

STIRRED UP AMONG RUBBER MAKERS

Rubber Co's President Tells of Fortune in Capturing the Rubber Supply.

Journal of Commerce says that the... of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber... which it announced a few days ago...

Goodyear prices, as others did... rubber panic came. Almost in a day...

taken other steps to insure us a... all of the highest grade rubber. In...

MANUFACTURE OF DYE STUFFS. September 2.—The National Assn. of Underwear Manufacturers will...

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WEATHER: FAIR AND COOLER.

We Own and Operate Town of St. Lambert 5 1-2% Debentures Due 1951 PRICE TO YIELD 5 3/8% N. B. STARK & Co. MONTREAL

THE MOLSONS BANK Incorporated 1855 Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund \$4,800,000

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

PARIS BEING PREPARED TO WITHSTAND SEIGE TO WITHSTAND SEIGE

Close All Gates But Two, and Make Rapid Preparation for Cornif for German Troops.

Believed That the Capital Will at Once Become the Pivot of Military Operations—Conditions More Favorable than in 1870.

Paris, September 3.—Preparations for withstanding a possible siege are proceeding rapidly.

It is the view of the War Minister Millerand, General Gallieni, commander of defensive forces and other military authorities, that Paris will at once become the pivot of military operations in northern France.

The French forces around the city will give battle to the German invaders before actual siege can begin and manoeuvres of troops around this city are expected to cover large territory.

Es-Premier Clemenceau says: "All these battles without success nevertheless are of utmost importance for they are so many checks on the march of German armies on Paris."

After capitulation of Sedan and the capture of Metz in Franco-German war, France was without an army. There is no parallel between the present situation and the French army holds the field.

It has suffered much, but it has inflicted no less cruel losses on the enemy and ours should be more easily made good."

BERLIN SAYS AUSTRIANS BEATEN. Berlin, September 3.—Via Amsterdam—The German War Office announced that a full investigation of the charges made against German soldiers in connection with the invasion of Belgium had been ordered.

Representatives of two neutral countries, probably Italy and Holland will be asked to become members of commission of three, the third being a representative of this government.

The reports are current here that Austrians have offered a truce in the east, but Austro-Hungarian Embassy says it has received no information as to military operations for two days.

The headquarters of the German armies attacking the Allies is said to be Longwy. Only official announcement issued this morning said: "German armies are meeting with continued success."

GERMAN AVIATOR BROUGHT DOWN. Paris, September 3.—The German aviator who passed over Paris and dropped five bombs, said with his life for his daring, according to telephone message received at the War Office from the Commander of Fort Vaujours.

He stated that as the aeroplane passed eastward after escaping shots fired from forts De Noysey and De Malneville, it was brought down by a gunner firing from Fort Vaujours. The machine, he said, exploded when it was struck and the aviator, believed to be a German officer, was killed.

GERMANS NEARING PARIS. London, September 3.—The brief announcement by the Government Press Bureau early today was the only official word received as to the progress of fighting in northwestern France.

However, a special telegram to the Star from Gournay reported that the Germans are near to the outer fortifications of Paris. This telegram follows: "A battle opened on Tuesday. The British and French armies are intact. The rapidity of the German advance is amazing. They are now near the outer fortifications of Paris."

"However, the Allies are not alarmed, they are confident of eventual success. The German force is massed in close formation, while the lines of the Allies that oppose them are stretched out northeast and northwest."

The despatch from Gournay was believed to refer to fighting near Noyon, north of the Oise River.

SPAIN TO HELP FRANCE. Paris, September 3.—Spain will send its army to help France if it is needed, declared Senor Lerroux, Spanish Radical Leader, on his arrival here from Madrid: "I have consulted prominent Spanish statesmen and am sure that Spain will help if it is asked."

Senor Lerroux had expected to confer with Premier Viviani but found he had left for Bordeaux. The Spanish statesman will proceed thither.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC. Southern Pacific July gross, \$11,822,919, decrease, \$118,091. Net, \$3,281,578, decrease, \$135,495.

THE NEW POPE. Rome, September 3.—Cardinal Della Chiesa was elevated to Cardinalate on May 23, the last consecration held at the Vatican. He is Archbishop of Bologna, Italy.

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY ONE CENT

ALLIED FORGES HOLD GERMANS AT OISE

Crisis Reached in Great Battle Now Being Fought in North Eastern France BRITONS BEAR BRUNT

British Forces Form Apex of Triangle Against Which Mighty Offensive Machine of German Empire is Driving Attacks.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.) Paris, September 3.—A crisis in world's greatest battle has been reached. The Germans have thrown full weight of their legions into the combat in northeastern France.

The Allied Anglo-French army has been pushed back to the Oise River along a furious fighting is in progress.

The French and British soldiers falling back step by step have inflicted enormous losses on the Germans, but so far have failed to give decisive check to the steady advance of the invaders.

This was the situation as revealed in brief dispatches to the War Office. Hard fighting is going on around forest of Compelgne, less than 50 miles northeast of Paris, where a corps of German cavalry engaged the Allies in an effort to cut through the French and British line.

Further east on a line between Longpont and Goucy another German cavalry corps is pushing against the Allied line. All along the line in that region the French and British troops are protected by the earthworks, which are being shelled by the artillery brought forward by the German advance guard.

At some points British cavalry took the offensive in order to cover retreat of infantry and artillery when pressure from German right flank became too heavy.

The French were suffering heavily under the machine gun fire of the Germans, when British reinforcements arrived unexpectedly on the field. The British soldiers filed into the positions occupied by the French, and later retreated, being pushed back by the fierce onslaughts of the Germans. Although hard pressed by overwhelming numbers, the British put up a magnificent rear-guard action.

The northwest wing of the Allied army is now strung out in a wedge formation with the British forces on the apex standing the brunt of the fighting.

The Allies have the advantage of moving on interior lines. That is to say, that being on the inside of the angle they can move their troops more quickly from one point to another, than the Germans.

With their strong left wing resting on the strongly fortified line of the Paris forts, and with their right wing strengthened by the defensive line from Verdun and Estort, the Allies will occupy a position of enormous military strength. If the Germans concentrate against the left front of the French and British, the French reserve armies can assemble west of the Seine, rush forward and attack the invaders upon the flank.

If, in their effort to continue the great turning movement, the Germans push forward across the Seine and try by encircling the forts of Paris to gain the rear of the Allied armies, the French can mass their reserve forces behind the centre at Rheims and push against the Germans' weakened centre.

The French military authorities declare it would require an army of 2,000,000 men to invest Paris successfully on all sides. The greatest fear of the French and British military commanders is that the Germans, in a desperate rush, might break through the Allied line, separating the southern from the northern army.

The editor of a French newspaper, discussing the plans of the Germans says: "It may be the object of Emperor William, if he is able, to force an entrance into Paris to compel the French Government to persuade the powers of the triple entente to grant an armistice. This might be done through threats to burn the city."

Fierce Fighting in Galicia. Petrograd, September 3.—Additional details received by the War Office show that fierce fighting has been going on in Galicia for more than ten days, the Austrians struggling desperately to stop the Russian advance.

A week ago Wednesday the Russian infantry came into contact with the main Austrian line. Though the Austrians had checked the Cossacks, they were unable to stop the infantry and had to withdraw. On Monday they were forced to give battle or be surrounded. Terrific fighting followed.

Russian infantry smashed the centre despite a deadly fire poured on them by Austrian artillery and at the same time 10,000 Russian cavalry attacked the right and left wings of the Austrians. Until noon of Wednesday they withstood the attack, but then broke and fled.

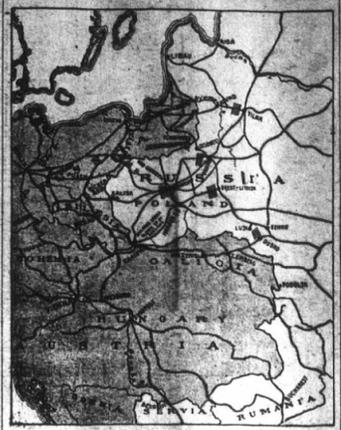
PRUSSIANS ARE REINFORCED. Petrograd, September 3.—The General Staff has announced that troops called from the northern frontier of France have reinforced the Germans in East Prussia, issuing the following statement:—"Russians continue to progress in the northern regions of East Prussia. In the south the Germans have been reinforced by troops from the French frontier. They have ten powerful siege guns. The Russians have also been reinforced."

REPORTED TURKISH INVASION OF GREECE. Rome, September 3.—A report from Athens says a Turkish army is marching across the 75 mile wide strip of Bulgarian territory, bordering the Aegean Sea, to invade Greece.

If this is true, the objective of the Turks is evidently the newly acquired Greek territory between Kavala and Salonika, if not Salonika itself. It is believed that Turkey has an army of at least 600,000 men under arms.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE. Petrograd, September 3.—The statement issued by the General Staff says the Russian cavalry have penetrated far into the interior of Eastern Prussia, destroying the German lines of communication. They occupied the station of Korschien. In the district between Soldau and Senburg the Germans remain inactive.

It is thought that within a month both Berlin and Vienna will be occupied by Russian troops.



The fighting in Galicia, between the Austrians and Russians, has been of a desperate nature, but has resulted in a crushing defeat for the former, and the capture of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. In Eastern Prussia, the Russians, after two weeks of unbroken victories, have suffered a defeat, the Germans having withdrawn large bodies of troops from France and Belgium to assist their army in the East. Following the crushing defeat of the Austrians, Russia will be able to bring up heavy reinforcements, and again take the offensive against the Germans. By sheer weight of numbers, Russia will be able to force her way to Berlin. She has already overrun the greater part of Eastern Prussia.

FRENCH CENTRE HOLDS. Paris, September 3.—The French centre still holds. Every attempt of the Germans to break through has been checked.

This statement was made by General Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, after he had received official reports from the front.

"The military operations are regarded without apprehension," he said, "as long as the German centre is held in check, the right cannot continue to advance without the risk of being cut off from the main army."

"Germans are pressed for time, and doubtless will be obliged to take great risks. However, we feel that the odds are against them in the next battle, which the Allies look forward to with confidence."

"I went to Porte Maillot this morning, and met a number of French officers returning, wounded, from the front."

"Stories of German soldiers killing wounded men on the field are untrue. On the contrary, the French wounded are taken in German ambulances and treated by German surgeons."

U. S. WAR TAX. Washington, September 3.—Upon his return to the Executive Office yesterday, President Wilson announced that he would read a message to Congress asking for the passage of a War Revenue Bill, possibly on Friday.

Representative Underwood, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, have already consulted on the details of the bill to be presented, and it is reported that everything is in readiness to rush it through. According to the present plan, the bill will be introduced in both houses simultaneously. It is expected to be based mainly on a special tax on proprietary medicine, a possible increase in the internal tax on wines and liquors and tobacco, and a general stamp tax.

SOON CAPTURE WARSAW. New York, September 3.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austrian Ambassador to the United States, admitted that the Austrian army had suffered a reverse at Lemberg, and said that the main Austrian defence to the Russians would be made at Przemyel, on the River San, west of Lemberg.

The envoy asserted that Lutz, Russian Poland had been occupied by Austrians and Germans and that Warsaw would soon be captured.

SWEDEN NEUTRAL. Stockholm, September 3.—The Swedish Government reiterated its neutrality in an official statement denying rumors that it would join in the war.

ARGUMENT IN DUGAL CASE. (Special Correspondence.) St. John, N.B., September 13.—Argument of counsel in the Valley Railway branch of the Dugal inquiry was begun today, and will likely conclude before evening, thus bringing the inquiry finally to a close. The commission has sat for 25 days, there is a mass of evidence to go through and some time probably will elapse before decision is given.

100,000 BUSHELS OF POTATOES. (Special Correspondence.) St. John, N.B., September 3.—Acting Premier Clarke announced at noon today that the New Brunswick Government's gift of Empire would be one hundred thousand bushels of potatoes. This decision was reached after consultation with military authorities.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR HEARS THAT GERMANS HAVE BEEN STOPPED. Washington, September 3.—At the French Embassy it was stated that the President, the Cabinet and the clerks of all departments of the Government, have been moved from Paris to Bordeaux.

Everything in Paris is ready for a long siege, although it is not at all sure, according to Embassy advisers that the siege will take place. Every precaution has been taken to avoid the hindering military operations. It is considered impossible that Paris can be cut off from communication with the rest of France. The last cablegram received at the Embassy from the Minister of War, announced that the Allies had stopped the enemy near Rehel.

DO SAME FOR BRITAIN. New York, September 3.—A special London cable to the Evening Telegram says: "What Germany has done for Belgium, she will do for Britain in the stirring appeal made by Douglas Hall and Sir Godfrey Baring, members of parliament for the Isle of Wight to aid in obtaining enlistments."

BUTTE QUIET. Butte, Mont., September 3.—The militia in full control and under the protection of the law, the original and Tramway mines to strike, but their efforts were ignored. When the night shift of 2,800 employed at it operated shafts of Anaconda, reported for work, only 60 were missing, 50 per cent. less than during ordinary times.

None of the threatened looting and dynamiting has been attempted. When President McDonald, of New Union and several officials and associates, heard that warrants were out for their arrest on charges of inciting riot, they hastily fled from the city.

BRITAIN'S GREAT FINANCIAL VICTORY

Accepted Liability of Meeting Commercial Bills Aggregating One Billion Dollars AN AMERICAN'S ENVOY

Mother Land, Single Handed, Re-Established Commercial Exchange over the World Outside the War-zone in Central Europe.

New York, September 3.—A financial man just returned from abroad, in an interview with the Barron Financial News Service, said: "I find there is almost no conception in the United States of the way England financially responded to the trials of this great European war."

"While we here in New York are haggling over our foreign indebtedness, it might be well to take a look into what England did."

"As the financial and commercial centre of the world, London suddenly found itself paralyzed. Germany, Russia, France, everybody, had drawn on London against merchandise and security shipments to the extent of about two billion of dollars, which is about what the bill brokers and investors carry in their boxes as London acceptances."

"With Europe suddenly locked up in the vice of war, the big accepting bankers in London stood paralyzed. The goods behind the bills were not coming forward and the makers of the bills could not be communicated with."

Asked What Was Necessary. "Lloyd George stepped forward and said, 'What is necessary in your situation to do with British commerce?' The bankers explained."

"Then that little Welshman of short stature rose mountains high. He said in effect, 'The British Empire will stand back of British commerce. It is satisfactory to you gentlemen if the Bank of England, backed by the Government, takes over all good bills accepted by you prior to August 4th.'"

"The bankers, of course, said that would be satisfactory, and they could then go forward and take up a new line of bills on new commerce."

"In a flash, it was done, and the Bank of England, backed by the British Government, accepted the liability of meeting £200,000,000 sterling in commercial bills, a staggering sum, and about equalling the interest bearing debt of the United States."

"This was as great a victory for the world's commerce as the clearing of the seas. It re-established commercial exchange over the world outside the war zone in Central Europe."

Insurance on Cargoes. "The Government then turned to the reduction of insurance on cargoes and merchandise ships, which had been practically prohibitive. It took over 80 per cent of the insurance liability and dropped the rate quickly from ten guineas per cent to four guineas per cent of the insurance liability and dropped the rate two guineas per cent."

"The reason that American exchange on London rose to \$6.50 the pound, was because of the insurance to send the gold over the sea. The moment England dropped the insurance rate, the exchange rate fell."

"I talked with the biggest financial people in England, and if I could say what they said to me in private conferences, you would get your eyes opened to the unity, the strength and the resources of the British Empire. The resources to-day are in the men and their determination and they have got the money."

Matter of Neutrality. "It is not a mere matter of Belgium which was asked to stay the hand of the Kaiser for two days, and did it for two weeks; it is not a matter of neutrality; it is the peace of the world which is at stake."

"There can be only one termination to this war, and that is disarmament in Europe. England has been put to it for ten years to build and re-build her navy, warships becoming obsolete every five years. That has got to cease, and Great Britain is going to see that it ceases or perish in the attempt."

"In time England will have a million men in the field, and the farther Germany goes the weaker she gets."

"One of the biggest financial men in England said to me, 'If Germany should conquer France, England would be a dependency of Germany. England will not stand for this, nor will she longer stand for the expense of this grand armament forced upon her in competitive building in time of peace.'"

Their Continental Accounts. "I found the London brokerage houses in first class shape as affects the American correspondents. They are all right on the American account. What troubles them are their Continental accounts, where they cannot communicate with their customers on the Continent, and here it will take some time to find out where they are at."

"England, however, is gradually re-opening her financial exchanges. She has resumed trading in Consols and Colonial issues. She must do this, and finance the Colonies, in order to get Colonial troops and their food and equipment."

"We must get ready to follow in this country in the opening up of the financial markets, with limitations at first, but gradually expanding."

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

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stay at the hotel that has become the headquarters for Canadians—the hotel that caters especially to them. Enjoy the best of living, luxury, comfort, and refinement at the most moderate prices. You will always find Canadian guests, and probably Canadian friends, at the

HOTEL MARTINIQUE On Broadway, 32nd to 33rd Street Charles Leigh Taylor, Walter S. Gilson, Charles W. Chandler, Jr., Manager.

The names of Canadian guests are immediately brought to the attention of the manager, who personally superintends their comfort and accommodation. The hotel is cooled by a \$250,000 ventilation plant. Light rooms, \$1.50 a day up; pleasant rooms with bath, \$2.50 a day up. Rooms engaged by wire without cost if time is short. French and English cuisine. Three large dining rooms. Full orchestra. Singers from the Metropolitan Opera House. Refined vaudeville. Table d'ote dinner, \$1.50. Club breakfast, 60c. These two meals are regarded as being the best in the city. Chaperones provided for ladies free of charge. Practically all rooms have Southern or Western exposure. For literature and reservations, address our Canadian advertising agents,

SELLS LIMITED Shaughnessy Building, Montreal

PARIS GATES CLOSED. Paris, September 3.—All but two of the gates of Paris were closed to-day. Fresh troops are being sent to the forts.

FRENCH BOMBARD CATTARO. Paris, September 3.—It is officially announced that the French fleet in the Adriatic bombarded the city of Cattaro on Tuesday. Its shells striking the forts with terrific effect, and demolishing several buildings.

ADRIATIC MAY SAIL. Washington, September 3.—The State Department has ruled that the White Star Liner Adriatic may sail without violating neutrality regulations of the United States. She arrived last week with four six-inch guns mounted on her deck.

The Treasury Department wired Collector Malone at New York to grant permission to the liner to clear following the State Department's decision. Her status as a merchant ship was fixed by Joint Neutrality Board.

THE NEW POPE. Rome, September 3.—Pope Benedict XV is 60 years of age. He was ordained in 1873 and nine years later was made Secretary to Cardinal Rampoll, one of the most powerful figures in the recent history of the Roman Catholic Church.

THE STEEL SITUATION. The "Iron Age" says: "The extent to which foreign orders have come or will come into make up for falling off in new business at home is the uppermost question in the steel trade. The United States Steel Corporation with its complete machinery for handling exports has naturally closed the bulk of the outside business done thus far. No figures are given as to volume done thus far, but it is stated sales include plates, ship, structural steel, wire rods sheets and tin plates, fence wire and wire nails. In one case a plate enquiry for an Australian war line, Germany got the original order which was 12,000 tons. This has now been transferred to the United States at an advance of \$7 a ton over the price in the German contract."

"Reports from a number of steel companies are that volume of new contracts has been declining and mention is made of some cancellations that have been due to inability to finance, as in the case of a few projects involving structural steel. The Steel Corporation, however, states that 'its new orders as well as shipments in August were more than in July.'"