

WINNINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Gowdy The Big Figure in the World's Series--Boston Won Again

A PLUCKY FIGHT

showed Lots of Nerve in Coming From Against Such Keen Opposition--McGill Had Close Call.

It's series bring a new hero into the limelight...

Jack Williams, O. R. F. C. club in Ottawa men showed unexpected...

League has been getting the better of its rivals this year...

Championship games so far...

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The Journal of Commerce

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY ONE CENT

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GERMAN PLAN A GOOD ONE BUT CAN'T BE EXECUTED
General Gallieni Outlines Purpose of Present Attack of Enemy on French Left But Says it is Ineffective.

Paris, October 14.—Day and night for 72 hours, German troops have been hammering away at the French left wing in an attempt to break through at two points and crumple up the forces resisting them west of the Oise.
All these attempts have been unsuccessful, according to latest reports received from the front. These reports state that the French have not only checked every attack by the Germans but have also gained ground themselves at several points. It is between Albert and Arras and between Roy and Launegny that the Germans have directed their terrific attacks.
French military experts declare that their aim is to split up the French left wing, dash for Amiens and seize railroads there and then work over to and down the coast in order to prevent British troops coming from England by the short route.
"This plan of campaign," it was stated at the office of General Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, "is admirably except in one regard, namely, it cannot be executed. Our lines have been strengthened west of Oise and more troops are available whenever they are necessary. The Germans are wearing themselves out in their attack on our positions."
It is reported that German assaults have already begun to weaken. On Monday night they made three attacks between Roy and Launegny and each time they were hurled back with heavy loss.

WAR SUMMARY.

Asked	Bid
100	95
65	60
30	25
145	140
163	158
100	95
102 1/2	100
98	95
35	30
95	90
73	68

Berlin says that violent attacks east of Soissons have been repulsed.
Heavy fighting continues in the Argonne.
German government has officially notified Holland that status of the River Scheldt, which connects Antwerp with the sea, will be regarded by Germany as heretofore.
A strong German squadron has been reported near Aland islands, in the Gulf of Bothnia.
Germans sweeping across Belgium are reported near Drage.

Battle front in Russian Poland and Galicia extends from the region of Warsaw along the River Vistula to Przemyśl and further south as far as the River Dniester.
As unconfirmed rumor says that the Austrians have taken Lemburg.
RUMOR PORTUGAL HAS DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY.
Madrid, October 14.—Portugal has declared war on Germany, according to a news agency dispatch received here from Lisbon. No confirmation is obtainable from official sources.

AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.
Vienna, October 14.—Official statement says: "Our troops have re-occupied Lemburg. They defeated the Russians in a sharp fight and forced enemy to evacuate the city from which our forces retired several weeks ago for strategic reasons."
"The relief of Przemyśl is complete. Our troops have reached the River San and have attacked the Russian columns north and south of the fortress. Russian columns retreating from Sielawa are being closely pursued. In Russian Poland Russian forces attempting to cross the Vistula south of Ivangorod were repulsed."
"Our advance in Serbia continues steadily. Serbian and Montenegrin forces which have been advancing toward Sarajevo were thrown back in several fights and are now retreating partly in direction of Serbian frontier and partly in direction of the Montenegrin frontier."

MINE SWEEPERS LOST.
London, October 14.—Westminster Gazette prints the following dispatch from Aberdeen: "Relatives of twenty members of the crews of two mine sweeping destroyers Princess Beatrice and Drummond have been advised that it is feared both vessels have been lost with all their men."

CAN'T HOLD GERMANS BACK FROM OSTEND

News of Fall of City is Expected in London at any Moment Now
DEFEND SEA COAST
Allies Are Massing Large Forces Now to Defend French Sea Coast From German Advance--Battle in East Should be Decisive.

(Special to the Journal of Commerce.)
London, October 14.—Word that Ostend had been occupied by the Germans is expected here at any time. There was a report this morning that the city had been taken, but no confirmation of the report had been received.
The Daily News correspondent at Ostend sent a despatch yesterday stating that the Germans were then at Ecoloo, but 28 miles from Ostend, and advancing on the city by three routes, from Ypres, through Dinde, from Cortal, through Thourout and from Ecoloo, through Bruges.
The Belgian government has left Ostend, and is now at Yver, France. Thousands of residents of the city have also fled, many of them going to England, but the great majority starting out on foot for the French frontier.

A late report was to the effect that a heavy engagement was being fought at Thourout, twelve miles south of Bruges. There was another report of a battle between Dunkirk and Ostend along the coast.
Despatches from France and Belgium agree this morning in stating that the Allies are massing large forces to defend the French sea coast from the German attack. It is known now that the German advance on Ostend is only part of a general movement, the aim of which is to sweep the Allies out of Northern France, and occupy all the coast towns. German cavalry has been reported but a few miles from several of the Channel ports, and it is evident that the patrols of the Allies have already engaged some of the German cavalry.

The censorship remains strict, so that the real operations along the sea coast are hid in mystery. Word of important developments in that region are expected. The belief is growing here that the Allies do not intend to attempt the defence of Ostend, the removal of the Belgian capital with the flight of thousands of residents of the city and other signs all point the same way. This belief seemed to be confirmed by a despatch from Ostend last night which stated: "Only a small Belgian force and almost no English troops remain at Ostend." Five refugee boats left yesterday. A number of transports which were in the harbor, also put to sea.

The fighting on the Allies left wing has developed such importance that it may be said to have superseded the great conflict known as the battle of the Aisne. For several days now the Germans and Allies have been withdrawing troops from other portions of the lines to reinforce the forces in Northern France, and here the conflict has been resumed with greater force. At practically all other points of the Aisne River battle, fighting is at a standstill.

A great battle between the Russians and Germans is raging in Russian Poland between Warsaw and Ivangorod, and along the Vistula to the Galician border.
The full force of the Russian central army is engaged with the finest regiments that the Germans have in the east. The conflict will undoubtedly develop into the greatest battle of the eastern war, and may be decisive enough to dispose of Russia or make her supreme. The battle, according to today's despatches began Sunday, and has developed into a general engagement all along the line. Nothing definite has been given out as to the position held by the Russians, but it is believed that Russia is fighting a defensive battle. This is evidenced by the fact that the fighting is taking place so far into the interior.
The Russian troops are believed to have fallen back steadily before the German advance without offering any strong resistance, and to have concentrated their strength for the conflict along the present battle front.

The strict censorship that has prevailed since the latter part of last week is still maintained by the Russian government, so that nothing is known of the development of the battle.

WILL RESUME BOMBARDMENT SATURDAY.
Peking, October 14.—According to reports the bombardment of Tsing Tao by the Japanese and British will resume Saturday.

PORTUGAL TO MOBILIZE.
London, October 14.—The British Press Bureau refused to confirm the report that Portugal had declared war on Germany but permitted the transmission of a dispatch from Madrid to that effect, and also of the dispatch from Lisbon stating that the German Minister to Portugal would leave Lisbon immediately.
A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Lisbon says: "At Tuesday's cabinet meeting it was decided to call Congress into session Friday to vote complete mobilization of troops. German residents will accompany the German Minister to Madrid."
Under terms of a treaty between the two countries Portugal is obliged to furnish 10,000 troops whenever England calls for them.

RUSSIANS GIVE NO DETAILS.
Petrograd, October 14.—Censorship curtain was closely drawn to-day over the great battle raging along the Vistula river, where more than 3,000,000 Austro-German and Russian troops are believed to be engaged. The War Office merely stated that fighting had developed along entire front, which is understood to stretch in an irregular line from more than 200 miles from the vicinity of Warsaw to the Dniester River in Galicia. No statement was made as to whether the Russian forces or their adversaries had gained the early advantage in battle.

London, October 14.—It was stated at the Admiralty this afternoon that Ostend had not been occupied by the Germans. No information could be secured as to whether the Kaiser's troops were approaching the town.
"Prussian situation remains unchanged."

LOCAL PAPER BUSINESS IS SATISFACTORY

In View of Decline in Importations Product of Canadian Mills in Great Demand
QUOTATIONS ARE FIRM
Parchments, Waxed Papers and Other Like Grades Scarce and Prices Have Increased From 20 to 25 Per Cent.—Newsprint Market Steady.

Business in the local paper field continues fairly satisfactory. Local jobbers state that there has been a better demand for book and writings, ledgers and finer grades this week, a reflection from the trade otherwise held by foreign manufacturers. These grades form the larger portion of domestic imports coming to a great extent from Britain, Germany and United States. Continental shipments have stopped, of course, while British shipments have fallen off considerably since the war started and Canadian-made papers are in demand. Mills one these grades have been slack for some months owing to the quiet demand for the product but had anticipated this feature and had therefore kept quotations firm. Envelope business has shown no falling off, while prices are steady at the recent advance.

Coated papers continue slow owing to the general slackness in the printing and publishing trade, but of late there has been a demand for grades used in making paper boxes, etc., formerly imported from Germany to the extent of some \$100,000. Parchments, waxed papers and other like grades are becoming scarce and prices have been advanced 20 to 25 per cent. Domestic mills are now experimenting on these grades and expect to have samples on the market shortly. This is a good specialty business and will mean a good deal to the mill that can get after the trade.

Kraft and wrappings continue in good demand at top quotations and stocks are now said to be at a comfortable level again. Mills on these lines are busier than they have been for months. Colored papers, posters, etc. are also in demand at the advanced prices. The dyestuffs shortage is even more acute and manufacturers state that many colored lines will have to be withdrawn from the market before long. Both manufacturers and jobbers are selling on close terms and only on short contract, but excepting the lines mentioned prices are the same as before the war.

The newsprint market is steady, and mills have little difficulty in disposing of their entire output. The trade has settled down and the scarce throws out a month or so ago are no longer in evidence. Quotations for immediate delivery are about 2 cents at the mill and 2 1/2 Montreal, but new contracts for 1915 made to date have been slightly above these figures.

Local agents state, however, that they do not look for an advance in prices, although a more uniform level of prices will be established than was the case last year. Export business is little above normal but inquiry from all foreign sources is heavy and some further business has lately been worked with South America and Australia. The water situation is acute with a number of the mills and heavy purchases of ground wood have been made of late in those cases. Groundwood is very firm under this demand and the active demand from the United States, so that stocks are about cleaned up. Local agents look for an advance in prices in the near future, because of the fact that water conditions are worse than they have been for years.

Sulphite is in demand but for the moment the market is steady. Heavy shipments have been received in the United States from Sweden and Norway so that the supply is ample. Prices are steady at the high level and tend upward. Although fears of a shortage are now dispelled it is recognized that as soon as winter conditions set in in Norway and Sweden sulphite will be harder to get. There is a good inquiry from Britain, Japan, Mexico and other countries for sulphite, but Canadian mills have all they can attend to now.

CAPTURE OF CITY OF OSTEND HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED YET
News of Fall Does Not Come From Any Official Source Report Says Germans Entered Without Shot Being Fired.

London, October 14.—Ostend has been captured by the Germans, according to reports received here early to-day. These reports are unconfirmed from any official source, but the censor permitted their transmission.
The German forces met with sharp opposition as they marched on the Belgian seaport, but it is said they were allowed to enter the city without firing a shot after they once reached the outskirts. It is reported the Belgian army and the British marines who retreated to Ostend from Antwerp made their escape from the Germans and proceeded southward along the coast to join the left wing of the Allies in France.

Press despatches state that a number of British transports were in the harbor of Ostend taking on troops and refugees as the Germans approached the city. These were warned and left immediately.
The Times correspondent says that fighting is progressing in the triangle formed by Dunkirk, Ypres and Dixmude, but a news agency correspondent says the fighting centres about Thourout.
His despatch follows: "A heavy engagement is reported near Thourout. A German column was ambushed south of Ghent. The German troops were mowed down by machine guns, and then a bayonet charge completed the rout. The Germans left 600 dead."

GERMANS APPROACHING WARSAW.
Washington, October 14.—Admission that the Germans are approaching Warsaw is made in a cablegram received by the Russian Embassy here. The dispatch read:
"A battle has been begun on a line extending from the country around Warsaw along the Rivers Vistula and San to Przemysl and further to the south to the River Dniester."
"Prussian situation remains unchanged."

MANY BOER LEADERS PLEDGING SUPPORT

Crisis Caused by Rebellion Moves Many to Declare Themselves on Government's Side
SUSPECTS DISAPPEAR
Several Citizens Whose Loyalty Has Long Been Doubtful Have Left Their Homes and Are Supposed to Have Joined Forces of Col. Maritz.

(Special to the Journal of Commerce.)
Cape Town, October 14.—The government is receiving numerous pledges of support from Boer leaders in the crisis caused by the rebellion of the troops commanded by Colonel Maritz, but it is learned that many Boers whose loyalty to England has been suspected, have disappeared from their usual haunts both here and in other towns of the Union. It is believed these men have gone to join Colonel Maritz, whose forces are estimated to number 3,000 men.
Col. Maritz' ultimatum, containing reference to Generals Hertzog, Beyers and De Wet, does not necessarily mean that these leaders are implicated in the plot. It may have been an attempt to drag them in. General Beyers alone is generally mistrusted. The general indications are that the Maritz revolt and the prompt action of the Government are producing a fresh wave of enthusiasm for General Botha personally and for his policy. In view of the mischievous influence of certain Hertzogite preachers, there is special reason for gratification in a letter from Rev. A. I. Steytler, moderator of the Dutch Reformed Church, who speaks with enthusiastic approval of the attitude of General Botha and the Government, and declares that the action of Beyers is incomprehensible.

Reitz, president of the Senate and ex-president of the Free State interviewed by the Cape Times, said: "Maritz must be mad," and confirmed the view that Generals Hertzog, Beyers, Kemp, and Miller were not in the plot, but that Maritz desired to involve them. Reitz said: "I know all of them personally, some of them intimately. I don't for a moment believe any one of them either knew Maritz' intention or would approve what he has done."
Hopes are entertained for the success of the appeal of leading Cape Town Afrikaners to ex-President Steyn, whose influence is paramount above Hertzog's, or even De Wet's, with the Orange Backveld quarter, which Maritz has been canvassing chiefly for support.

One Land, in a vigorous article calling for enthusiastic support of the Government, describes Maritz' conduct as unbecoming and most humiliating to Afrikaners. It says that mention by Maritz of five Boer generals places them in a most unenviable position. "People have the right to expect them to make a declaration immediately and publicly that they have had nothing to do with the rebellion and revolt."

Short Shift For Maritz.
London, October 14.—In itself the action of Colonel Maritz is not regarded as of serious importance. His following is small and his force is situated in a district where it can be of least value to the Germans in South-West Africa. Maritz has always been known to be irreconcilable and was certain to seize any opportunity for making trouble. It is assumed that Premier Botha will lose no time in having him arrested.

A man well acquainted with South African affairs says that General Botha was probably very glad of the opportunity to proclaim martial law, as it would enable him to take measures which ordinary law would not permit. "It is a mistake to judge South African affairs by English standards," said this authority. "Their methods are much more rough and ready and Botha will lose no time in taking measures to squelch Maritz and his followers."
"Hertzog has nothing to do with this affair, and one result of the Maritz incident will be to drive wavering into Botha's ranks and give a great stimulus to recruiting. Botha can get ten thousand men to Upington, where Maritz is, in a very short time, and if I do not mistake the Boers of the black veldt, they will not only not sympathize with Maritz, but will give him the shortest shrift."

FRENCH GENERAL KILLED.
Paris, October 14.—General Marrot, commander of the 18th French division, was killed near Arras on October 4th.

GERMANS DROP BOMBS.
Paris, October 14.—A despatch says that a German aeroplane dropped proclamations saying: "Nancy will soon be German." They were signed by Lieutenants Glimmer and Schneider, of the 3rd Bavarian squadron.

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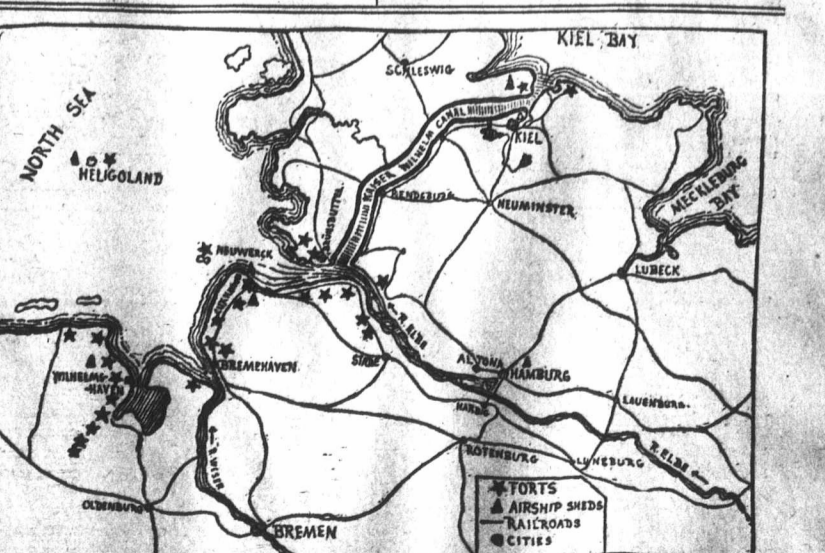
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ALLIES LEFT EXTEND TO BELGIUM.

Paris, October 14.—That the flanking movement of the Allies left wing is making marked gains is indicated by an official statement issued here. It states that the Belgian town of Ypres, 67 miles north-west of Lille has been occupied by the British and French troops. This announcement shows that Allies left wing has extended its range of work from France into Belgium. The official statement follows:
"On our left wing as far as the Oise operations are pursuing their normal course."
"At the centre, progress of our armies in the region of Barry Au Bac is confirmed."
"On our right wing there is nothing new."
"In the Belgian theatre of war in the region of Ghent, some engagements took place on the nights of October 12 and 13, and during the day of October 13 some Anglo-French troops occupied Ypres."

ZEPPELIN OVER BOULOGNE.
London, October 14.—According to a news agency dispatch from Boulogne, two German aeroplanes and a Zeppelin air ship flew over that city yesterday and then turned toward coast of England.



The accompanying map shows the strategic importance of the Kiel Canal and also the difficulties the British fleet would have to overcome before making an attack on the German fleet. The canal is sixty and one-quarter miles long and by uniting the North Sea with the Baltic doubles the efficiency of the German fleet. The approaches to the canal are strongly fortified.