

WEATHER:
FINE AND COOL.

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS
MAN'S DAILY

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914

ONE CENT

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1855
Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,900,000
Head Office: - MONTREAL
52 Branches in Canada
Agents in all Parts of the World.
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THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY
DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING
LONDON, CANADA
Capital \$1,000,000.00
Reserve 200,000.00
NATHANIEL MILLS
Managing Director

GERMANY'S SETTLED POLICY OF TERRORISM IN BELGIUM
Her Avowed Object is the Conquest of Europe Along These Lines—Will Next Turn Her Attention to the United States.

Stanton, Va., September 25.—On September 5th the Stanton News printed some verses by Dr. Charles Minor Blackford, an associate editor, addressed to Rudyard Kipling, calling attention to the apparent inconsistency of his attitude of distrust of Russia, as shown in his well-known poem "The Truce of the Bear," and his present advocacy of the alliance between Russia and Great Britain. A copy of the verses was sent to Mr. Kipling, and the following reply has been received from him:

Batesmen's Burwash, Sussex.
"I am much obliged for your verses of September 4. The Truce of the Bear," to which they refer, was written sixteen years ago, in 1898. It dealt with a situation and a menace which have long since passed away, and with issues that are now quite dead.
The present situation, as far as England is concerned, is Germany's deliberate disregard of the neutrality of Belgium, whose integrity Germany as well as England guaranteed. She has filled Belgium with every sort of horror and atrocity, not in the heat of passion, but as part of a settled policy of terrorism. Her avowed object is the conquest of Europe on these lines.
"As you may prove for yourself if you will consult her literature of the last generation, Germany is the present menace, not to Europe alone, but to the whole civilized world. If Germany, by any means, is victorious, you may rest assured that it will be a very short time before she turns her attention to the United States. If you could think the refugees from Belgium flocking to England and have the opportunity of checking their statements of unimaginable atrocities and barbarities studiously committed, you would, I am sure, think as seriously on these matters as we do, and in your unpreparedness for modern war you would do well to think very seriously indeed."
"Yours very truly,
"RUDYARD KIPLING."

HEAVY-WEIGHT WOUNDED.
London, September 25.—Georges Carpentier, heavy-weight boxing champion of Europe, is reported as having been seriously wounded while serving with the French, and is said to have been taken to a hospital in Lyons.

GERMANY NOW MENACE TO UNITED STATES
If Victorious in Europe She Would Give Munroe Doctrine Her Attention
AMERICANS ARE WARNED

Possible to Improve an Army, But That Course is Problematical When Applied to Rifle, Artillery and General Equipment.

London, September 25.—The anti-German campaign of the English newspapers took a new tack to-day when the Spectator editorially warned the United States that a victory for Germany in the present war would result in that country seeking the riches of South America and that this would seriously menace the Monroe doctrine.
"We note," says the Spectator, "that the German secret service agents in the United States are trying to make the flesh of Americans creep by talking about a shortage of rifles. We would ask our American friends, when they hear such talk, to possess their souls in patience. As it happens, we have no shortage of anything approaching it.
"As regards the men in action, ready for action, or likely to be ready for action for some considerable time, the rifle problem is, however, we admit, a serious one for all nations which rely on voluntary enlistment, as in America. We should, therefore, once more urge our kinsmen in the United States to look to their military stores and to remember that you may rely on improvising men, but it is madness to rely, as we fear they are doing, upon improvising rifles, artillery, ammunition and general equipment.
"We implore them to be warned in time.
"We are not ashamed to confess that the military unpreparedness of America haunts us like a nightmare. No doubt, it is well inconceivable that Germany can now be victorious. Still, if by a miracle she should win, she unquestionably would turn her attention to the great untraveled and undeveloped riches of South America. She would, indeed, hardly have any choice but to renew her strength there and then, how about the Monroe doctrine?
"Strangely as it may sound to most American ears, and furious as it may render many thoughtless transatlantic jingoists, it is none the less true that at this moment what stands between the Monroe doctrine and its complete destruction are our ships in the North Sea and the battle weary, mud-stained men in the British and French lines on the Aisne."

REGULATIONS.
September 25.—A. B. Sturgis, secretary of the Market Association, issued the following: "Board of Representatives of Market Association moves that it buy or sell any stocks not listed on the Committee on Unlisted Securities with their regulations, effective from September 10, 1914, relative to transactions."

EXTREME VIOLENCE MARKS STRUGGLE

Battle of the Aisne Waging Furiously With Varying Fortunes to the Allies
GERMANS GAIN ADVANTAGE

But Franco-British Line is Fighting Fiercely With Indomitable Spirit to Regain Advantage Temporarily Lost—Germans Cannot Cross Meuse.
London, September 25.—At two points the German forces have gained advantage over the Allied troops, but, although the Allies have been forced to give ground at Noyon and on the heights of the Meuse, they have kept their lines intact and are fighting with indomitable spirit to regain their advantage. The Germans have given way before the French right. In the southern part of the Woivre district the Germans are falling back on Rupt De Mad, fighting continuously.
Northwest of Noyon the advanced troops of the Allies were thrust back a short distance by a superior force. Fresh reinforcements were brought up and the troops resumed the offensive. Of the action at this point the French War Office says: "The struggle in this region has taken on a character of extreme violence."
The Germans have also succeeded in pressing back the French on the Meuse almost as far as St. Mihiel on the right bank, twenty miles southeast of Verdun, but every effort to cross the river has been repulsed.
Heavy losses have been inflicted on the German forces in fighting about Suwalki, Russian Poland. General Rennenkampf has re-occupied Sodari, East Prussia. To bring up reinforcements to their forces in East Prussia, and Russia's Poland, the Germans for five days have monopolized the railroads from Stettin and Danzig to Elbing and Koenigsberg for the passage of troop trains.
There are rumors that Germany may be preparing to descend on Russian territory by way of the Baltic. At Przemysl the outer fortifications have been taken and the inner defenses are badly damaged. The Germans are reported to have taken possession of Cracow and to have displaced the Austrian civil government there. The leaders of the Polish Secret Committee in charge of the Polish Volunteers on the Austria side have left the city and the other residents of Cracow are fleeing in panic.

WAR SUMMARY.
The 14th day of the tremendous battle which has been waging along the front between the Oise and Meuse Rivers has found the hardest fighting on both the right and left wings with the centre still engaging in a desultory artillery duel.
The Allies engaged superior force of Germans northeast of Noyon Friday and were obliged to yield ground.
Desperate fighting is in progress northwest of Noyon and around St. Quentin.
It is reported the dead were being carried away in trainloads. It is believed this battle is now in its critical stage and events justify the conclusion that the army of General Von Kluck is near disaster.
Germans on their left flank have begun to give way in the southern part of Woivre district.
Russian forces under General Rennenkampf are reported to have re-occupied Saldau.
Petrograd reports that Przemysl is about to capitulate and that Russians are about to push forward toward Breslau.
Forces from Allied fleet operating in the Adriatic have landed troops at Lissa in Dalmatia. Japanese troops have seized the Chinese town of Wei-Hai in Shan-Tung Province, which has been protected by the Chinese Government. Chinese troops at that point gave no opposition.
Germans shifting positions.
Maestricht, Holland, via Rotterdam, September 25.—For three days German military trains have been passing back and forth between Aix La Chapelle and French frontier. Trains are filled with troops both going to France and returning, indicating that German soldiers' positions are being shifted.
RUSSIANS CAPTURE TOWNS.
Petrograd, September 25.—Russian troops on the southwest front have occupied the important railroad centre of Chyrow, southeast of Przemysl, without opposition, following the capture of Krukencin and Felstyn, according to an official announcement issued to-day.
This gives Russians undisputed control of all railroads in eastern and east central Galicia.
Dynow, on San River, west of Przemysl, has also been taken. Severe fighting took place in vicinity of Dynow before the Austrians retreated to the Wislok River.
On the right of the southwest front, the Russian forces are resting at Rzeszow on the Wislok, while troops from Baranow and Ranzow are moving toward Tarnow and bombardment of Przemysl continues. Some of the Russian advance guards have attempted to cross the Wislok near Rzeszow, but have been driven back by forces numerically stronger.
GERMAN LOSSES.
Berlin, via Amsterdam, September 25.—Two new lists issued here contain 9,773 names and increases the total losses of Germans in the war to 73,240 killed, wounded and missing.
Germany declared war on Russia eight weeks ago to-day, and her average weekly losses in the war have therefore been 9,155. The latest lists show increasing mortality among the officers. In some cases almost all of several regiments are listed as killed or wounded.

HALIFAX POWER CO'S. PROJECT IS OPPOSED

Would Injure Lumber Business and Salmon Fishing in River Utilized
NO DECISION REACHED

(Special to the Journal of Commerce.)
Halifax, N.S., September 25.—The Halifax Power Company, which is in the field as a competitor for the business of supplying this city with hydro-electric energy, has made an application to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners for authority to issue \$1,500,000 of 5 per cent. bonds.
Rod. M. McCall is one of the chief promoters of this company, and S. M. Brookfield is its president.
The company's application was vigorously opposed by the Lewis Miller Lumber Company and by the Fishing Club, which has pools on the river, the one arguing that the company would injure the lumber business on the river, and the other that the salmon fishing would be destroyed.
The company proposes to bring hydro-electric power into Halifax from a point about 15 miles from the city. It has a capital stock of \$1,000,000 and the estimated power development is 7,200 horse power.
The proposed issue is to replace an old bond issue, of which \$100,000 was authorized, and which will be exchanged for the new bonds if the utility commissioners authorize the issue.
It is proposed to make the issue in two series, \$750,000 each, and the purpose is stated to be to refund old charges, to acquire property and construct and complete and improve facilities. The petition sets forth that \$39,820 is required to pay for properties in the watershed; \$57,000 for power houses and other buildings; hydraulic work calls for \$487,500; 19 miles of double circuit line, with steel poles, telephone lines \$85,000; roads and transportation facilities \$5,000; engineering \$100,000; interest during construction \$37,458; operating capital \$40,000; sluices, flumes and other facilities for steam driving and fishways \$40,000; cost of financing \$107,996.
The company say they have expended \$107,840.
The outcome of the application, and the result of the opposition, will be watched with interest.
No intimation is given by the board as to whom their decision will be filed.

CANADA REQUIRES A SEAMLESS STEEL MILL

General Manager of Locomotive Works Says Matter Should Be Now Seriously Considered
MONARCH KNITTING CO.

Making all Lines From Raw Wool to Finished Garment, Coupled With Better Style of Canadian Goods Practically Obviates All German Competition.
The Journal of Commerce is publishing a series of letters from prominent manufacturers throughout Canada outlining what steps they are taking, or are about to take, to replace German and Austrian goods by "Made-in-Canada" goods.
Letters have been published from the National Drug & Chemical Company, the Sherwin-Williams Paint Co., and the Canadian Car and Foundry Company.
To-day letters appear from the Canadian Locomotive Company of Kingston and from the Monarch Knitting Company of Dunnville, Ont.
Canadian Locomotive Company, Limited, Kingston, Ont., September 23, 1914.
Editor, Journal of Commerce Publishing Company, Montreal, Que.
Dear Sir,—In connection with your letter of September 16th, we import very little material from Germany and Austria-Hungary.
What we do, is principally locomotive tires and boiler tubes from Germany. These, of course, are specified by the railroads and it is a matter over which we, as builders, have practically no control. The matter of a tube mill (that is, seamless steel) in Canada, is worthy of very serious consideration at this time.
Yours faithfully,
A. W. WHEATLEY,
Vice-President and Gen'l. Manager.
Monarch Knitting Company, Limited, Dunnville, Canada, September 22, 1914.
Editor, Journal of Commerce, Montreal, Que.
Dear Sir,—Replying to your favor of the 16th, would say that the lines of sweater coats and fancy knitted goods we manufacture will meet with practically no competition from German or Austrian made goods.
We believe that hosiery and underwear will be the principal lines affected by the imports from these countries being shut off.
We do all the manufacturing of our lines from the raw wool to the finished garment and are, therefore, enabled to affect great economies in manufacturing.
This, coupled with the better style of Canadian made garments, enables us to practically overcome all German competition.
Yours truly,
THE MONARCH KNITTING CO., LTD.
NO JAPANESE EXCESSES.
Washington, September 25.—Denial of the reports from China that Japanese troops committed excesses while engaged in operations against Kiao Chau has been made by the Japanese Embassy here.
CANNOT WRITE EXPERIENCES.
Paris, September 25.—American correspondents, arrested last Sunday for trying to reach the firing line, have been released at the request of Ambassador Harrick, but they have been forbidden to write of their experiences or tell what they have seen.
ENTIRE EASTERN FRONTIER OF HOLLAND IN STATE OF SIEGE.
The Hague, September 25.—The entire eastern frontier of Holland was to-day declared to be in a state of siege. This step was taken to prevent contraband traffic in goods whose exportation has been prohibited. Eastern frontier is that lying against Germany.
SERBIANS IN GOOD SPIRITS.
Nish, Serbia, September 25.—The government has issued the following statements:
"The report from Sofia saying that the morale of the Serbian troops has become very bad is pure invention. It is untrue that cholera has broken out in the army, nor is it true that mutiny has weakened our forces. Our troops are in good spirits owing to our continued victories."
Up to the present Serbian and Montenegrin armies invading Bosnia has occupied the following places: Focha, Chaniz, Vieshegrad, Rokaitza, Vlasenitza, Srebrenitza and Pratzta.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Head Office—TORONTO
Paid Up Capital - - - \$15,000,000
Rest - - - - - 13,500,000
Board of Directors:
SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.
SIR A. LAMB, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Vice-President
John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
SIR LYMAN D. JONES, Esq., LL.D.
SIR JOHN M. GIBSON, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.
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ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager.
JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager.
WITH BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND MEXICO, AND AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THIS BANK OFFERS UNSURPASSED FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF EVERY KIND OF BANKING BUSINESS IN CANADA OR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
Collections Effected Promptly and at Reasonable Rates

LATE SIR JAMES WHITNEY SAT FOR 26 YEARS IN ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Much-Honored Premier of Sister Province Passes Away at Toronto After a Protracted Illness.
Sir James Phinny Whitney, K.C.M.G., whose death occurred in Toronto yesterday afternoon, was born in Williamsburg, Dundas County, on October 2nd, 1843, so that in another week he would have been 71 years of age. The late Premier was educated at the Public Schools and at the Cornwall Grammar School, and studied law in the office of the late John Sandfield Macdonald, at one time Premier of the Province of Ontario. Sir James Whitney was called to the Bar in 1874, and practiced his profession at Morrisburg. He first presented himself as a candidate for the Legislature in 1875, but was defeated. He was first elected in a bye-election in January, 1888, from Dundas, and represented that constituency continuously up to the time of his death. Eight years after he entered the Legislature, or in 1896, he was chosen leader of the Opposition, and on the defeat of the Ross Government in 1905 was called upon to form a new government. He took office as first Premier and Attorney General, but in 1905 relinquished the office of Attorney General and assumed that of President of the Council. He was knighted by His Majesty, King George, who was then Prince of Wales. Sir James had a number of honor degrees conferred upon him, among which were the degree of LL.D. by the University of Toronto in 1902, D.C.L. by Trinity University, and LL.D. by Queen's University in 1903. Sir James saw active service during the Fenian Raid, and at the time of his death was a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Canadian Militia Reserve. In religion he was an Anglican. Sir James married in 1877 Miss Alice Park, daughter of William A. Park, of Cornwall, Ontario, and has one son and two daughters.

BRITISH TROOPS INVADE GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.
Cape Town, S.A., September 25.—Troops of the Union of South Africa occupied the town of Luederitz Buch, German Southwest Africa, without opposition.
UNITED STATES WARSHIPS DEPART FOR MEXICAN WATERS.
Washington, September 25.—Fighting between forces of Generals Carranza and Villa, whose first clash occurred near Torreon, caused the issuance here of orders dispatching United States warships to Mexican waters.
It was learned here that, in addition to the battleships Rhode Island and Minnesota now in Hampton Roads to Vera Cruz.

JAPANESE AVIATOR KILLED.
Chefoo, China, September 25.—A Japanese hydro-aeroplane, which was reconnoitering over Kiao Chau, was attacked by two German aeroplanes from Taing Tao fortress last night. The Japanese machine was wrecked and the aviator was killed.
WOULD LAUNCH INVASIONS.
Nish, Serbia, September 25.—A battle which already has been in progress two weeks is raging between Serbian and Austrian troops in Mountain Passes, southwest of Krupani. This is the only place where Austrians have been able to secure a foothold on Serbian soil, although they have been trying to launch invasions all along the Drina, Save and Danube Rivers.

TRADE COMMISSION BILL.
Washington, September 25.—President Wilson signed Trade Commission Bill.
WILL REPLACE BUILDINGS.
Berlin, via Amsterdam, September 25.—Minister of Agriculture Von Schorlemer and an Imperial Commission have returned from East Prussia, where they went to investigate conditions and estimate the loss caused to the population by the Russian invasion. The commission decided to replace the destroyed buildings with temporary structures, so that the people could continue their customary pursuits. Food has been distributed to the poorer.

FRENCH WARSHIP DROPS BOMBS.
Milan, Italy, September 25.—A French hydro-aeroplane sent from a French warship in the Adriatic, flew over the Austrian forts at Cattaro and dropped several bombs, according to a press dispatch from Brindisi.

ZEPPELIN ATTACKS THE PEOPLE OF OSTEND VIOLENTLY

German Aerial Craft Are Alleged to be Manoeuvring Around That City in Large Numbers.
Ostend, September 25.—Either Zeppelinitis has seized the people of Ostend as a result of the bomb dropping of Thursday night, or a fleet of German airships is manoeuvring over south-western Belgium nightly for some reason.
A number of reports of Zeppelins seen flying over the city Friday night are made.
Residents of the south-eastern section, where the bombs dropped Thursday night, declared they saw three German airships flying southwest between 9 and 11 o'clock.
If they continued on that course, it would bear them out toward the shores of England.
From citizens living in the northern part of Ostend came a report that a Zeppelin airship, accompanied by three aeroplanes was seen about 11.30 o'clock. This squadron was travelling southeast. None of these reports was confirmed by the guards on duty in the town.

SWISS FORCED TO CONTRIBUTE TO GERMANY'S WAR FUND.
Swiss merchants in reply to demands on German merchants for payment of accounts due have received the following: "We are not in a position to send you liquidation for your invoices, as it is not in the interest of the German empire, while at war, to forward actual money abroad. We are convinced that you wish with all your heart for the success of the German empire in this war, and we presume that you consent to the placing of your claim on us in the German war loan at 5 per cent. In consequence we have this date credited you in the German war loan at 5 per cent. The interest to be carried by us to the credit of your account."

GERMANS SHIFTING POSITIONS.
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To-day's despatches indicate that desperate fighting continues in Northern France. At Noyon, the angle formed by the retiring German right wing, some ground was lost by the French, but on reinforcements coming up the Allies again took the offensive. Farther north, the Allies have taken Peronne and have forced the Germans back almost to St. Quentin, indicating that the turning movement, which has for its object the surrounding of Von Kluck's army, is surely but slowly succeeding. Farther east, the Allies have achieved success, the Germans being forced to give way in the neighborhood of Nancy. Desperate fighting continues along the whole battle front with results favorable to the Allies.