalleled expansion of the regular forces which has taken place since the outbreak of war, is to raise yet further armies. Already a million men have answered the country's call, but the magnitude of the military operations is making it increasingly evident that another million will be needed.

Though there has been a general ventilation of grievances in the press, the fact remains that the keenness and enthusiasm of the nation is undiminished. Naturally, compared with the earlier records, the number of recruits enlisting each day has fallen considerably—in the early days of September it reached from 25,000 to 30,000; to-day it amounts to a steady 4,000.

If the second million is to be secured without undue delay, the Government will have to reconsider the conditions under which men are being enlisted. It is not that there is any desire on the part of the enlisted men to profit by the country's necessities, nor yet that they wish to shirk any necessary sacrifice. Quite the reverse. The difficulty comes rather from the fact that the men from whom the newest recruits are taken are men with others dependent upon them. They are leaving behind their wives and children and other dependants, and they do not know what may happen to themselves. They may come back maimed or broken, or they may never return at all. What is to become of their dependants?

Under the existing regulations, women whose husbands have met their death fighting for their country are paid a pension of \$420 a week. Their husbands previous to enlistment were probably earning from \$75 to \$125 a week. The moral is sufficiently obvious, and many a man has reluctantly decided to remain at home for the sake of the future of those who are, after all, his nearest and dearest.

The scale of separation allowances is not an over-generous one. The regulations insist that before a wife may accept the Government allowance, her husband must allot to her a certain amount of his own pay of 25c-per diem. The case of a man accustomed to order his life upon a daily income of \$5 a day, reduced to Army rations and 25c, is sufficiently hard. But he cheerfully takes this burden upon himself. But to presume that a man because he is married is able to bear the strain of hard modern fighting, the nervous and physical exhaustion of strenuous modern campaigning, on fewer comforts than a man who is unmarried, is ridiculous. The Government is in honour bound to maintain the wives and dependants of husbands at the front.

The widespread expression of public opinion which has found its way into the English press will not be without its effect on the minds of the members of the Cabinet. There have been several alterations in the regulations during the past two months—each of them for the better, and it is to be expected that, once this question of dependants is satisfactorily settled, the volume of recruits will resume its old proportions.

The men of Lord Kitchener's new armies are not grumblers; they have endured great hardships in the past. Poor food, inadequate clothing, and bad sleeping accommodation with little or no complaint.

The material is excellent and the quality of the work they are putting in may be gathered from the fact that the first million men will be able and fit to take the field at the commencement of spring.

## REPORT BRITISH VESSELS DISABLED.

Berlin, by wireless, November 16.—A despatch from Geneva reports that the British cruisers Falcon, Brilliant and Rinaldo have been disabled by German guns on Belgian coast.

Note—Naval records show that of these three vessels, only the Brilliant is a cruiser.

## WINTER GRAIN.

New York, November 16.—Visible wheat increase 5,536,000 bushels.

Corn, decrease 127,000. Oats, decrease 950,000.

Visible supply of bonded wheat, increase 211,000. Oats, decrease 255,000 bushels.

Visible supply Canadian wheat, increase 988,000 bushels. Oats, decrease 270,000.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Head Office—TORONTO

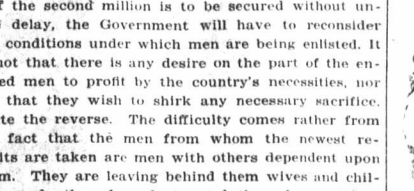
Paid Up Capital - - - \$15,000,000  
Rest - - - - - 13,500,000

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## ENTIRE REGIMENT DESTROYED

Official Bulletin From Paris Says That German Unit of 300 Men Was Wiped Out in Belgium.

Paris, November 16.—The destruction of an entire German regiment in Belgium is announced in an official statement. A German regiment numbers 300 men.

It is also officially announced that more floods have been caused near the Yser Canal. This is attributed to the cutting of dykes. Because of the spread of the waters, the chief fighting is now confined to an artillery duel.

## COTTON AT NEW YORK.

New York, November 16.—Cotton, Dec. 7.38; Jan. new 7.45; March new 7.88; May new 8.06.



The Russian invasion of Germany and Austria continues without any let-up. The Russians have occupied all of Galicia as far as Turka, and have again invested Przemyśl, while the Russian cavalry has penetrated to the centre of the Carpathian Mountains, and are occupying the passes through which the Austrian army must retreat. In Germany the invasion by the Russians between Breslau and Cracow is proceeding rapidly, while a general advance along the whole front is being undertaken.

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