

WEATHER
FAIR AND COOLER.

The Journal of Commerce

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1914

ONE CENT

We Own and Offer
Town of St. Lambert
5 1-2% Debentures Due 1934
PRICE TO YIELD 5 3-8%
N. B. STARK & Co.
TORONTO MONTREAL & CO. BOSTON

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1855
Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,800,000
Head Office: MONTREAL
88 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
A General Banking Business Transacted

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL PAID UP \$16,000,000.00
REST \$16,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$1,098,968.40
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AMERICAN HOLD CLAIMS.
Washington, September 2.—Claims for personal property lost in Europe through the war situation are being filed daily with the American State Department by tourists who are returning from abroad. At the beginning of mobilization in the nations at war, the governments seized all automobiles, regardless of ownership, for military purposes.
In Austria and Germany receipts were given Americans, and the promise made that they would be reimbursed. The State Department will hold these receipts, and evidence, where there is no receipt, until the close of the war, and then will press the claims.
James S. Harlan, chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is one American who lost his automobile.

NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FUND.
Contributions acknowledged by the Hon.-Secretary of the National Patriotic Fund were:
Gault Bros., Ltd. \$1,000.00
Whitlock Golf Club 100.00
Lumber-British steamer Mystic, 2,422 tons, from Grandstone Island to the United Kingdom with despatch, 6th 60, September.
British steamer Silver Wings, 1,826 tons, same from West Bay.

GERMAN ATTACKS CRASH INTO LEFT WING
Right and Centre Holding Firm But Other Wing of Allies Is Forced Back
FORESEE A REAR ATTACK
Reinforcements Coming into Ostend Are Expected to Be Let Loose on the German Flank—Austrians Abandon Lemberg.
(Special to Journal of Commerce.)
London, September 2.—In an effort to smash the Allies lines, and drive the French and English soldiers before them, every German that Germany could put on her western firing line was to-day engaged in the fighting.
The French left, which was withdrawn again to the south, has extended its lines southwest. Against this left, while the centre holds firm, and the right wing is pushing the Germans back, the Germans are smashing with their picked corps. To fill up the ranks of the Germans at this point, they have withdrawn practically all their troops from Belgium, leaving there to guard their lines of communication, only the Landstrum and youths taken from the schools.
The German efforts to crush the British have entailed an enormous sacrifice of life and British steel steel hurls the Germans back.
The Germans have penetrated to Compeigne, Department of Oise, less than fifty miles from Paris, refugees from that district assert. It is reported that the French artillery there annihilated a German division.
It is believed that the fury of the German attack must soon wear itself out. It is reported that the British from Ostend, where it is believed a considerable force now has been landed, are to join with the Belgians in an attack on the German rear.
The situation in Austria and Prussia is now developing to the extent that the pressure by the western army must soon relax.
It was reported to-day that the Austrians had been forced to evacuate Lemberg, and if this is true it will practically put Austria out of the war.
The casualty list of the British cavalry brigade and three infantry divisions less one brigade, on the Continent, as given out to-day is: Killed, 36 officers and 127 men; wounded, 50 officers and 629 men; missing, 95 officers and 4,183.

LONDON HEARS TURKEY HAS DECLARED WAR ON RUSSIA.
London, September 2.—Unconfirmed reports are current here that Turkey has declared war on Russia.
Communication with Constantinople has been cut off for three days and the Turkish Ambassador stated he had no way of telling when he would hear from his government again.

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY.
London, September 2.—Arrivals at Berlin at the Hague report the German capital is much depressed by huge German losses. Official casualty lists are said to contain many more killed and wounded than missing. One of the arrivals said that the death of General von Buelow and the two sons of the Prince of Lippe at Liege had been confirmed. He also said the Princess of Lippe lost two brothers at Charleroi.

ENGLAND RAISES COAL EMBARGO U.S. MUST FIGHT HARD FOR TRADE
Delay in Washington While Embargo Was On Cost U.S. Dealers Some Good Sized Orders From South America.
New York, September 2.—England has lifted the embargo placed upon coal exports, which fact coupled with the delay at Washington in arranging a war risk with federal support has cost the coal mines of the United States some good-sized export orders.
"Between the time war was declared and England lifted her embargo on coal," said the New York agent for important coal mines in West Virginia, "there was a brisk inquiry in this market for coal, particularly from South America. It also came from countries across the Atlantic. It looked as though we would get some of the export business that had been going to England. The matter was aided greatly by England herself placing an embargo on shipments out of the country."
"War insurance rates were high, however, making it costly to send coal on the high seas. France and England, although participants in the war were quick to see the advantage of guaranteeing a war risk in order to protect their commerce as much as possible."
"This country finally took up the question, but there were delays all along the line. Before the War Risk Bill had passed Congress, England had raised her coal embargo again, except on mines which supplied the Admiralty."
"There was put in effect, however, with the raising of the embargo a triple valuation bond for the purpose of ensuring that coal would go for the port of consignment and not be diverted by unscrupulous shippers to German ports. On the return of Clearance papers from ports of destination, the extraordinary bond money will be returned."
"The delay I have just outlined, was sufficient to hold prospective buyers aloof until after they could once more enter the British market."
"We also lack the proper banking connections to handle an export business with South America, which insufficient connections in this direction, it would have been necessary to pay for whatever orders had been placed spot cash in New York."
"It looks as though the coal producers of this country will have to fight, and fight hard, for whatever business they may secure in South America."

ANTWERP PREPARING FOR SIEGE
Military Governor Orders All Non-Residents to Leave City by To-morrow on Pain of Court-Martial.
Antwerp, September 2.—That the Germans are preparing for a siege of Antwerp is indicated by the reports that they have been seen in force at Lierre only ten miles southeast of this city. The Military Governor of Antwerp has ordered all persons not living here before August 15, to leave by next Thursday. He declared that all those failing to obey, would be court-martialed. His purpose is to get rid of all refugees who would be a serious tax on the city's resources in case of a siege.
The War Office issued the following statements:—"Germans are again bombarding Malines. Certain movements of the German troops in the direction of Assche, in the Province of Brabant, six miles northwest of Brussels gave rise to the belief that the Germans were contemplating a movement toward Termonde sixteen miles east of Ghent."
"However, the Belgian troops have been reinforced, on account of the necessity of preserving control of Waasland."
"The enemy advanced from Brussels to Assche yesterday, but could not penetrate further north. Ninovo and Alost, sixteen and fifteen miles respectively from Ghent in different directions have been occupied by the Germans."
"In the Provinces of Antwerp and Lembourg the situation is unchanged."

CHICAGO BOARD CLOSES MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
Chicago, September 2.—The Board of Trade will be closed September 7, Labor Day, and September 9, primary election day.

REFUGEES POURING OUT OF PARIS AS DANGER OF SIEGE APPROACHES
Every Train That Leaves the Capital is Jammed With Passengers—Preparations Being Made Rapidly for Defense of City.
Paris, September 2.—The rush from Paris to escape the ordeal of siege that is feared, continued to-day. Every train that departed from the Quai d'Orsay and Des Invalides Stations was jammed, but refugees that poured into the main city from districts where houses have been raised to permit full sweep of the forts' guns numbered practically as many as those that were departing.
From the Valley of the Oise, the refugees poured in to-day. Every kind of conveyance was utilized by them to escape to the capital. Refugees reported that all cities of North Oise and Oise Et Seine, were being depopulated. Some of those who came from Crepy En Valois declared that the French and German troops had been fighting at Compeigne.
Investigation to-day showed that damage done by bombs dropped from a German aeroplane late yesterday was more serious than that caused by those dropped on Sunday and Monday.
It was reported the monoplane that appeared yesterday, was struck by bullets later and fell northeast of Paris. There are rumors that several persons were killed by one of the bombs dropped yesterday, but soldiers have formed a cordon around the district in which it fell, and no one is allowed to approach. One house was set on fire but the flames were quickly extinguished.
Mines are being laid. They are connected with the main forts and can be fired by electricity.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR EXPECTS EARLY PEACE
Count Von Bernstorff Representative of German Empire in the United States Says Victory is Won
HIS VIEW OF SITUATION
Official Admits Defeat on Sea But His Delusion is That German Arms in France Have the Allies Well in Hand—Does Not Fear Russian Advance.
New York, September 2.—That the war may see an early end is the somewhat astounding deduction that seems inevitable from a statement made yesterday by Count Johann von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States.
"The war has been fought and won," he said, and followed immediately with these highly significant words:
"Germany did not begin the war; she did not want the war. She is ready for peace at any moment."
Statements of such a nature are not lightly made by diplomats of the class of the German Ambassador and it was taken by well informed observers as one of the most important bits of news of the day.
The Ambassador was at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and after a careful reading of the latest wireless despatches from Berlin received through the station at Sayville, L.I., said that the situation demanded full and immediate explanation.
A resume of the Ambassador's views follows:
1. The war is won. The coalition has been defeated in western Europe. German defeat on land is now out of the question.
2. The aims of the German General Staff have been attained. The allies have been so badly and so suddenly worsted that Germany is free to withdraw, as she has begun to do, great numbers of men to ward off the Russian invasion.
3. The defeat on the sea is acknowledged with the proviso that the defeat was to be expected, since the German navy has always been meant simply to defend the coast line, and that if the English assumed the growing German navy was meant for any other purpose they labored under a sadly mythical conception.
4. Germany did not begin the war. She did not want the war. She is ready for peace at any moment.
5. German victory means a great advance of democracy in the empire. The nation can never forget how the whole people rose as one man against an unjust attack, nor how the leader of the Socialists made a speech amid the wild cheers of the Conservative party, which stood up to a man, waving their handkerchiefs at him.
"The battleground in western Europe," said the Ambassador, "is in such a condition that Germany can now recall great numbers of her troops to meet the Russian invasion in the east. This is the significance I attach to the withdrawal of the 80,000 troops from Belgium. There is no such thing, you know, as a Russian avalanche. It doesn't exist except in the minds of the English and French peoples. Germany has won wonderful victories in East Prussia. Thirty thousand prisoners have been taken—no small number, I think you'll grant. The allies have been so speedily worsted that Germany is now free to withdraw, as she has begun to do, great numbers of men to ward off the Russian invasion."

GEN. PLESSIER AND COL. MAHON KILLED.
Paris, September 2.—It has been learned that among the French officers already killed in battle are General Plessier and Colonel Patrick Mahon. Just a few hours before General Plessier fell at Altkirk, he received the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his valor in the fighting in Alsace.
Colonel Mahon, of Irish birth, and French adoption, who was killed at Alsace, was professor in artillery at the French Military Academy, St. Cyr.

HARD FIGHTING BETWEEN OISE AND SIMME.
Boulogne, via London, September 2.—A nightmare of panic and misery lies without the range of the mighty battle in northeastern France, while within that zone is the unmeasured fury of strife. One has to go but a few miles southwest from Boulogne to hear thunder of battle, and all cities in the district of Dieppe to St. Omere are filled with fugitives.
Strange to say, Boulogne which was panic-stricken less than a week ago, when raiding Uhlans approached from southeast, is assuming conditions close to normal.
Hard fighting is going on in territory between the Oise and Simme Rivers west of La Fore.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.
St. Petersburg, September 2.—Reports were circulated here that Lemberg had been captured by Russian troops. The statement issued by the General Staff, failed to confirm these reports, but it stated troops that had attempted to reach Lemberg to relieve it from the Russian attack, had been overwhelmingly defeated.
"We have taken thousands of Austrian prisoners," said the official statement.
"After invading Russia, the Austrians were ordered to proceed toward Lemberg. They were met by the Russian forces and routed."
This official announcement from the War Office made no mention of the situation in East Prussia, where the Germans are retreating the Russian advance.

U. S. WAR TAX.
Washington, September 2.—President Wilson probably will read a message to Congress on Thursday or Friday asking for a war tax. He probably will ask for a levy of \$100,000,000 to be raised through some form of stamp tax.

TRAIN BEARING WOUNDED SOLDIERS ARE ARRIVING IN PARIS DAILY
Fighting in North Has Been Attended by Frightful Casualties—Hospitals Are Crowded to Capacity.
Paris, September 2.—That fighting in the north is terrific is evidenced by the great numbers of wounded arriving at different points. Every train from the north brings many wounded soldiers.
On Tuesday, 1,500 wounded men were received at Military Hospitals. These were divided as follows:
At Paris 200; at Briancon 200; at Orleans 500, and at Cherbourg 700. 140 wounded Englishmen arrived at the Gare Du Nord, or North Railway Station. All the wounded British were attended by Red Cross Nurses at Chantilly.
Many wounded soldiers paid tribute to the bravery of the Germans, but declared the German officers were making a slaughter pen of northeastern France by rushing their men into veritable death traps.
The number of prisoners taken by the French and British troops is also heavy. 1,348 Uhlans and German infantrymen were taken from the front on Tuesday and interned as follows:
At Nimes 768; at Troyes 480; and at Clermont. The Germans were spent with hard marching and hard fighting. The Germans expressed surprise at the courage and fighting ability of the English.

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The accompanying map shows the positions of the Allied armies and the efforts being made by the Germans to get between the Allies and Paris.