

"Brutal, Senseless" Charge Laid by French

that Russian soldiers have landed or passed thru Great Britain on their way to France or Belgium. The statement that Russian troops are on Belgian or French soil should be discredited.

CROSSED RIVER IN SAFETY. The Germans put up a strong resistance against the British troops crossing the River Aisne, but despite the difficulty encountered in forcing and fording the stream, the Britons crossed the river at various points before sunset.

Many additional prisoners have been captured. It is said from French headquarters that the crown prince's army was driven back, and that he has moved his headquarters from Menebould to Montsacon.

OFFICIAL GERMAN STATEMENT.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—(Via wireless).—The Belgian garrison in Antwerp has been repulsed in its ally against the Germans. The army of Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm is attacking the forts between Verdun and Louvain on both sides.

Prince Joachim arrived today in Berlin, and has been lodged in Bellevue Palace. Last night's official details of the battle to the east of Paris cannot yet be made public.

25,000 JAPS LANDED.

PEKIN, Sept. 14.—It is believed here that 25,000 Japanese troops have now been landed on the Shantung Peninsula. The Chinese are sending 25 Red Cross men to serve among both combatants at Kiao-chau. This is the first time the Chinese Red Cross members have worked among foreigners.

A SERIES OF MASSACRES.

ROME, Sept. 14.—A despatch from the Austrian Tyrol says that thirty Italians have returned wounded from Galicia, and report the fighting there as a series of massacres. They declare nearly 100,000 wounded have been conveyed to Vienna, Budapest, Prague and elsewhere. More than 8000 beds are occupied by wounded in Vienna alone.

The knowledge of the Russians, that the Italians and the Slavs in the Austrian army are deliberately firing low, is believed to account for the large proportion of wounded. Austria has lost practically half of her army.

OPENING OF THE OSHAWA FAIR

Special Feature is the Horse Races—Grand Opera Will Start.

The directors of the South Ontario County Fair Association are bound to make the fair of 1914 a success. The association and with this end in view they are sparing neither time nor expense to accomplish this aim.

BISHOP'S NEPHEW KILLED IN ACTION

Lieut. Anderson of Royal West Kent Regiment Fell in France.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE GIRLS WHO WORK

Toronto Council of Women Have Secured Control of Home-like Flats.

IN TOPPER AND SPATS HE MARCHES TO WAR

Every Walk of Life Represented Among English Who Crowd to Volunteer.

VETERAN MAIL CLERK DEAD AT BROCKVILLE

Special to The Toronto World. BROCKVILLE, Sept. 14.—Adolph D. Leclair died at his home here today of heart disease. He was born in Genesee county in 1840 and was a general merchant there until appointed railway mail clerk, a position he held for 25 years, until superannuated two years ago.

N. W. ROWELL TO OPEN BOYS' FAIR THIS YEAR

Free Moving Pictures is One Feature of Exhibition Under Youthful Direction.

GERMAN AEROPLANE WRECKED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—It is stated that a German aeroplane that tried to fly over Antwerp today was brought down, an officer observer being killed and the aviator fatally hurt.

NINE OUT OF TEN BE BANKSTERS. Some of Lloyd George's Machinery As Yet What Canada Wants

Board of Trade Members Answer the Call to the Colors.

TRAINING IS ESSENTIAL Says Col. Brock—One Hundred Will Take Oath of Allegiance.

The formation of the Board of Trade Rife Association was accomplished at a general meeting of that body yesterday afternoon. Over 90 per cent. of the 120 members who attended decided to join the new organization, and they were very enthusiastic about becoming good rifle shots.

As a Home Guard. Col. Brock in a brief address to the meeting said: "To go to the front and to be prepared to do his duty at the front, a man must be trained. To secure this training a man must have leisure, youth and health. The position of the rife club members is a position of honor and responsibility. It is a position that many of the men have not been trained. I would advise that the rife club make arrangements to fit up a military range for use during the winter and that they be instructed in the rudiments of drill. The club might be extremely useful as a guard in the home."

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MUST WAIT FOR RIFLES TILL TROOPS DEPART

Toronto Rifle Association is Headed by Mayor Hocken as Honorary President.

The Toronto Rifle Association party will convene this afternoon at a meeting in the King Edward Hotel last night, by electing Mayor Hocken as honorary president; A. E. Weston, secretary; Major S. Percy Briggs, treasurer; and the following as a committee: George R. Sweeney, W. H. Painter, A. W. Thompson, T. A. Dugan, A. A. Jeffrey and E. J. Burgess.

CANADIAN FORESTERS WHO ARE SOLDIERS.

The Canadian Order of Foresters has taken a most liberal position in connection with the insurance of those of its members who have enlisted for active service in the present war.

THE CREDIT OF A NATION.

Wanted: Commonsense Moneylending. By L. G. Chlozza Money, M.P., in London Daily News and Leader, Sept. 13.

There are many things which will never be the same again after the war. We are learning in the hour of need how to do things which we have never done before. We are learning to do things which we have never done before. We are learning to do things which we have never done before.

THE STATES CAN DO IT.

There need be difficulty in the matter only as long as we choose that there shall be difficulty. The matter is a simple one. It is a matter of credit to the state to take this matter of credit into its hands, and to back every individual working in the country. The state might act either independently of the existing banks or through them. If the banks were not to be used, then it would be quite easy for the government to issue its own currency.

ON NOMINAL CHARGE.

Arrested by Detective Mitchell last night just as he was about to leave the city, Thomas McCarthy, 235 West Richmond street, is held on a nominal charge of vagrancy.

The big bank managers can't all write newspaper articles; those that can can even inspire them, as suspected by their fellows of writing these financial pieces. They must be to the point, too, if you judge from the financial press—the poor relations of the banks, as one gentleman happily called them last week. The World knew little of the mysteries of banking, and was therefore more or less at sea in discussing them. At all events, nobody is answering them, the come are knocking them.

What The World is pressing at this moment is the desire of the majority of the banks, both in numbers and in paid-up capital, to have bank notes accepted in clearing-house settlements between banks. Three or four of the strong banks oppose. And when we say this, we think we know the facts. The prospects are that some sort of agreement may yet be reached, but it depends on how they should follow the lead of Lloyd George, the finance minister of England.

And to put our idea in the most pointed way, we propose to quote a few lines from an American financial authority, a journalist, Mr. John Moody, editor of Moody's Magazine [a journal for investors] of New York, is back in New York attending all August in London, where he had, from his connection, an inside view of the financial situation caused by the outbreak of war:

John Moody, in Moody's Magazine: For the first few days of August it looked as if the very bottom was about to drop out of financial London. The suddenness of the catastrophe, the absence of all preparation to meet the alarming situation which had loomed up almost overnight, and the utter lack of conception of the sure and logical effect of the war on the market, which burst upon the financial centre of the world, seemed, for a short time, to absolutely insure just one outcome—the immediate failure of every one of the thousands of bankers and brokers in London, and of every sort of banking institution in all England. . . . But London was saved for just two reasons. First, because of the stolid, slow-thinking British temperament; . . . and second, because of the prompt and remarkable way in which the English cabinet and the chancellor of the exchequer, Lloyd George, grappled with the situation. Had the action taken by the government been delayed a day; had the policy of discounting, and so on, and so on, been adopted, even for a day or two, nothing could have stemmed the tide, and we would have witnessed the most colossal financial and business panic that the most vivid imagination could conceive. But the prompt closing of the exchanges, the extension of bank holidays, and the inauguration of the moratorium, completely saved the day. It was genius. . . . When the British decide what course to pursue in a given case, they instantly set the machinery in motion to carry out their purpose.

Lloyd George not only passed the legislation, but he put machinery to work to carry it out—even to the point of threatening "to name" in parliament the banks that were slow in availing themselves of the relief measures of the government. "to share the risk" as "the government had shared the risk" and "to finance business." And they obeyed.

Here our finance minister passed relief legislation, but our view is that it is not being used by our banks. Gold payment of bank notes has been suspended, bank notes have been made legal tender for all settlements, and an excess issue of bank notes has been authorized. Our banks are still black-listing bank notes in their clearing-house settlements, and banks that would use their excess bank currency to help "to finance business" are afraid to do so as long as the strong banks in the country hold out against bank notes passing instead of gold in the clearing house. And our finance minister has failed, so far, in the machinery to enforce his relief measures. Bank notes are not legal in the clearing house, and the excess issue of bank notes is not being used. What is Mr. White going to do? If he follows Lloyd George he will assert the supremacy of the government in deciding that the measures of relief created by parliament are used, and that the banks "share in the risk."

Forty millions of excess issue would be let out where claims for assistance could be established by customers of the banks.

We are asked by two financial papers to believe that there is no financial stringency, therefore, no need for this assistance. Read this one apology for the conduct of our banks:

Farmers and producers are being well taken care of, and no healthy manufacturing business is suffering from lack of banking accommodation. We say this is not the truth. Credits have been cut out or down, farmers and feeders have been refused money in the way they got it formerly, a wide money stringency prevails. Lloyd George's orders were imperative: "Finance business!"

That there may be no injustice to the banks, we print their defence in The Financial Post.

Financial Post, Sept. 13: There may be specific cases of difficulty in getting credit, but there may be also specific reasons why certain men may get credit and others can't. It is time, however, that those who complain of the difficulties in getting reasonable credit were adding facts to prove their case. Mr. Maclean has not yet done so. Our enquiries confirm our opinion that farmers and producers are being well taken care of, and no healthy manufacturing business is suffering from lack of banking accommodation.

Our banking and currency system has stood the strain born of these catalytic events better than that of any nation similarly situated. This healthy reality, a banking system serving its country so admirably as the United States, is coolly displaced for Mr. Maclean's purpose by the assumption of a breakdown. A successful vendor of medicines not prescribed by the medical profession first hypnotizes his hearers into the illusion that they are sick and then sales are easy.

Our neighbors are suffering as a result of an imperfect currency and banking system to a much greater extent than are Canadians. The business men are not getting accommodation on terms as favorable, nor are they getting as much credit. New York, has, because of her difficulties, shown some hesitation in settling the banks in getting out of their trouble, and they are not yet out of it. No such circumstances have arisen in Canada, and it is due to the fact that our currency system is more elastic and our banking system is in more sympathetic touch with the needs of the people.

Business requirements govern absolutely the amount of circulation. Hoarders are putting some into safety deposit boxes now, and the banks are in a position to provide about \$50,000,000 more circulation than is out. But who wants it? In cities 90 per cent of transactions are by cheque, and in congested business districts the proportion is even higher. What can they do? When the banks have more circulation than they can get out, what chance would the government have if the clearing-house domination did not prevent it? Will they be allowed to do it by the strong banks? Will Mr. White see that they are allowed?

And to show that The World is not "okay," as our critics think, we ask readers to go thru the article that follows by an eminent financial authority of England. What he says so well we have been trying to preach, that a nation must be behind its currency and behind the public credit, not the banks only, and that the nation must be at the head of its banking organization. They are coming to this in England in a credit and rapid way.

Having credit possessed by the individual as of supreme importance. If, of course, great trades were conducted by national organizations, as letter-carrying is conducted by the government in Britain, or as the national railways are conducted by the government in Germany (and in passing let me remind all those whom it may concern that the swift advance of Germany in this campaign could not have taken place but for the magnificent organization of the German national line), the credit of the individual would not matter a brass button. In the long run it may quite safely be prophesied that when will come to think it inconceivable that the welfare of a trade, or the success of an invention, or the future of a "good" woman, or the careers of children, should be hampered by a bit of petty credit granted to an "enterprising" individual by a firm of moneylenders.

But we are set upon rough roads, and men are only just beginning to perceive that commercial and industrial institutions are in need of amendment as the map of Europe. Here and now in the immediate present the credit of the individual is merely the sum of the wretched little bits of wealth which thwarted individuals are able to produce. It is necessary for every individual who wants credit at this time to understand what it is that stands between him and the obtaining of credit. When he perceives that he himself understands that individuals, by collective action, can easily establish banking facilities to enable them to get on with their work. There is not the slightest need for them to

ASQUITH TO MODIFY HOME RULE MEASURE

Marquis of Ulster, Supplementing the Statement of Premier, Said Amending Bill Would Be Submitted—Ulster or Any Part of It Not Necessarily Excluded.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 14.—Imparting to the house of lords today the government's intentions in regard to the home rule bill, the Marquis of Ulster somewhat amplified the statement made in the house of commons by Premier Asquith. He pledged the government to introduce a bill to amend the home rule bill and promised that it should be dealt with before the home rule measure became operative.

The amending bill would not necessarily exclude Ulster or any part of it, he said, as the whole temper of Ireland had changed greatly for the better since the outbreak of the war. The Marquis ventured the opinion that when the Irish bill was placed upon the statute books there would be a rush of Irishmen to enlist in the army. He recalled the objections that were raised to granting self-government to South Africa and pointed to the part that the Union of South Africa and

the Dutch element there now was playing for the empire.

ASQUITH PROMISES DELAY. Canadian Associated Press Cable. LONDON, Sept. 14.—In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. Asquith said: "Prorogation may take place this week as I said a fortnight ago. It is my intention to introduce a bill which complies with the parliament act, Home Rule and the Welsh Disestablishment bill, should be placed on the statute books, and I shall introduce it tomorrow (and should have done so today) but to my regret, we cannot proceed without notice, objection having been taken to the bill, to provide that no steps shall be taken to put the two Acts in operation until the end of the year, and if war is not then terminated at such date as shall be fixed by an order-in-council. "I understand that tomorrow, for the general convenience of the house, we shall take the debate on this bill."

BELGAN KING IS ELATED OVER TRIUMPH OF ALLIES

"We Maintain Unshaken Confidence in Final Success in the Struggle," Said Congratulatory Message—President Poincare Promises That Germans Will Pay for Wrongs of Belgium.

Canadian Press Despatch. BORDEAUX, Sept. 14, 4.10 p.m.—President Poincare and King Albert have exchanged congratulatory telegrams. In a message the Belgian monarch said: "The great victory gained by the allies, owing to the courage and military genius of their chiefs, fills us with joy. In sending you places of honor and congratulations, I am interpreting the feeling of the whole Belgian nation. We maintain unshaken confidence in final success in the struggle. "The abominable cruelties from which our people are suffering, far

from terrorizing them, as was hoped, have only put fresh energy and ardor in our troops.—Albert." To this President Poincare replied: "I heartily thank you for your message of congratulations for the commanders and men of the French army. Our troops are proud to fight beside the valiant men of Belgian and British armies, for civilization and liberty. When the hour of retributive justice strikes, none will forget what your majesty and the admirably Belgian people have done for the triumph of the common cause."

but themselves into the hands of private money-lending institutions, which become the masters of the public, and which, in any time of panic, whether arising in war or in peace, can lock up business by ceasing to perform their not very glorious or difficult office.

Our Peer Coined Credits. Some people imagine that the deposits with United Kingdom banks—and by deposits I mean deposits in sterling—gold, but the amount of credit coined by existing banking institutions—are enormous. Roughly, the amount of credit is like 2,000,000,000. That may be a big sum in relation to an individual, but it is a very small sum when it is set against the ready money of the world, which is a very small sum when it is set against the ready money of the world, which is a very small sum when it is set against the ready money of the world.

Our bankers, in common with all other English banks, refuse loans except on mortgage terms. They insist on having deposited with them a certain amount of cash or 30 per cent. of the amount of the loan. At the same time, they are not sufficient to enable business to be conducted upon a scale commensurate with our needs. We need more elastic and more liberal credit system, which shall enable a man to turn his actual credit into "money."

A British firm of considerable importance state their case to me thus: Our bankers, in common with all other English banks, refuse loans except on mortgage terms. They insist on having deposited with them a certain amount of cash or 30 per cent. of the amount of the loan. At the same time, they are not sufficient to enable business to be conducted upon a scale commensurate with our needs. We need more elastic and more liberal credit system, which shall enable a man to turn his actual credit into "money."

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ON NOMINAL CHARGE. Arrested by Detective Mitchell last night just as he was about to leave the city, Thomas McCarthy, 235 West Richmond street, is held on a nominal charge of vagrancy.

MOTOR CAR THEFT.

Ellesley Bench, 3 Powers avenue was arrested by Detective Whelan this evening, charged with the theft of a motor car.

HAMILTON HOTELS NOTICE—AUTO TOURISTS

are serving Table d'Hote dinner daily from 12.30 to 3 o'clock. Highest standard of cuisine and service. HOTEL ROYAL, Hamilton

BELGIAN ARMY ATTACK

Only One Defensive the River Compiègne Abandoned With Threatened

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 14.—The army attacking Verdun, it is reported, has fallen back, according to reports issued this morning. From Nancy to have withdrawn, and the von Kluck and Goltz are pushing their way to the north, to take the French army between the River Aisne, between

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