

WEATHER:  
COLDER.

# The Journal of Commerce

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MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1914

ONE CENT

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**WAR SUMMARY.**  
German armoured cruiser the York has been sunk by a mine at the mouth of the River Weser, in the North Sea.  
Russian troops have crossed Turkish frontier in the Caucasus.  
With the reported sailing of the German fleet from Kiel various rumors of a big sea battle in the North Sea are once more current.  
British Admiralty has no confirmation of reported sea battle off the coast of Chile.  
Petrograd says that Germans on East Prussian front have abandoned offensive and are falling back.  
Russians claim a decisive success over Austrians along whole front from Kieles to Sandomiers.  
Germans are said to be preparing in great force for assault on Allies south of Ypres.

**COMPLETE COLLAPSE OF SOUTH AFRICAN REVOLT EXPECTED.**  
Cape Town, S. A., November 5.—Announcement was made to-day that many bodies of the Boer rebels, deserted by their leaders, Generals Beyers, General De Wet and Colonel Maritz, had appealed for an armistice in arrangement of surrender and that this request had been granted.  
Some of the Boer forces have refused to yield and are conducting guerrilla warfare, but adequate forces have been sent against these and a complete collapse of the revolt is expected by government officials.

**WILL BE SPENT IN INVESTMENT ENTERPRISES**  
The Panama-Pacific Exposition will be a feature of the International Exposition in February.  
European war a few faint hearted men would be postponed. The thought of doing such a thing is not in the mind of any man, nor will there be any possibility of a day in the opening date.  
The exhibition is completed with the exception of Fine Arts and Festival Hall, in a few weeks, and several of the only few finishing touches are in every exhibit place except in the Fine Arts and Festival Hall, which are arriving daily.  
The 16 mural paintings in the world's greatest mural gallery are put in place with the assistance of Frank Brangwyn and the Power of Jewels and the The Zone, where \$10,000,000 worth of enterprises will be ready there are now 48 concessions in the state and territorial pavilions are under way. Sixteen foreign pavilions, of which five are virtual.

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**350,000 GERMANS  
BEGIN NEW CAMPAIGN**  
Kaiser Has Massed Men South of Ypres to Force Way to Dunkirk  
**WAR OVER IN THREE MONTHS**  
Gen. Berthaut, of France, Thinks Germans Will Be Exhausted Both in Men and Munitions of War in That Time—Greece Says She Will Help Bulgaria Against Turkey.  
(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)  
London, November 5.—German advance columns began their attacks on the Allies south of Ypres to-day in the opening of what is expected to be the greatest battle of the war.  
The Kaiser has massed 350,000 men in this region for a new campaign to reach Dunkirk. The French and British have been reinforced until they equal the Germans.  
England is confident that German naval activity is to be met by adequate measures on the part of the Allies. A great British fleet is now searching for the Kaiser's warships in the North Sea and Japanese warships are on their way to the South American coast to engage the German men of war which defeated Rear-Admiral Craddock's squadron.  
News that the German cruiser York had been destroyed by a mine in Jade Bay, south of Wilhelmshaven, and that the cruiser Koenigsberg had been put out of action in the Indian Ocean has revived confidence that the successes of the Kaiser's sea fighters will be of short duration.  
An official proclamation was issued to-day, declaring that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Turkey. The proclamation attributes the war situation to "hostile acts committed by Turkish forces under the German officers."  
General Berthaut, of the French army, said to-day that the war had now reached a stage which made peace probable at the end of three months. He declared that Germany would be exhausted both in men and munitions of war by that time.  
The ninth German army corps has been transferred from Belgium to East Prussia to aid the Kaiser's forces, which are in precipitate retreat. The retreat of the Austrians in Galicia has become a disorganized rout. The evacuation of Przemysl is believed to be a question of only a few days.  
General Von Hindenberg's great German army, relentlessly pushed by the Russians, has been driven across the frontier at several points.  
Greece has notified Bulgaria she will remain neutral and has offered Bulgaria her moral support should Turkey attack that country.  
Belgian success in operations against Germans along the Yser is announced in an official statement issued at Havre to-day. It says that detachments of Belgians are pushing forward toward Lombardsyde and along the Yser.  
Marine fuellers have re-occupied Styvkenenskerke and Germans have been compelled to evacuate Eischotte, according to the statement which also says that all Belgian positions are being maintained and that King Albert's army is making progress at certain points.

**HEAVY CANNONADING IN NORTH SEA.**  
London, November 5.—A despatch from Lowestoft reports that heavy cannonading was heard in the North Sea off Albeburg this morning.

**AVIATOR KILLED.**  
Salisbury Plain, Eng., November 5.—Lieut. B. P. Murray, of the Royal Flying Corps, was killed at Up-haven to-day when his aeroplane collapsed while he was making a landing.

**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS ANNUAL.**  
The annual meeting of the Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada will be held in Montreal on Monday, Nov. 16.

**BERLIN DESPATCH ADMITS THAT PROGRESS IN WEST IS SLOW**  
One Says German Leader Was Victim of Bomb Explosion, Another That He Died in Namur Hospital.  
Berlin, via Amsterdam, November 5.—The German press is making progress in their campaign to reach the French coast, it was announced here to-day but it was stated that their progress would necessarily have to be slow, because the Allies are using all their available forces and have constructed strong defensive works.  
The Russian claim that they have taken hundreds of prisoners and guns from the Germans in Poland was denied.  
The Russians have made no prisoners recently, nor have any wounded been left in their hands, says the denial. The Germans have lost no machine-guns. Their retreat upon their entrenched line in Poland was wholly successful.  
Discussing the German operations about Ypres, Belgium, Major Mohr, military expert of the Tageblatt, says the Kaiser's forces will drive the English back to the sea. He asserts the Germans are pounding the French left wing at Arras with probability of success and that steady German attacks along the Aisne, east of Soissons, are part of same campaign.

**ALLIES NOW CARRYING THE FIGHT TO THE GERMANS.**  
Paris, November 5.—Taking the offensive against the Germans the Allies have crossed the Yser River, according to official statement issued this afternoon, which says:  
"On our left wing the Allied forces have progressed slightly to the east of Nieuport on the right bank of the Yser. From Dixmude to the River Lys the German attacks were renewed yesterday, but at a number of points with lessened energy, especially in the infantry operations. The Franco-British lines have withdrawn at no point and our troops, which are taking the offensive, have made notable progress in several directions."  
"The day was marked particularly by an artillery battle in the region of Roye. We have maintained our occupation of Quenoy-en-Santerre and have advanced appreciably to Amelochy."  
"At the centre between the Oise and the Moselle Rivers, a recrudescence of activity on the part of the Germans is reported, manifested particularly in artillery fire."  
"Some attacks by the enemy at different points on our front have been completely repulsed, some time after a conflict which lasted a whole day."  
"On our right wing there is nothing to report."

**TURKEY HAS SIGNED DEATH WARRANT.**  
Bordeaux, November 5.—President Poincare received a message from General Mehmed Cherif Paasha, head of the neutral party in Turkey in which he denounced the action of the Ottoman war party:  
"This is the beginning of the end," says the message. "Turkey has signed its death warrant."

**RUSSIANS CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS.**  
Petrograd, November 5.—The southern German column retreating from Poland has been overtaken below Kielce by the Russians and completely crushed, according to the Official Army Messenger. It states that the Russians have captured 200 officers, 15,000 men and more than 100 guns. The Germans in East Prussia are also retreating.

**TWO REPORTS REACH LONDON THAT GEN. VON KLUCK IS DEAD**  
Only Comment Regarding Operations in East is Denial of Allegation That Russians Have Taken Many Prisoners—Retreat Successful They Say.  
London, November 5.—Two reports of the death of General Alexander Von Kluck, commander of the German troops, that nearly reached the walls of Paris, were received here to-day. The Bordeaux correspondent of the Daily Telegraph informed his paper that General Von Kluck had been killed by a bomb dropped on the German General Staff Headquarters. Another dispatch sent to the Paris Excelsior by its Bordeaux correspondent and transmitted to London declared the German Commander, died ten days ago in a Namur hospital from a wound in the head.

**400,000 BRITISH IN FRANCE.**  
Paris, November 5.—Alarmed by the possible results which might follow the German occupation of the coasts of Belgium and Northeastern France, England has rushed reinforcements to the front. It is estimated 400,000 British soldiers have been poured into France and Belgium since the outbreak of the war. The number of English troops is less than that number now owing to heavy losses inflicted in the violent fighting.  
The great battle front, more than 200 miles in length, is still marked by hard fighting at many points. There are numerous zones of vigorous activity, but the three chief areas stretch from Ypres to Arras, from Soissons to Craonne and from Argonne district past Verdun, down the Meuse Valley.  
Having been compelled to retire from the eastern bank of the Yser in Belgium, the German troops are being massed for an assault somewhere between Ypres and the Lys.

**RUSSIAN CONSUL ARRESTED.**  
Athens, November 5.—The Russian Consulate at Smyrna has been arrested by the Turks, but the French and British Consuls were permitted to leave. The Turkish Legation here issued a statement declaring Russia responsible for hostilities.  
**DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY.**  
London, November 5.—England declared war on Turkey to-day, as Perik Pasha, the Ottoman envoy, left London with his staff. Formal declaration of hostilities caused no surprise, as England and Russia have been waging war on Turkey for several days.  
**THE OLYMPIC AS A TRANSPORT**  
London, November 5.—Winter sailings of the White Star Line Olympic have been cancelled. Many of the officers and a large number of the crew have joined other army or navy.  
The Olympic will probably be taken into the Government service as a transport.

**TURKEY WAS TRICKED INTO WAR BY GERMANS**  
Commander of Goeben Said Russians Had Attacked Turkish Ships—Believing this Turkey took Action  
**WANTED TO ACCEPT APOLOGY**  
Great Britain and France Would Have Accepted Apology, but Later Acceded to Russia's Demand That Turkey Be Forced to Offer Further Reparation.  
(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)  
Petrograd, Nov. 5.—The Russian Admiralty announced that the Turkish fleet had been driven from the Black Sea and had taken refuge at its base on the Bosphorus, refusing to give battle to the Russian warships. This statement was issued at the Admiralty.  
"The Admiralty has ascertained that the Turkish fleet has concentrated on its base in the Straits and refuses to fight the Russian Black Sea squadron."  
"It is plain that the old Turk party and the Sultanate are utterly dismayed by the promptness of Russia's military campaign."  
"From information that has reached Odessa from Constantinople it appears the German cruiser Goeben sent a radiogram to Constantinople asserting that Russians had made irrevocable attack on the Turkish ships. The Turkish Ministers not suspecting that they were being entrapped into action by the Germans on the Goeben, held immediate council and approved defensive action, which the Goeben reported it had taken on the following day."  
"When the ships returned to the Bosphorus the whole fraud of the Goeben's report was established."  
"Jemel Pasha, Turkish Minister of Marine, examined the Commanders of the ships separately. Their versions as to place, time and number of Russian ships during the alleged engagement were contradictory. Meanwhile word was received that the Bedouins had reached Egypt and the Porte fell into confusion."  
"Late Sunday night, the Grand Vizier summoned another council and put forward a proposal to remove the Germans and offer compensation. He suggested that they should maintain diplomatically that the Turkish government believed the Russians had begun the attack. His proposal was never carried into effect, as Russia had already withdrawn her Ambassador."  
In this connection the International News Service has learned that England and France have yielded to Russia wholly on the Turkish situation, though they were formerly in favor of accepting Turkey's apology. During the conference held at the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the apology offered by the Grand Vizier to Great Britain and Russia was discussed, but it was stopped without fulfillment by Turkey of the whole series of Russian demands.

**TO LOOK AFTER TURKEY INTERESTS.**  
London, November 5.—It is announced at the American Embassy, that Ambassador Page, at the request of the Turkish Ambassador, has taken charge of all affairs of the Ottoman Embassy.

**GREAT BRITAIN ANNEXES CYPRUS.**  
London, November 5.—Great Britain has annexed the island of Cyprus. Official announcement to this effect was made by the Gazette to-day.

**FAMOUS SOLDIER DIES SUDDENLY.**  
London, November 5.—Major-General Robert George Kekewich, one of the noted officers of the British army, died suddenly to-day at his home in Devonshire. He had just been recalled to the colors to assume a high post in Lord Kitchener's new army.  
It was Major-General Kekewich who defended Kimberley against the attacks of the Boers from October 15, 1895, to December 16, 1900. He entered the army in 1874, he had many decorations for valor and was frequently mentioned in despatches.

**PROTESTS CANOVA'S PRESENCE AT PEACE CONFERENCE.**  
Mexico City, November 5.—The Mexican Government to-day protested against Leon Canova's presence at the Peace Conference at Aguas Calientes as an accredited agent of the American State Department.  
The Carranzista leaders declare that Canova congratulated General Gutierrez after the announcement that the latter had been elected to succeed General Carranza as the provisional president, and also accuse him of conducting an intrigue in General Villa's behalf.  
Foreign Minister Fabela returned early to-day from a conference with Carranza at Puebla and issued an official denial of the reports that the Government would be removed to Puebla because the Zapatistas were threatening to attack Mexico City.

**BERLIN STATEMENT.**  
Vienna, via Berlin, November 5.—The official statement issued to-day follows:  
"Movements of our troops in Russian Poland yesterday were not seriously hindered by the enemy. One of our army corps on Lysagora front captured two Russian officers and 2200 men. On the Galician more than 200 Russians surrendered south of Sambor and this morning 300 more surrendered south of Jaroslav."

**THE CASE OF THE KROONLAND.**  
New York, November 5.—Shippers of copper who had consignments aboard the Kroonland which was taken into Gibraltar by British ships for action by the prize court, have been notified to make representations to the court by November 8th. The United States Consul at Gibraltar will appear on behalf of the State Department, while shippers will be represented by counsel.  
Consigners of the metal carried by the Kroonland believe that Great Britain has nothing to stand on. For instance, copper shipped by American Smelting and Refining Company was consigned to the company's offices in Italy to be re-sold there to Italian purchasers.  
Important copper interests say there is no truth in reports that copper shippers might charter a vessel in view of continued discipline on the part of steamship lines to accept copper as freight.

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**COSSACKS SABRED TURKISH INFANTRY IN THEIR TRENCHES**  
Dashing Russian Horsemen Instrumental in Capture of Khorasan, Where They Got Large Quantities of Supplies.  
Petrograd, November 5.—An official report of the General Staff says:  
"In the Caucasus, one of our columns suddenly attacked the enemy near Ardost, 15 miles south of Kars, near the Armenian frontier. Turks are deserting their wounded."  
"Dislodging the Turks from their positions at Id, about 58 miles west of Ardost, the Russian troops took a large quantity of food supplies. Our troops captured Khorasan, southeast of Id, in Armenia after a sharp fight."  
"The Russian forces there consisted of Cossacks. They attacked the enemy's trenches and sabred the Turkish infantry."  
"Another Russian column travelling 56 miles in thirty hours over difficult roads, encountered the Turkish troops at Mysoune and Dilyandin, about 45 miles west of the frontier. Our force dispersed a large force of Kurds and occupied Dilyandin, where we took a large quantity of munitions of war and numerous prisoners."  
"On November 3rd we captured Bayasad after routing the Turkish troops, who offered strong resistance."

**GERMANS MAY LAY MINES IN BAY OF FUNDY NOW**  
Experts Think That This Would Hardly Be Practicable Because of the High Tides.  
Ottawa, November 5.—As a result of the German naval victory in the Pacific, precautions taken by the authorities to prevent attacks on our harbors and coasts are being redoubled. This applies not only to the Pacific, but to the Atlantic. Disquieting stories have been heard from time to time of intended German raids on Canadian ports and the latest of them is one which is being taken more or less seriously.  
This is a rumor that Germans may attempt to lay mines in the Bay of Fundy in anticipation of the use of St. John as a winter port, from which many shipments of grain, vegetables and other goods to the Old Country of Canadian produce will be leaving.  
It was learned at the Naval Service Department to-day that precautions would be taken against any such attempt. If made, it would in all probability be through the medium of supposedly neutral trading vessels, as there would be little probability of any German warship getting as far as this. However, the naval authorities here are ready. There are in the Canadian navy a number of men with experience in the removal as well as the laying of mines, and the apparatus used is very simple, consisting of a couple of trawlers dragging a wire cable between them.  
It was pointed out at the department to-day that it would be difficult to lay mines in the Bay of Fundy because of the high tides, which would render a mine anchored at high water visible when the tide was at its ebb, and make one planted at low water useless at high tide.

**KAISER CAREWORN BUT STILL POPULAR.**  
London, November 5.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Copenhagen in a despatch to-day states that the strain of the war is having a telling effect on the Kaiser. His information, the correspondent says, comes direct from Berlin. His informant personally saw the Emperor.  
The Kaiser is much older in appearance and his hair has become almost white, his countenance is grave and careworn, his soldierly bearing much subdued, and his former air of bustling activity gone.  
The Kaiser has visited Berlin only once since the war began and then stayed at one of the smaller palaces. The Imperial Palace is closed, even the guards having gone to the front. The Kaiser on his visit was received by the populace in a manner which showed that he had lost none of his popularity.

**FRISCO SHOP WORKING 6 DAYS A WEEK.**  
St. Louis, Mo., November 5.—Following the defeat of the full crew law at the polls Tuesday, 2,500 employees in the Frisco Shops at Springfield, Missouri, were placed on a six day weekly basis, eight hours daily. The main shops have been on a five day schedule for several months. Other shops worked intermittently. Additional men are given employment.