

WINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Will Have to Travel Fast to Beat Varsity This Afternoon

VS FATE UNDECIDED

Annual Meeting Closed Without Important Question—Victoria Hockey Club Holds Annual.

WAGON UPSETS, GIN IS DUMPED IN ST. LAWRENCE

Two Horses Were so Seriously Injured They Had to Be Shot and Many Cases of Gin Were Dumped in the River, When Horses Took Flight.

An accident occurred at an early hour this morning, which resulted in a cart load of gin being dumped into the murky waters of the St. Lawrence.

ST. REGIS IN LIQUIDATION.

The St. Regis Hotel Company, Limited, has assigned. This action was taken this morning on the demand of Messrs. Boivin, Wilson and Co.

WHITBY DEBENTURE ISSUE.

Whitby, Ont., November 9.—The issue of \$80,000 six per cent. debentures on account of this season's sewer construction has been authorized by the Whitby Council.

OLD DOMINION COPPER.

Boston, November 9.—The Old Dominion Copper Company in October produced 1,816,000 pounds of copper.

PROTESTS COPPER EMBARGO.

Butte, Mont., November 9.—Chambers of Commerce of Butte and Anaconda have united with western mining interests to memorialize President Wilson and Congress to prevent an embargo on American copper.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, November 9.—There is no material change in commercial paper conditions. Local institutions continue to buy in quantity.

MONEY MARKET QUIET.

New York, November 9.—The local money market is quiet but this is not unusual for first day of the week.

M. K. T. LOSS LAND CASE.

Washington, November 9.—Claim of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for 4,500,000 acres of land in the former Indian Territory, valued at about \$60,000,000, has been decided against the road by the Supreme Court.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund \$4,500,000

WAR SUMMARY.

Russian cavalry forces have crossed frontier of Poland into Germany near Pleshausen.

Petrograd says Germans have driven out of their fortified positions near Werballen.

French War Office says that on the River Aisne, northeast of Soissons the French have reached the plateau of Vregny.

Concentrated attack of Germans around Ypres is still held in check, according to Paris announcements.

Berlin reports success in the Argonne region. Russian troops are said to be within 35 miles of Cracow.

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"The military party in China is calling for war, and at a recent meeting of the Assembly many members urged that war be declared."

"Japan landed troops at Lunok, despite China's protest. The Japanese seized 122 miles of the Shantung Railway and occupied the railway station at Weishien. Once more China protested. Japan's answer was that she would take all the Shantung railway. Then Japan seized the Shantung coal field, which had been worked by German capital."

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Bethune has been caught by a bombardment and has been destroyed.

At Cambrai, southeast of Bethune. The German and French artillery are thundering at each other. The artillery duel proceeding along the banks of the Canal of La Bassée is said to be one of most terrific in the history of modern warfare.

Determined attacks are being directed against the line of the French and British around Aix La Noullette, a village lying at the foot of a wooded chain of hills commanding the road from Arras to Bethune.

The village has nearly been wiped out by the German shells.

MARTIAL LAW HAS BEEN PROCLAIMED AT CONSTANTINOPLE. Constantinople, via Berlin and Amsterdam, November 9.—Martial law has been proclaimed here. A number of arrests have been made and some prisoners have been executed.

Note the foregoing despatch would seem to confirm a despatch of last week saying a revolt had broken out in Constantinople.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE MOVES REPULSED. Paris, November 9.—It is officially announced that the Germans have taken the offensive against Dixmude and in the region of Ypres, but their attacks have been repulsed everywhere.

WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM WEST TO EAST

This is General Interpretation of Important Movement of Troops in Last few Days

COSSACKS ARE NOW AT GATE

Times Expert Says Germans are Straining Every Nerve to Secure Decision in West, Which is no Longer Within Range of Possibility—German Losses Out of Proportion to Those of Allies.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.) London, November 9.—The Germans are aided by the prevailing fog, which to some extent, nullify the persistent enterprise of the Allies' aviators. These, however, are able to keep the enemy guessing.

There is obviously great significance in the important movements of the troops in Belgium during the last few days. The allied commanders naturally have not taken the public into their confidence. The correspondents at the front differ as to what the movements mean, although the majority of them seem to favor the view that the Germans are withdrawing important forces to stem the Russian advance.

There is nothing, however, to suggest that the Germans contemplate a general retreat in the west. Nevertheless, the tendency there has a hopeful outlook.

"The Times' military expert, in emphasizing the importance of the progress of the Russians, says:—

"The Cossack is at least at the gate of Silesia, and it is straining German resources to the breaking point to continue the pretence of seeking in the west for a decision that is no longer within reasonable hope."

While the British losses in the fighting are severe, an officer asserts that the losses of the Allies are almost insignificant when compared with those of the Germans. Frequently after night attacks, 600 German dead are found before a single trench of the Allies, while recently a British battalion came upon a German brigade in close formation and mowed down 4,000 of the men in a few minutes.

Important engagements are being fought on the Plains of Lens in Artois, Pas De Calais, the Germans especially attacking the village of Cambirin. The village is on the road from La Bassée to Bethune. Aix La Noullette, commanding the road from Arras to Bethune, is being determinedly attacked. This village is at the foot of wooded heights dominating a great plain. There is renewed activity by the French on the Aisne.

The misty atmosphere greatly interferes with artillery fire and renders observations by aviators almost impossible, more to the advantage of the enemy than to the French and British.

Closely pursuing the retreating Germans, Russian troops have invaded Germany. Along the entire line from Galicia to East Prussia the Russians report important successes, which have assumed the proportions of disasters to the Germans. Undoubtedly the most important Russian success is the invasion of the Province of Posen.

A Russian column, probably composed of cavalry, forced the German defensive lines on the River Warthe and advanced ten miles into Posen, capturing Pleschen, which is an important position fifteen miles northeast of Kalisz and sixty-two miles northeast of Breslau. The importance of this move lies in the fact that the River Warthe defenses were planned by the Germans to hold the Russians advancing through Poland. Apparently the advance of the Russians was so swift that they reached the River Warthe just after the Germans and attacked at once, not giving the Germans a chance to defend the forts.

The beginning of the invasion of Posen at this time as regarded by military men here as a remarkable feat. The Russians, they point out, are about six weeks ahead of the schedule they hoped to follow, so extraordinary have been their successes in the campaign against the Germans.

In the East Prussia campaign the Russians swept forward and drove the enemy from Wirballen, their last position in the Province of Suwalki. Following up their victory, the Russian troops captured Stalluponen, ten miles west of Wirballen, and have pushed forward their entire line so that it occupies positions from seven to ten miles inside the East Prussian territory.

A strong offensive campaign in East Prussian territory is now believed to be the plan of the Russians. It is believed here that Chief Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, intends to push right ahead with Cracow, Breslau, Posen and Berlin as his objectives. The Grand Duke has an army estimated at 1,800,000 men to sweep forward into the German provinces.

REPORTS UNCONFIRMED.

Valparaiso, Chile, November 9.—Reports that a Japanese fleet searching for German warships which defeated the British squadron of Admiral Cradock had been observed off the coast still remains without confirmation. Confirmation is also lacking in respect to the reports received here that naval battles had occurred off the coast of Peru and off Coquimbo, Chile. No credence is placed in the reports.

The Chilean transport Maipo has given up the search for cruisers missing since naval battle between Germans and British last Sunday.

TO ATTACK U. S. TROOPS.

El Paso, Texas, November 7.—Private despatches from Mexico City state there is powerful faction there at work stirring up anti-American feeling. Leaders of this hostile party are openly circulating reports that Federal soldiers under General Candido Aguilar, are preparing to attack United States troops under General Funston in Vera Cruz.

LAUTERBACH PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

New York, November 9.—Edward Lauterbach, who was indicted with David Lamar for conspiracy to defraud was arraigned before Judge Rudkin in the criminal branch of the United States District Court and pleaded not guilty to the indictments. Lauterbach was held in \$25,000 bail and was given ten days within which to demur to the indictment or alter his plea to one of guilty.

BETTER FOR UNITED STATES IF ALLIES ARE VICTORIOUS

Prof. Roland G. Usher, Author of Pan-Germanism, Thinks There is Less Chance of Britain Interfering With U. S. Trade Than There is of German Hostility.

St. Louis, November 9.—Prof. Roland G. Usher, author of "Pan-Germanism," says that it is in the interest of the United States that the allies win in the present European war. Prof. Usher's review of the future of this nation after the war is over was an expansion of the views he expressed in his lecture at Washington University, when he declared that eventually the United States will have to fight the winner of the present conflict.

"In discussing the situation which may grow out of the war," Prof. Usher said, "I wish it to be clear that I am not saying what any nation intends to do. I do not know what any nation intends to do. I am not saying that any of the nations now at war has any definite intention in relation to the matters I am discussing. They have other things to think about."

"I am trying to tell what it will be possible for the winner of this war to do in regard to our Monroe Doctrine and to South American trade. The thing that is possible is the thing that we must take into consideration."

"So, considering what is possible, I say that the winner of this war will be in a position to cut off our trade with South America, a trade whose possibilities we are just beginning to realize."

BETTER CHANCE WITH ENGLAND.

"Either England or Germany, whichever wins the war, can do this. But England, which already controls the ocean, and which could have stopped our South American trade in the past, has not done so, affording a presumption that she will not do so in the future. In the case of Germany there is no past experience on which to base a presumption, and we would have to find out after Germany gained control of the sea where we stood."

"That is why I say that so far as South America is concerned it would be to the interest of this country that England and her allies should win the war."

"It would not be necessary for any one to take away our control of our own sea coast and the Gulf of Mexico, for the reason that we do not control them now. So when we assert the Monroe Doctrine we are in the position of declaring that we rule the Western Hemisphere, when, as a matter of fact, we have not the forces to do it."

"Now, whichever Power wins will be capable of coming to the Western Hemisphere and doing what it likes. As I said before, it is not a question of intention, but of possibility. If Germany can beat the English fleet she can beat us. If England can beat Germany she can beat us."

"The United States enjoys its present access to South America not by virtue of its own navy or merchant marine, but by a friendly understanding with England. The Panama Canal was built with England's consent—indeed, England was so willing to let us do it that she actually cancelled treaties to remove obstacles from our way. We took Cuba and Porto Rico and still hold Porto Rico by England's consent. England does not wish to interfere with us."

"What Germany would do if she gained control of the sea nobody can say, but it is certain that if she wished to take Panama and South America too we couldn't keep her from doing it."

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COMMUNICATION LINES CONTROLLED BY LILLE

While not Direct Object of Allies' Attacks Menaced by Success at La Bassée

THIS THE WEAKEST POINT

Lille Represents the Apex of the Triangle, Two Sides of Which are Formed by the Enemy Forces—Naval Assistance Less Effective Now.

(Special Correspondent, W. E. Dowding) London, October 28. (By mail).—The heavy fighting in the north of France and the desperation with which the Germans, indifferent to their appalling losses, are trying to push home each of their attacks, shows better than anything else the importance which is to be attached to the possession of Lille.

The reason is sufficiently obvious—this town controls the line of German communications at its weakest point, and though it is not as yet the direct object of the Allies' attack, it is being directly menaced by the success of the Allies' operations in progress around La Bassée and Roulers.

The advances of the Allies at these points is slow but continuous, and unless their advance is checked the enemy's continued occupation of Lille will be very seriously threatened. To understand the strategic importance of this fact, the nature of the German line of communications through Mons, Namur and Liege must be borne in mind.

From the Aisne to the Belgian border their communications run in a slightly northerly direction; passing round Mons they turn off abruptly to the east, almost at right angles, across Belgium to the German frontier. Lille, at some little distance to the northeast, marks this turning point, and controls the apex of this angle. The essential weakness of this line lies in the fact that the attacking forces are ranged along the front parallel and relatively close to it. They must, therefore, be held in considerable force along the line of the Allies' front, but the situation until Lille is reached, but to the north of Lille the fighting line of the Allies begins to bend, first to the northwest, and then, at Roulers, almost due west to the coast. Thus at this point their front shows the same weakness as do the enemies' communications at Mons. Hence the vigor of the enemy's attack from the north. The "coast-battle" marking the German attempt to roll up the Allies' northern front, bears a remarkable similarity to the advance of the Allies around Arras and La Bassée south of Lille, which marks an attempt to envelope Lille.

Midway between these last two danger points the Allies are thrusting forward a wedge to the east, which is proving as serious a menace to Lille from the north as is the offensive in the La Bassée district in the south. For the solid defence of their communications the Germans must at all costs maintain their ground at Lille. At the same time they must keep the Allied forces safely locked up in the west. Any failure at these two points must either uncover their communications from the Aisne to Mons or else expose them from Mons to Liege to the same serious disadvantage attaching to the former.

The situation is full of strategic interest, and all the more because each succeeding report from the battlefield tells a story of continued progress on the part of the Allies, with a corresponding lack of it on the part of the Germans.

The assistance afforded by the British Navy has been as valuable to the Allies as it was unexpected by the enemy. But we must be prepared to find it less in the near future, now that the Germans have had time to bring their heavy batteries up to the coast, and to get their big howitzers into position. But even should this prove the case there is no need to feel disturbed or disappointed. The naval guns have already served their turn and rendered futile any idea the Germans might have entertained of a successful occupation of Dunkirk.

NAVAL BATTLE ON BLACK SEA EXPECTED.

London, November 9.—The next big naval battle of the war is expected to take place in the Black Sea within a few hours. The Turkish fleet apparently has escaped from the Bosphorus and the news that the Russian fleet has sailed from Sebastopol indicates that the Russian Admiralty intends if possible to stop the attacks being made by the Ottoman warships on the Black Sea ports.

Russian sea raiders have also been active. On Sunday Russian warships bombarded the town of Kozlu and Suga on the coast of Asia Minor and also sank four Turkish transports, one of which was carrying troops.

TURKS AND ALLAH DOING WELL.

Rome, November 9.—The following despatch from Constantinople was given out at the Embassy: "With the help of the Almighty, the Turkish army crossed the Egyptian frontier yesterday."

"The Russian fleet in the Black Sea has sought refuge in military ports of Russia. The Ottoman fleet has bombarded Poti, causing heavy damage."

"The English fleet has departed from the waters of Akaba, leaving one cruiser there."

TURKISH FORTS CRUMBLING.

Athens, November 9.—Turkish forts at Sedil Bahr and Koumka at western end of the Darfeneles are slowly crumbling beneath the bombardment of British and French warships, according to wireless message received here.

A number of explosions have occurred inside the forts.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Head Office—TORONTO

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BATTLING IN THE FOG.

Paris, November 9.—The official statement says: "On our left wing the Germans have taken a new offensive against Dixmude and in the direction of Ypres particularly to the southeast of the latter town. Their attacks were repulsed everywhere by the end of the day."

"On the entire front between Dixmude and the Lys we have progressed. At most of the points our advance, however, is slow because of the offensive undertaken by the enemy and the very effective organization that he has already had time to make around some points of support."

"Since the beginning of the battle the fog also has rendered operations difficult, especially between the Lys and the Oise."

"In communications on the Aisne, the progress indicated in centre of yesterday has been maintained. In the Argonne and around Verdun, there were only minor engagements."

"On our right wing in Lorraine, there is nothing to report. In Alsace new attacks by Germans against heights of the pass of Ste. Marie have ended only in a pronounced check."

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