

## BRITISH BEAR BRUNT OF BATTLE---HEAVY CASUALTY LIST AWAITED

BRITISH COURAGE  
SEVERELY TESTED

German Onslaughts Near Soissons Were of Most Desperate Character.

## SACRIFICE OF LIVES

Enemy Sticking to Mass Formation, Suffered Appalling Loss of Men.

## Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The correspondent of The Times near Soissons, continuing his story of the operations on the Aisne after the allies had successfully crossed the river, says: "On Tuesday, the 15th, a severe attack was made by the enemy, who evidently had been reinforced and was determined, if possible, to break through the allied lines between Vic-sur-Aisne and Soissons, that is between the British and French forces. This attack was heralded by a tremendous outburst of heavy artillery fire, followed by a systematic advance of the infantry and machine guns.

Repulsed With Bayonets. "The allies' forces stood their ground splendidly, pouring a deadly fire into the attackers, and in the certain cases repulsing them at the point of the bayonet. This battle continued with unabated fury all night and through Wednesday and Thursday.

On Wednesday night the Germans attacked the French furiously in the region near Rheims. They attacked three times, but each time they were repulsed with heavy loss. "On Thursday they attacked the British with equal fierceness in the neighborhood of Soissons, when again their losses were enormous. "The first sign of weakening was noticed Thursday afternoon after the fierce attacks of that day had been repulsed. The German lines were in close formation with utter recklessness of human life.

Reckless Sacrifice. "The whole idea of German strategy seems to be to throw plenty of weight in the belief that some of it is bound to get through. The men were literally thrown away to act as mere dead weight. They hurled them down at us like a landslide. Our officers were wonderfully cool, and made us lie close and fight close. That and a bit of pluck did it, but it certainly did not lack.

"Soissons has suffered terribly. It has been subjected to a regular daily bombardment until almost irreparable damage has been done. The cathedral and the church of St. Jean are badly damaged. Today the fearful fusillade continues."

SOUTH ATLANTIC  
TO BE CLEARED

British Cruisers to Start Stern Chase of Elusive Karlsruhe.

## Canadian Press Despatch.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—There was a persistent report in shipping circles today that six of the fleet of British cruisers which have been patrolling North Atlantic waters have been ordered to steam south at full speed to clear the South Atlantic of German cruisers, recently active there.

It was said they would make special efforts to capture the Karlsruhe and the North German Lloyd liner Kron Prinz Wilhelm. The report was given added credence when it became known that mail received at the British consulate here for delivery to the British cruisers had been forwarded to Rio Janeiro.

Two cruisers, the Lancaster and the Suffolk, were outside the harbor today.

SERVIANS NOT FORCED  
TO EVACUATE SEMLIN

Canadian Press Despatch. NISH, Servia, Sept. 21, via London.—The Servian official press bureau today issued a denial of the report from Vienna that the Servians had retired from Semlin, in Hungary, opposite Belgrade, after losing 6000 prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

The report admits, however, that the Servians evacuated Semlin on orders from headquarters for strategic reasons. The retirement was accomplished in perfect order and the Austrians did not re-enter the city until two days later.

DEFEAT IS ADMITTED  
BY AUSTRIAN GENERAL

Canadian Press Despatch. VIENNA, Sept. 20, via Paris, Sept. 21.—The Vienna papers continue to maintain silence regarding the fighting in Galicia and Servia. They seem, however, to draw encouragement from Gen. Dankl's order of the day, which, after praising his valorous troops, admits that they have been compelled to cease the offensive in the face of overwhelming forces. The newspapers are appealing daily for more doctors and more surgical supplies.

BRITISH AID JAPS IN  
ATTACK ON TSINGTAU

PEKIN, Sept. 21.—Transports conveying the British detachment which is to take part with the Japanese in the attack on Tsingtau, left Tientsin on Saturday. This detachment consists of one regiment, the South Wales Borderers. The British correspondents have not been permitted to communicate this news for the reason that it concerns the movements of troops.

GERMANS PREPARE  
TO MAKE RETREAT

Resistance Believed to Be Mere Cover for Retiring Movement.

## VON KLUK IS ABLE

German General Has Shown Great Ability in Dangerous Predicament.

## Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The military correspondent of The Daily News says: "The Germans have been losing instead of gaining round ever since they rallied their routed forces in the positions of ground at present is only slight, but it is sufficient to be a warning to the enemy to know what to expect if they hold on much longer where they are and the probability is that under cover of their repeated counter attacks they have already made preparations for their inevitable retreat, which has been forced on them by the failure of their strategy. Their counter attacks are not to be taken as implying an intention to resume the lost offensive, or even to break through the allies' lines. The German army in France has gone down the hill too far, both morally and materially, since it was driven in disorder from the Marne to enable it to advance again on Paris with any hope of success.

"What the German commanders are now doing is gaining time for their retreat. Meanwhile the German right wing is being reinforced by troops coming from Lorraine. This is what might be expected. "Fortunately for the Germans, the rear of their battle front is thru Thionville, Montmedy and Metz, and thence south to Hirsion and Laon. This enables such reinforcements as are available at Metz to be detrained within a day's march of any threatened point of the German line.

Von Kluk Fine General. "The German commander on the right is holding on to the Noyon-La Fere position, it can hardly be with the hope of keeping his line of retreat open thru Belgium. It is too long, too exposed and too circuitous a route for a retreating army to use under the circumstances in which Von Kluk finds himself placed.

"What seems possible is that the Germans will hold the line of the Meuse from Liege up thru Namur and Givet to Metz, and then bring their armies back to Germany thru the Belgian Ardennes and the Duchy of Luxembourg. "The Prussian Crown Prince, by his precipitate retirement, has already secured his safe retreat thru Luxembourg, and the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg has abandoned his present communications and do the same, leaving the three German armies on the right to fall back thru the Belgian Ardennes under cover of rear guards established at Metz and Montmedy. "We may expect then to find Von Kluk holding on to his present position with all his might till he finds he is decidedly in danger of being outflanked. Then he will endeavor to fall back to Hirsion, make as prolonged a stand as possible there, and then retire to the Meuse to cover his lines of retreat, and the German army of Von Kluk is evidently a general of great resources and ability."

PETROLEUM SHELLS  
USED BY GERMANS

Rheims Bombarded for Two Weeks—Blocks of Houses in Ruins.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 21.—A detailed account of the German bombardment of Rheims has become available here. It states that the cannonading of the French city has lasted for a fortnight. The Germans are said to have used petroleum shells, and the city was set afire in many places.

Whole blocks of houses have been reduced to heaps of smoking ruins. That part of the population which was unable or unwilling to leave the city was without food for several days. The number of them who were injured, but little or no life has been reported.

BELGIUM REFUSED TO  
MAKE DISLOYAL PACT

LONDON, Sept. 21.—In a despatch from Antwerp the correspondent of the Central News made some days ago by German proposal that the armistice proposed to Belgium provided that the civil government in all Belgian towns should be immediately resumed by Belgium, and the German occupation of these towns be discontinued, on condition that communication with the Germans in France be not interfered with. Belgium refused to agree, saying to do so would be disloyal to the allies.

MONTENEGRINS CLOSE  
TO BOSNIAN CAPITAL

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Montenegrin army is only ten miles from Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, according to a despatch received today by the Montenegrin minister from the foreign office at Cetinje. Continuing, this communication says that the Austrian army is retreating rapidly before the Montenegrins, and that stores of all descriptions.

## SERBIAN PRINCE WOUNDED.

Canadian Press Despatch. PARIS, Sept. 21.—A Nish despatch to the Havas Agency says that Prince Alexander of Servia, while leading his battalion in an assault, was hit by a ball which entered near the spinal column and came out at the right shoulder. The wound is said not to be dangerous. During the early part of the war Prince George was reported to have been wounded.

## IN THE WAKE OF THE GERMANS IN BELGIUM



Belgian field headquarters in Ghent after being shelled by the German artillery.

RUSSIA TRIED TO  
AVERT CONFLICT

"Orange Book" Places Blame Squarely on Germany and Austria.

## CZAR SOUGHT PEACE

Willingness to Accept Proposal of Conference Evidence of Sincerity.

## Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—On the subject of the Russian official "Orange book" on the diplomatic antecedents of the war, The Times says that, taken in conjunction with the official papers issued by the British foreign office, the publication completes the chain of evidence fixing irrevocably upon Germany and Austria the responsibility for the outbreak of the war. The despatches given prove, says the paper, that Russia made efforts to avert the conflict by finding a formula satisfactory to Austria and acceptable to Servia. On July 18, it is stated, Sergius Sazonoff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, instructed the Russian ambassador at Rome to urge Italy to favor peace.

Kaiser the Obstacle. On July 27, M. Sazonoff expressed his readiness to accept the proposal of Sir Edward Grey, British minister of foreign affairs, for a conference, but on that same day Germany insisted upon the impossibility of holding any conference of mediation and sought to persuade France to associate herself with Germany in putting pressure upon Russia.

The Times says that the real situation is first indicated in a telegram to Petrograd from the Russian ambassador to Austria, pointing out that Austria, influenced by the assurances of the German ambassador, was an instigator during the whole crisis, counted on the probability of the localization of her conflict with Servia, and on the possibility of striking a severe blow with impunity.

ROUMANIANS DEMAND  
CABINET'S RESIGNATION

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 21.—The correspondent of The Express at Bucharest, Roumania, says: "There has been a widespread popular demand for the retirement of the cabinet because of its action in allowing 800 German sailors to pass thru Roumania to Turkey and for allowing forty carloads of ammunition to pass to Turkey. "The King, who alone has the power to dismiss the cabinet, states he cannot ignore the wishes of the people. "The general demand is for a new coalition cabinet favorable to the allies."

RUSSIANS CROSS SAN  
DESPITE OPPOSITION

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 21.—A despatch from Petrograd via Rome to Reuters' Telegram Company says the Russians are pursuing the Austrians along the River San have captured Dubiceko 75 miles west of Lemberg, and have crossed the river despite an attempt made by the Austrians to prevent them. They captured several batteries, a number of transports and arms and ammunition.

CZAR PRAISES VALOR  
OF GALLANT TROOPS

Canadian Press Despatch. PETROGRAD, Sept. 21.—By way of London, 5.32 p.m.—The commander-in-chief of the Russian army has sent the following telegram to General Ivanov: "The emperor has ordered me to transmit to the gallant armies in the southwest his warm thanks for the splendid prowess shown by the Russian troops. I am happy to carry out the will of His Majesty."

METHODS OF ATILLA  
REVIVED BY GERMANS

Pope Makes Bitter Comment on Destruction of Rheims Cathedral.

Canadian Press Despatch. ROME, Sept. 21, by way of Paris, 7.56 p.m.—When informed of the destruction of the cathedral of Rheims, Pope Benedict XV. said that he "could not believe it possible in such a civilized epoch as the twentieth century to be plunged back to the time of Attila."

The pontiff requested Cardinal Ferrata to ask Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, for full particulars as to the damage to Rheims not accepted.

GENERAL FINDLAY  
DIED HEROICALLY

Killed by Shell While Directing Attack Against Enemy's Rear Guard.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 21.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail in France describes the death of General Neil Douglas Findlay of the Royal Artillery as follows:

"When at dawn on Saturday the British advance continued toward Soissons, the enemy was fighting an exceptionally fierce rear guard action. A terrible shell fire was directed against our artillery under General Findlay, temporarily situated in a valley by the village of Prize. It seemed a matter of moments when we should have to spike our guns and General Findlay saw the urgency of action. "Says, his voice echoed down the line, 'We are going to get every gun into position.' Then deliberately the general approached the regimental chaplain kneeling beside a gunner. 'Here are some of my personal belongings, chaplain. See that they don't go astray.' "One by one our guns began to blaze away and the general had a word of encouragement and advice to every man. In vain, his staff tried to persuade him to leave the danger zone.

"Our range was perfect, the German fire slackened and advanced with a yell our men prepared to advance. The outbreak came too soon. One paring shell, exploding in a contact with Findlay's horse, shattered man and beast."

BRITAIN IS ARMED CAMP  
WATCHED BY CONSTABLES

All Automobiles Are Under Supervision—Travelers Must Satisfy the Authorities.

Special Direct Copyright Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Great Britain has been metamorphosed from a peaceful commercial land into an armed camp. Here the constabulary show their usefulness, and from one end of the land to the other they are vigilantly performing their duties.

Upon them depends the full maintenance of the lines of communication of the empire, and thousands of men who for various reasons cannot join the fighting ranks are engaged as special constables. During the hours of darkness all automobiles and motor cars passing certain points are stopped and the numbers and the destination ascertained. No one can enter or leave any district without the fact being known to the authorities. The movements of all aeroplanes and airships are immediately reported.

BULGARIAN GENERAL  
FATALLY WOUNDED

ROME, Sept. 21.—A despatch received here from Vienna relates that General Radko Dimitrieff, the Bulgarian minister at Petrograd, who resigned from the diplomatic corps of his country to join the Russian field forces, was fatally wounded in the fighting at Tomazov.

## WHAT IS EMERGENCY CURRENCY FOR?

That the Canadian banks are not isolated in their action in curtailing credits to customers is evidenced by the query of The New York World of Sept. 17 as to the action of some United States banks. What is the emergency currency for? We might in like manner ask, what is the excess currency allowed the Canadian banks for, and why is it that the offer of the government to issue Dominion notes against the deposit of securities is not being taken advantage of? Legislation giving the Canadian banks the privilege of excess currency was done for the purpose of preventing money stringency, as was also that of an unlimited issue of Dominion notes against securities as collateral.

Herewith we reprint the editorial of The New York World:

WHAT IS EMERGENCY CURRENCY FOR? New York World: We must confess that in our quest for an answer to the question, "What is emergency currency for?" our neighbor, The Sun, offers no enlightenment.

If we accept its intimation that emergency currency does not strengthen banking and commercial credit, then, once more, "what is it for?" If we admit that with a thousand millions of this currency available it has no particular bearing upon the price of bank credit, then, again, what is it for?

If we confess that currency based on state and municipal bonds and approved commercial paper, the very bed-rock of American credit and wealth is "populistic inflation," then, finally, why was it devised by Messrs. Aldrich and Vreeland, two sound-money Republicans, and why was it accepted by a sound-money congress?

One thing is regard to the Emergency Currency Act is very clear. It was not designed to promote stringency and panic. It was not expected to enrich money-lenders. Nobody who voted for it had any other idea than that in times of financial stress, often wholly irrational, it would operate not only to strengthen real credit, but to provide a circulating medium of undoubted security when timidity or speculation had locked up the real money of the republic.

What do we see today? There is a comparatively small issue of emergency notes. Bank credits in the United States, a nation at peace with the world, are quoted at 7, 8 and 9 per cent, whereas in England, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Holland, all but one of them at war, they range from 3 to 7 per cent. We are not making use of our emergency notes. So far as they are in use they are shylocked.

The World's question has been asked in all sincerity. What is emergency currency for?

We are getting evidence daily of how business is being tied up in Canada by the arbitrary action of one or other of our banks refusing advances to responsible people. Yesterday The World met William Snell, an old-time cattle exporter and dealer. Mr. Snell related the case of a drover in the neighborhood of Galt, who had been turned down by a bank. Mr. Snell's friend has for years supplied farmers in Waterloo and Wellington Counties with stockers and feeders, which he buys from farmers in the north. These cattle are finished by the farmers into high-class beef cattle. It has been the habit of the drover to accept the farmer's note in payment of the cattle and to discount the same with his bank. Recently the drover has been informed that instructions from head office prevent these advances being made, and thus one of the most profitable agricultural enterprises is being blocked.

Preston May Succeed  
When Reaume Retires

There is a strong likelihood that within a few weeks the portfolio of Ontario Minister of Public Works will be vacant. It is understood that Hon. Dr. Reaume is purposing retiring from his office, now that the pressure of department business has lightened. There is no precedent to stipulate such a short time limit, but the minister has expressed the intention of leaving. There is considerable speculation as to a possible successor. The name of Hon. R. F. Preston is gaining much favor. It is understood that a shift might follow which would reorganize the whole cabinet. Apart from the premier's names are being discussed for the portfolio of attorney-general, Hon. J. J. Foy has expressed a desire to withdraw, and two eligible men are suggested. Both T. W. McCarthy and South Renfrew and George Lynch-Staunton of Hamilton would find membership of the cabinet a very easy and a seat if Col. Harder entered Government House.

Cedarvale Annexation  
Thrown Out by Board;  
Terms Not Satisfactory

The Cedarvale district will not be annexed to the city at present. The Ontario Railway Board yesterday issued an order throwing out the petition of the residents who asked to be brought within corporation limits. On two grounds Chairman McIntyre made his decision and both served as features of the recent board hearing where the matter was thrashed out in detail. The board state that they could not be convinced of a necessary majority on the petition filed. Names had been withdrawn and there was much questioning concerning some of the signatures. Furthermore the terms were of such a nature as to assess back on the immediate owners all the cost of local improvements. The city would not extend the usual inter-section assistance.

The east end assessment case was also passed on and discharged. The matter of the Bloor street improvement is now engaging the attention of the board.

## ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

## Canadian Order of Chosen Friends

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

The position taken by the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends in regard to those members who may enlist, or have enlisted, in the active military or naval service of Great Britain in the present war is as follows:

1. The Insurance of all members who were in good standing on September 8th, 1914, and who have enlisted for active military or naval service shall be continued at the regular rates of assessment, provided that they keep in good standing.
2. That all members joining the Order on and after September 9th, 1914, and taking up active military or naval service shall pay in addition to the regular assessment the sum of \$50 per year, payable in advance.
3. A circular has been issued by the Grand Recorder asking for information from each Subordinate Council as to the names of any members who have enlisted for the war, whether such members are married, if so, how many children they have, and the approximate ages of the same, or of any other dependents.
4. It is desired to have a complete record in regard to those who are left behind by the members of the Order who so nobly go to the front and assist in fighting the battles of the Empire in our behalf with the idea of doing what we can to look after them in the absence of such members.
5. Notice should be given by or on behalf of such members to the Recorder of the Subordinate Council in which they hold membership and this should be done promptly by those concerned.
6. The Recorders of the Subordinate Councils of the Order are requested to send in the necessary information promptly in regard to those who require to be cared for in the absence of such members. It is desired to tabulate the information so that no one will be overlooked.

A contribution of one thousand dollars has been made on behalf of the Order to "The Canadian Patriotic Fund," so that the necessary provision has already been made for looking after the loved ones of those who have gone to the front.

The information required by the foregoing notice should be sent to the Grand Recorder of the Order as promptly as possible.

Attest: A. J. PAUL, B.A., Grand Councillor, Wm. F. MONTAGUE, Grand Recorder, Hamilton, Ont. Brampton, Ont.