

es Have Arrived at Last  
r a Long Hard  
Journey

HOCKEY LEAGUE

That Nationals are Trying to Form  
Association—Ty Cobb Makes  
a But Only One Home Run.

The Boston Braves are the new  
National League. They may now  
use all their remaining games while  
a percentage of the world's series  
should the Giants win the series  
the pennant would still fly in Boston.  
This is the first pennant the Braves  
have won since 1888, a year locally famous, because  
of the Eastern League title to Mont-  
batters got only three hits off Che-  
ago finger passed eleven men and  
eracted the sparrows of hits. Tom  
ustler and Yankee, let the Cubs  
ts.

ive luxury. Marty O'Toole was  
nt his old team mates. He passed  
atters and then gave way to Wil-  
d to Schupp. The spoils agree-  
ms, while the Giants could only  
n their 8 safeties.

ight is deserving of more than the  
onant. There are many who would  
take the big title from the Mack,  
as the battle in the National to  
ampionship from the Athletics is  
t.

from Paris that Georges Carpen-  
t in battle. It is to be hoped that  
not seriously injured, for he has  
best form and should prove to be  
the hope of the white race.

istent that the Nationals are put-  
in an international league.  
Boston and New York. "Should  
the French club will go into the  
e dryly sarcastic comment of a

travel would be a serious draw-  
ngization, but to secure for here  
vious obstacle. It is doubtful how  
agement would drop the National  
home for the International He-

ufacturing a brand new law for  
atisticians while he proceeds mer-  
ness of leading the American  
Somewhere away back in the  
ame the leading batter of some  
ome through a season without  
But, if not so, then "Cobb is re-  
a world's record this season. He  
omer in 88 games—some former in  
He has 22 doubles and 10 triples  
Daubert, who leads the Nation-  
7 home runs. The paucity of  
record seems just another point  
his speed is a big factor in his  
outing average.—New York Sun

ation can be made for next sea-  
in fields of Europe in the hands  
will yield only a small per-  
equired for European consumption  
plies to all farm products em-  
e in man and beast. Whether  
or long duration, it is certain  
very serious decrease in the sup-  
er in Europe for a long time to  
at of the 650,000,000 quarters of  
ed in the world, 350,000,000 are  
es now at war." The Premier  
ity has been laid on the should-  
d that they are expected to en-  
ner farms while not only main-  
ossible increasing their pro-

—The views of underwriters are so divergent  
it is not practicable to quote anything as "current  
ites."

BERLIN STATEMENT.  
Berlin, via Amsterdam, October 1.—Attacks and  
counter-attacks without any decisive result mark  
the progress of the battle in France, according to  
the War Office. A statement issued at midnight  
said:  
"Forts of Antwerp are being bombarded at long  
range with success. City is almost wholly invested.  
Every sortie by the garrison has been repulsed. Ap-  
proach to the city is made difficult by extent of area  
flooded to check our operations.  
"In France fighting on our right wing continues  
with neither our forces nor the enemy gaining any  
decided advantage, the situation in the centre is un-  
changed, on our left wing the enemy, assisted by his  
garrisons on the Verdun-Tul forest, continues aggres-  
sive. It is apparent the enemy is receiving large  
reinforcements, but his forces are being held in check  
by counter-attacks while we maintain the siege of  
Antwerp.  
"In the east we are bombarding the Russian fort-  
resses of Onoswiev with success; our forces are ad-  
vancing in Russian Poland, though opposed by heavy  
forces. It is stated from Vienna that the Austrian  
armies are meeting with success in their Galician  
and Serbian campaigns."

AUSTRIA PAYS INDEMNITY.  
Rome, October 1.—The Austrian Government has  
agreed to immediate payment of an indemnity of  
\$1,000,000 to families of the 17 victims who lost  
their lives in the sinking of the Italian ships by  
Austrian mines in the Adriatic.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA TO CONFER.  
Washington, October 1.—Conference will be held in  
London to-morrow between Sir Edward Grey, British  
Foreign Affairs, and Walter H. Page, Ameri-  
can Ambassador to Great Britain, on the reported  
agreement by British Government of Dutch ships carry-  
ing American cargoes of copper. The conference, it is  
expected, will devise means to safeguard American  
cargoes against being diverted to a belligerent.

ENGLAND, HOLLAND AND U. S. CONFER.  
London, October 1.—"Diplomatic conversations"  
have been opened by representatives of England, Hol-  
land and the United States in reference to the cargoes  
that may be carried in neutral ships. It is expected  
negotiations will be carried to a conclusion satis-  
factory to the three countries.

# The Journal of Commerce

Vol. XXIX. No. 125

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1914

THE BUSINESS  
MAN'S DAILY

ONE CENT

**THE MOLSONS BANK**  
Incorporated 1852  
Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000  
Reserve Fund \$4,800,000  
Head Office - MONTREAL  
92 Branches in Canada  
Agents in all Parts of the World.  
Savings Department at all Branches.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED  
TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED  
DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS ISSUED  
General Banking Business Transacted

**THE DOMINION SAVINGS  
and INVESTMENT SOCIETY**  
DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING  
LONDON, CANADA

Capital \$1,000,000.00  
Reserve 200,000.00

E. H. FREEDON, K. C. President.  
NATHANIEL MILLS Managing Director

**AMERICAN UNDERWRITERS  
ADOPT WAR RISK RATES**

Rates on Contraband and Unconditional Contraband  
For Week Ending October 3, to Various Ports.

New York, October 1.—The American Institute  
of Marine Underwriters has adopted the following  
rates as the approximate rates of premiums for  
War Risk Insurance on exports of merchandise ex-  
cluding contraband and unconditional contraband  
goods, from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or  
Baltimore, for the week ending October 3.

To.	Belligerents ex-Germans and Austrians.	Neutrals.	American.
England and Scotland, West Coast and Ireland...	1 1/2	1	1
London, Eng., and French Channel ports...	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
England and Scotland, East Coast North of the Straits of Dover...	5	2	2
Belgium...	x	x	x
Holland...	x	x	x
Norway...	x	x	x
Denmark and Sweden, not be- yond Malmo...	x	x	x
Atlantic European ports. Havre to Gibraltar...	3	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mediterranean, not east of Silly...	3	2	1 1/2
Italian Adriatic ports...	x	x	x
South Africa...	5	1 1/2	1
West Africa...	5	1 1/2	1
East Africa—Via Cape of Good Hope...	5	1 1/2	1
Via Suez...	5	2	1
India...	x	x	x
Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Straits Settle- ments—Via Suez...	5	2	1 1/2
Via Cape of Good Hope...	5	2	1 1/2
Via Pacific Canal...	5	2	1 1/2
Via Panama Canal...	5	2	1 1/2
China and Japan, via Suez...	5	2	1 1/2
Via Cape of Good Hope...	5	2	1 1/2
Via Panama Canal...	5	1 1/2	1
Bermuda...	2 1/2	1 1/2	1
Cuba, Porto Rico...	2 1/2	1 1/2	1
Other West Indies...	2 1/2	1 1/2	1
North Coast South America...	2 1/2	1 1/2	1
Brazil...	5	1 1/2	1 1/2
Argentina and Uruguay...	5	2	1 1/2
West Coast South America— Via Panama Canal...	5	1 1/2	1
Via Magellan...	7 1/2	2	1
East Coast Central America...	3	1 1/2	1 1/2
West Coast Central America— Via Panama Canal...	5	2	1
Via Magellan...	7 1/2	2	1
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland...	2	1	1

**ONLY ONE COURSE  
OPEN TO VON KLUCK**

Delay so Long That Army on German  
Right Wing Must Retreat or  
be Annihilated

PREPARE TO SURRENDER LINE

Burning of Mons Token of Confirmation of Pro-  
posed Abandonment of One Communication  
Line—German Centre Still Holding  
Out—Vienna in a Panic.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)  
Paris, October 1.—The 200,000 German troops  
who invaded France face imminent and tremendous  
disaster in the cutting off of all roads of retreat  
except one—through Bethel to Luxembourg.

The French and the British armies have already  
taken positions to bar the direct pathways to Bel-  
gium, while the French advance at the eastern end  
of the line has interposed a strong force between  
the invaders and the passes to Metz.

Evidence accumulates that the Germans have  
delayed retreat so long that their forces, particu-  
larly the right wing army under General Alexan-  
der Von Kluck, must either surrender or fight till  
annihilated. Apparently the Germans have aban-  
doned all hope of retiring to Belgium along the  
northern railways.

The burning of Orchies and Mons by the Kaiser's  
forces goes to confirm rumors of their preparations  
to surrender this line of communication, realizing  
the impossibility of holding out further against the  
French and British, who are operating in great  
force north of the river Somme, and who menace  
every mile of the road by which General Von Kluck  
had expected to withdraw to Mons. This place had  
been selected as his headquarters for a new line of  
battle formation.

The German centre, strongly defended by heavy  
artillery, still holds, but it does so mainly because  
the French strategy has not contemplated a major  
assault on that portion of the line, the fate of which  
depends entirely on the result of the manoeuvres at  
the extreme ends of the battle line, where the Al-  
lies have been successful.

Vienna is in a state of panic, according to advices  
received to-day by special messenger to Rome from  
the Austrian capital. It is stated that the disas-  
ters suffered by the Austrian army in Galicia have  
become known, and have had a most depressing ef-  
fect on the populace.

Shortage of food and the presence of Asiatic  
cholera have added to the terror of the people, dis-  
pirited by the news that the Russians are already in  
Hungary.

An official report from Petrograd says: "On Sep-  
tember 29th, after stubborn fighting, our troops  
have captured the German positions at Augustow  
and Kopetz. On September 29th we took the de-  
filées between the lakes at Simo, Serel and Lej-  
pany."

The Germans have been driven back into the re-  
gion between Suwalki, Sejny and Mariampol. Our  
advance continues, German siege artillery contin-  
ues the bombardment of Osowjetz, but without  
success. At Schutschin and at Andrejew only im-  
portant skirmishes are reported."

**GERMANS COULD NOT LAND.**  
Rome, October 1.—Thirty-one German troop ships  
escorted by seven warships have unsuccessfully at-  
tempted a landing at Windau.

**ALLIES' RIGHT AND LEFT ADVANCES.**  
Paris, October 1.—The Allies have made progress  
on both their right and left wings, but the situation  
as a whole has undergone no change.

According to an official announcement issued here:  
"There is no modification in the situation as a whole.  
We have progressed however, on our left at the north  
of the Somme, and on our right in the southern part  
of the Woëvre region."

To-day's statement shows that the turning move-  
ment near Somme to force the withdrawal of the en-  
tire German right wing has met no check.

The advance of the Allies right wing, too, if con-  
tinued, is a menace to the western end of the Ger-  
man army. If the French should succeed in driv-  
ing the Germans back so that their line through  
Luxembourg was threatened, the right wing of the  
Germans, as well as their centre, would have to re-  
treat.

**PREDICTED GERMANS WILL RETREAT.**  
London, October 1.—Military experts are predicting  
that Germans must retreat and that the end of the  
battle in France must come about Sunday or Mon-  
day. The Allies, they say, will be completely  
triumphant.

Latest reports from the scene of the combat say  
that it is plainly indicated along the 150 mile fight-  
ing front from the Somme to the Moselle that the  
Germans are falling back on their western and east-  
ern wings. The receding movement is in fact a  
folding and developing one for while the German  
right and left are being forced back in the centre the  
Germans have held their ground despite violent at-  
tacks of the French. It is stated in connection  
with the folding movement that the "sole loop-hole is  
for backward movement by way of Bethel."

Situation at the front was tersely summed up this  
morning in a despatch to the Daily Telegraph from  
its correspondent at the front. He said: "The Ger-  
mans are retreating. The guns never lie, they tell  
the story plainly and unmistakably."

**GERMAN FLEET ATTACK RUSSIAN FORTS.**  
Petrograd, October 1.—It was announced by the Ad-  
miralty that on September 24th a German fleet of  
about 40 ships had appeared off Windau, but was  
prevented from landing forces by the Russian forts.  
The ships withdrew, but on the following day two  
cruisers returned and opened fire, destroying the  
lighthouse. A civilian had a number of soldiers were  
killed but ships were again driven off by the forts.

**ENGLAND, HOLLAND AND U. S. CONFER.**  
London, October 1.—"Diplomatic conversations"  
have been opened by representatives of England, Hol-  
land and the United States in reference to the cargoes  
that may be carried in neutral ships. It is expected  
negotiations will be carried to a conclusion satis-  
factory to the three countries.

**"Edward The Peacemaker"**



This statue of King Edward VII., unveiled on  
Phillips Square this morning by his brother H. R. H.  
the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Can-  
ada.

The late King was born in Buckingham Palace on  
November 8th, 1841, and ascended the throne in 1901.  
He died on May 8th, 1910. Albert Edward, King of  
Great Britain and Ireland, of the British Dominions  
beyond the Seas and Emperor of India, was the eld-  
est son and second child of Queen Victoria and Prince  
Albert. In 1860 he made a tour of Canada and the  
United States. On March 10th, 1865, he married  
Princess Alexandra of Denmark. Following the  
death of his father, the Prince Consort, he relieved  
his mother, the Queen, of many of her social respon-  
sibilities, and for years represented her as important  
functions. On her death in 1901, he succeeded to the  
throne, but reigned only nine years. It was largely  
through his efforts that the Boer War was brought  
to a peaceful end and throughout his reign as King  
Edward VII. did everything possible to maintain  
peace throughout the world. His efforts in this line  
earned for him the title "Edward, the Peacemaker."

The scene was indeed a most picturesque and solemn  
one. Soldiers and cadets of the different city regi-  
ments and corps were drawn up in hollow square for-  
mation around the monument and the different uni-  
forms added a touch of color. In sharp contrast to  
their martial appearance as they stood with fixed  
bayonets, was the crowd of school children who had  
been given places at the further end of the square.

The Royal party arrived in a motor car shortly after  
eleven o'clock, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught  
occupied the first car and were followed by the Prin-  
cess Patricia and her attendants. In the second  
limousine. Their Royal Highnesses were received  
at the statue by His Worship Mayor Martin, who  
represented the City of Montreal.

The first to welcome the Governor-General in a  
short address was Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Presi-  
dent of the Citizens' Committee. He recalled how  
the nation had mourned at the death of the late King  
Edward on the sixth of May, 1910, and how the whole  
world had felt his loss. He spoke of his Royalty and  
charming personality and the wise and states-  
manlike way in which he exercised the prerogative of  
the Crown, coupling the attributes of a great sovereign  
and a great man.

"Edward the Peacemaker."  
Specially did he dwell on the work of the late King  
Edward as a Peacemaker and how he had always  
striven to avoid war. If, however, the Almighty in  
His wisdom had been pleased to preserve his life and  
had he been King when the nation had been brought  
face to face with the most serious crisis, it is  
certain that his attitude would have been the same as  
his illustrious son and successor, King George V.

After paying tribute to the well-known Canadian  
sculptor, Mr. Philippe Hebert, who designed and ex-  
ecuted the statue, Sir Thomas concluded his address  
by transferring the statue to the Mayor and aldermen  
of Montreal to be maintained as a reminder to  
our children and our children's children of the free-  
dom and happiness that we enjoy under the benign  
protection of the British flag.

Sir Alexander Lacoste, vice-president of the Com-  
mittee and representative of the French-Canadian  
citizens then spoke, praising the character of the late  
King Edward and his efforts for peace which had  
earned him the name of "Peacemaker" the world over.  
In conclusion, he said: "The feeling you to myself  
this statue, I am happy to proclaim all the good which  
French-Canadians think in their hearts of Edward  
VII. when they knew so long ago as 1860 when he  
came here as the charming Prince of Wales to fulfil  
the first function in his public life. It is natural that  
Montreal, the scene of his debut, should also be the  
place where the monument to perpetuate his memory  
stands nearly in sight of that other monument, not  
less prized to Queen Victoria. We preserve two sov-  
ereigns who presided over the most important acts of  
our national existence and of our political liberties."

**GOVERNMENT WORK  
KEPT MILLS BUSY**

Extraordinary Demand for Supplies  
For Overseas Contingent Gave  
Woolen Trade an Impulse

FURTHER ORDERS PLACED

British Government Now Calling for Tenders for  
Blankets, Underwear, Etc.—Trade in Clothing  
Business Has Been Slack Buying Only  
Seasonable Goods.

"Business with us for the present season is about  
over but we have no complaint to make on the trade  
that has come our way," was the way Mr. Alex.  
Thompson, selling agent for Messrs. Jos. Simpson  
Sons of Toronto, put it to a representative of the  
Journal of Commerce to-day. "We did a good busi-  
ness quite up to last year, for next spring, and our  
mill has been running quite up to normal until re-  
cently, when we have received large extra contracts  
which have made us very busy. In fact, for the past  
few weeks we have been turning things and have  
had to add considerably to our staff."

Other members of the trade were not so optimistic.  
Business in lightweights for spring has been good  
in nearly all cases, placing orders having come in in  
good volume, but lately there has been a lull. Busi-  
ness for this fall and winter fell off considerably,  
and there has been a total absence of requests to date.  
In fact, but for the large contracts placed by the Mil-  
lita Department for supplies for the Overseas Contingent,  
the situation among the woolen mills would be  
very disappointing. These contracts for underwear,  
tunic, blankets, socks, mitts, handkerchiefs and  
wardens, etc., came in the nick of time and instead  
of there being a wholesale closing of mills there has  
been much activity in the industry during the past  
month or six weeks. Further orders are to be placed  
this week or next for supplies for the British Gov-  
ernment and practically all the mills have their ten-  
ders in. These are mostly for heavy lines of under-  
wear and blankets and the expectation is that they  
will be sufficient, along with further orders for sup-  
plies for the second contingent, to keep the woolen  
mills in full operation for some months to come and  
thereby provide employment for thousands of work-  
men throughout the country. The manufacturers are  
tendering for these supplies on practically a cost  
price basis.

In the clothing trades business has been dull, al-  
though this should be the busy season. People are  
simply not buying and except for seasonable lines  
business has been slack. Balneatics had a good  
demand and during the last week or so there has  
been a good demand for overcoats, but the rate at  
which specification orders have been coming in to  
the mills shows that the business passing is much  
smaller than usual. The season for spring 1915

**MONUMENT UNVEILING  
IS IMPRESSIVE SCENE**

Amid Solemn Silence, Duke of Con-  
naught Unveiled Monument to the  
Late King Edward VII.

HATS DOFFED AND VOICES RAISED

Two Hundred Distinguished Citizens Occupied Vice-  
Regal Platform—"Edward the Peacemaker"  
Life Eulogized in Stirring Speeches  
by Prominent Men.

With the cheer of thousands of loyal citizens ring-  
ing in the air and with the notes of the National An-  
them played by a military band adding solemnity to  
the occasion, His Royal Highness the Duke of Con-  
naught, unveiled the statue to the late King Edward  
in Phillips Square at eleven o'clock this morning.

Two hundred distinguished citizens occupied seats on  
the raised platform facing the statue before the  
Royal party arrived, while thousands of citizens  
thronged the streets surrounding the square. The  
roofs and windows of buildings in the near vicinity  
were black with people who hoped from such vantage  
points to see, if not hear, all that went on.

Picturesque and Solemn Scene.  
The scene was indeed a most picturesque and solemn  
one. Soldiers and cadets of the different city regi-  
ments and corps were drawn up in hollow square for-  
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our national existence and of our political liberties."

**DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S SPEECH.**  
His Royal Highness, who was received with a great  
outburst of cheers, in reply, said—  
"Ladies and Gentlemen.  
"We are assembled here to-day to do honor to the  
memory of our late Gracious Sovereign King Edward  
VII. I rejoice to be with you and to unveil this  
splendid statue to my beloved brother. The words  
that have fallen from Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's lips  
have touched me deeply, as he has so eloquently refer-  
red to those many qualities that so warmly endeared  
him to his people throughout the Empire.  
"No British Sovereign was ever more in sympathy  
with the aspirations of his fellow-countrymen.  
"He will ever be remembered for his strenuous ef-  
forts in the cause of peace. At the same time no  
man ever had a greater sense of the honor of his  
country and the sacredness of his treaties and had  
been spared to us to-day, he would have most  
strenuously supported the action of Great Britain in  
this war, which has been forced upon us.  
"His love for art and culture was well known and  
throughout his all too short reign he strove to the  
utmost to promote the advance of all that could make  
life happier and more beautiful.  
"I want especially to congratulate all the many  
generous donors of this fine monument for the manner  
among cutters up and jobbers is in full swing, but  
in many cases travellers have not been sent out  
The mills are now preparing samples for next fall  
although the opening will probably be held back  
for some time awaiting better conditions among the  
trades.  
Prices on most lines of woollens and worsted show  
an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent, owing to the  
advance in raw material and practically all lines of  
supplies. Manufacturers are eagerly awaiting the  
opening of the Colonial Sales in London on the 6th,  
as the values set up then will give them something  
to work on. The advance in dyestuffs is a serious  
handicap, and unless the embargo placed by the Gov-  
ernment on German goods is partially lifted to al-  
low the importation of these supplies from New  
York the situation will be very acute as soon as the  
small stocks at present on hand are used up. The  
outlook is far from promising.

**The Canadian Bank  
of Commerce**

Head Office—TORONTO  
Paid Up Capital - - - \$15,000,000  
Rest - - - - - 13,500,000

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H. J. Fuller, Esq.

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JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager.

WITH BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CAN-  
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**CLASH OF TWO IDEALS**

This War a Moral Conflict to Prevent the Deification  
of Force, Says Dr. Falconer.

Toronto, October 1.—The European conflict was  
the subject of an address by Dr. Falconer, President  
of the University of Toronto, to an immense crowd  
of students in the ceremonies of the opening of the  
fall term of the university yesterday.

"This war," said Dr. Falconer, "is a clash of two  
views of life, and one of the other must go. It  
must be a fight to the finish. If we lose, then all that  
we stand for disappears—the right of the individual,  
weak or strong, to develop in freedom his God-given  
powers—the right of nations, however small, to en-  
joy their own democracy—the conviction that right-  
eousness is enthroned above brute force."

"Here is the secret—the soldier and the official of  
the north has Prussianized Germany, and would kill  
democracy and the culture based on freedom, and  
would defy force.

"It is only steel that counts," says Von Bethmann-  
Hollweg. That is medieval barbarism. It is the nega-  
tion of culture and civilization by the very nation  
that professes that it is the pioneer of the intellectual  
life.

"This is the greatest of moral struggles. Are there  
to be free democracies, who only need to police them-  
selves against the force attacks of the barbarous? Or  
will force tower arrogantly above freedom, and en-  
slave mankind? The struggle had to come. It is well  
to have decided one way or the other finally, for  
our own sakes and our children's. Many of our  
number have already heard the call, and have left to  
take their share in the war. Some of them will lay  
down their lives for our sakes; others of you will  
doubtless go later.

"If we are not called upon to die, or to be wounded  
in the flesh, I hope that we may carry into