

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Belligerent Nations Will Be Able to Raise No Loans from United States

Paris Correspondent Says Proclamation Will Soon Be Made by Government's Financial Project. The announcement by the department of state of the United States Government's attitude towards foreign loans during the European war has definitely ended negotiation between J.P. Morgan & Company and the French Government for an advance of \$100,000,000 and has forestalled loans to any of the other belligerents.

FREEDOM FOR JEWS

The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company writes that the Russian Emperor will sign a proclamation at an early date giving the Jews in his dominions equal civil and political rights with his other subjects.

As the projected European loan of £200,000,000 to the Brazilian Government has been abandoned owing to the war, it is understood that Brazil will, during the thirty days moratorium period, try to raise an internal loan of £10,000,000, two-thirds of which would be applied to satisfy foreign creditors and the balance to assist the general financial position of Brazil.

Empress Nicholas and the members of the Russian Imperial family were received by an immense crowd on their arrival in Moscow, according to a despatch received in London by Reuters Telegram Co. The correspondent says the streets of Moscow were lavishly decorated and crowded with frantically cheering people. All the church bells in the city rang, and as the Imperial party passed through the streets priests came to the doors of the churches carrying incense and banners.

BUMPER TOBACCO CROP

Hartford, Conn., August 18.—Growers of tobacco will soon be harvesting a crop that promises to be the best in many a year. Charles Soby, of the Connecticut Tobacco Corporation, said the corporation had completed the first and second picking of some of its fields and no better tobacco was ever put into the shed. The leaf is particularly thin, light in color and silky, indicating an excellent burn. The weight this year is all that can be desired, in fact it will go far ahead of recent crops.

Mr. Soby estimates the yield per acre of shade grown between 1,400 and 1,800 pounds. Havana seed, he estimates, will yield approximately 1,700 pounds to the acre, while broadleaf will average 2,000 pounds or more.

Washington, August 18.—Japan's friendly attitude toward the United States was emphasized at the Japanese Embassy here when it was declared that ultimatum sent to Germany by Japan should cause the American people no anxiety. Japanese Government, it was stated, is anxious to create such condition of political security in the Orient as will make any anxiety over possibility of war in that part of the world out of the question for many years to come. It was admitted frankly that Japan hoped now to create a triple understanding between China, Japan and England to guard mutual interests.

Berlin, August 18.—Metallic reserve of Reichsbank has reached highest percentage ever reported. There is no moratorium in Germany, and banks are open as usual and making payments without reservation.

Paris special says that government is beginning to print a daily paper for use of the army. A copy will be sent to each soldier in the field, but it will not be sold to the public. It reprints all official communications regarding the war without further details, but gives the news of Paris and the provinces.

New York Stock Exchange has altered rule that brokers by buying order "may" file them with the Clearing House where they could be matched with selling orders at the same price to read "must". Reason for ruling was information that trading was going on between houses by telephone.

The American government is to bring suit against Truman G. Palmer, secretary and treasurer of United States beet sugar industry, for postage on 320,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled "Sugar at a Glance," which were sent out under frank of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. The amount due, as claimed, is \$37,000.

Reports received by Burley Tobacco Co. in Kentucky indicate crop of white burley tobacco this year will aggregate about 183,000,000 pounds, or only 85 p.c. of last year's crop of 215,000,000 pounds. Congressman Thomas of Kentucky has introduced bill authorizing Secretary of Treasury to deposit \$1,000,000 with national banks in Kentucky and Tennessee to help out tobacco growers in those states.

Riffat Pasha, Turkish ambassador to France, says of purchase by Turkey of German cruisers Goeben and Breslau: "We simply seized opportunity to assure equilibrium of our naval forces with those of Greece. England exercised right to regulation two cruisers just being finished for us in English yards. Greece bought two from United States. Arrival of the German cruisers in the Dardanelles was a windfall. You may be sure we will keep them."

Liverpool, August 18.—Wheat opened 3 off, October 7s 5 1/2d. Later what was unchanged for previous close. October 7s 6d. Corn opened unchanged, September 1s 3d.

THINKS SITUATION IS GRAVE ONE FOR UNITED STATES

Japan's Attitude in Regard to German Possessions in Pacific Looked Upon as Menace to Republic. "A European Military Officer," in the New York Sun, writing on the situation in the Pacific, says: The most important report yet received is that Japan has made to Germany a communication whose contents make it virtually an ultimatum. Japan is an island State, and as such she must control the waters surrounding her.

This condition, imposed upon Japan by her geographical situation, brings her into rivalry with the United States, which also for practical purposes must be considered as an island State, having imposed on her the same obligation in the interest of her territorial defense. Germany at a time when Japan was still in its period of reconstruction, acquired a long chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, stretching in a line northwest to southwest, beginning with islands of the Marianas south of Japan, then the Marshall Islands, the Bismarck Archipelago, then Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, which is a part of the great island of New Guinea, to which is added the Solomon Island group and finally the Samoan Isles.

That line of islands cuts the road between the Philippines and Hawaii. The islands are full of good harbors, and the Samoan, of which Germany possesses the larger isle, and the United States the smaller ones, are of special importance by reason of harbors which could easily be converted into naval stations of first importance.

Kiao-Chow Unimportant. The German possession of Kiao-chow in China is of minor importance to Japan, as Japan's nearest to the Chinese coast and the possession of Port Arthur practically dominates the Yellow Sea and the Chinese coast. But the island possessions of Germany in the Pacific are to Japan of first value, as they would give her a marked preponderance in the naval situation in the Pacific Ocean to the disadvantage of the United States. A situation which from the point of view of Pacific coast defenses makes necessary American preeminence in those waters the United States cannot regard with equanimity.

Three courses are open to the United States. First, she could preserve her neutrality and localize the conflict, accepting by so doing the certainty of all those island positions falling into the hands of Japan, admitting at once that circumstances prevent the United States from challenging Japanese preponderance in the Pacific Ocean. Second, she could oppose Japanese action in the Pacific, and so enter the war as an ally of Germany, a contingency of grave consequences for the United States, whose ultimate gain in that combination would be small. The war would be conducted in the Atlantic and in the Pacific at stupendous cost, and even, in the event of victory would result in little acquisition of advantage to America. That event would be problematic in the extreme, as the German fleet is already bottled up in the North Sea.

The third course open to America is to directly join Japan and come to some understanding with her, even if possible forestalling Japan and seizing the German Islands herself, at least those isles which are necessary to the United States, so outbalancing any exclusive advantage which Japan could achieve by a Japanese occupation of all the islands. Those operations, as war goes, could be conducted with the least expense, and the greatest ultimate gain.

CREDIT IS UNCERTAIN

New York, August 18.—Inability of American commercial houses to finance foreign shipments satisfactorily rather than difficulty in finding bottoms to carry such shipments, was decided by A. C. Peteroff, outgoing freight manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, yesterday, to be the real reason for the present cessation of European freight terminals on this side of the water. "In the case of Antwerp, particularly," said Mr. Peteroff, "it is chiefly a matter of high freight exchange and uncertain credit. Shippers are naturally not going to send goods to Europe without knowing whether they will get prompt, sure payment for them on reasonable terms. In the case of the United Kingdom, it is more a matter of high ocean insurance.

"Some of our ships have been withdrawn from service temporarily. That is to say, we are not carrying out our regular schedules.

"One trouble is the Government's attitude up to now in regard to grain, which is, of course, the foundation of all ocean freights. There is an enormous quantity of grain waiting to go aboard ship when shippers feel that they have adequate protection against the risks of war. The situation may be relieved by the results of the conference in Washington tomorrow on the question of the Government's assuming some of the war risk on grain."

Washington, August 18.—Adjournment of Congress may take place in a few weeks if the strict administration programme is adhered to, according to President Wilson.

It is possible, however, that force of circumstances will keep Congress in Washington beyond the time now expected for adjournment.

"Unfair competition," a clause inserted in the Trade Commission Bill by the senate committee, meets with the President's approval.

Philadelphia, August 18.—American Railway Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. (15 cents a share), payable September 15 to stock of record August 31.

SEA BOARD AIR LINE. Sea Board Air Line—11 months surplus available for interest on adjustment—1 1/2. 1924-25, decrease \$61,428.

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

The passenger ship, Acquitania, has been turned into an armed cruiser.

The Car has decided to join his army in the field and will remain with them throughout the campaign.

All private wireless plants in Canada must be dismantled.

The strike of 70 mould runners in the potteries of West Virginia has been settled.

Baltimore Street Railway system advanced wages of employees \$200,000 a year.

Mark M. Fagan, mayor of Jersey City, is seriously ill of stomach trouble.

The Grand Trunk will hold a picnic at Ottawa tomorrow, when 3,000 of its employees will participate.

Garibaldi has offered his sword to France. The son of the Liberator engages to raise an army of 10,000 men.

The Car is about to grant the Jews in his dominions equal civil and political rights with his other subjects.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association will give 100,000 boxes of apples for the British troops in the field.

Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce donated site just outside the city to Durham Coal & Iron Co. for new \$1,000,000 by-product coke ovens.

State Department has been asked to trace \$3,000,000 worth of radium shipped on Emperor to ascertain whether it reached its destination.

Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh department store, will create bond issue of \$1,000,000, and increase preferred stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

London cable says there is no truth in report that colony of Jamaica will discontinue payment of interest on debt and contributions to sinking fund.

Gen. Percin of French army estimates cost of killing each man in the last three great European wars was, 1870-1871, \$21,800; 1877-1878, \$15,800, and in 1905, \$3,400.

Frederick B. Jennings, a Yale student, brought suit for \$30,000 damages for injuries received in the wreck on the New Haven Railroad at Stamford, Conn., in June, 1911.

Fred R. Chase, of New York, a song writer and author of "The Straight Road is a Great Road After All," was arrested, charged with the larceny of \$1,500 from Miss Anna Levine.

Miss points out that any action Japan takes against Germany will not extend beyond the China Sea, except insofar as may be necessary to protect Japanese shipping lines.

German sea trade with Great Britain amounts to nearly \$500,000,000 a year, and with Russian Empire \$300,000,000 a year, while its French trade is \$265,000,000, all of which has been cut off by war.

Wireless messages picked up at Tuckerton, N.J., says all Berlin newspapers have been suppressed, and no war news is allowed to be sent out of the country by cable or wireless.

Henry Cowie, the banker, is negotiating with the Government for the old Assay Office next to the sub-treasury in Wall Street. He proposes to move it up town, turn it into a museum and present it to the city.

Cyril Maude, the famous actor, who but recently returned to England from a tour of the Dominion of Canada, is among the 10,000 special constables enrolled in London. Several Anglo-Canadians are also in the ranks.

J. C. Wilson & Co. of San Francisco, members of New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, N. Y. Cotton Exchange and San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange, have filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Paris special says that government is beginning to print a daily paper for use of the army. A copy will be sent to each soldier in the field, but it will not be sold to the public. It reprints all official communications regarding the war without further details, but gives the news of Paris and the provinces.

Meat packers in Argentina are warring with steamship companies over freight rates, and are refusing to kill for export. Several steamship sailings have had to be cancelled as result. Argentina will place an embargo on exportations of wheat. Food prices are rising throughout republic.

New York Stock Exchange has altered rule that brokers by buying order "may" file them with the Clearing House where they could be matched with selling orders at the same price to read "must". Reason for ruling was information that trading was going on between houses by telephone.

The American government is to bring suit against Truman G. Palmer, secretary and treasurer of United States beet sugar industry, for postage on 320,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled "Sugar at a Glance," which were sent out under frank of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. The amount due, as claimed, is \$37,000.

Reports received by Burley Tobacco Co. in Kentucky indicate crop of white burley tobacco this year will aggregate about 183,000,000 pounds, or only 85 p.c. of last year's crop of 215,000,000 pounds. Congressman Thomas of Kentucky has introduced bill authorizing Secretary of Treasury to deposit \$1,000,000 with national banks in Kentucky and Tennessee to help out tobacco growers in those states.

Riffat Pasha, Turkish ambassador to France, says of purchase by Turkey of German cruisers Goeben and Breslau: "We simply seized opportunity to assure equilibrium of our naval forces with those of Greece. England exercised right to regulation two cruisers just being finished for us in English yards. Greece bought two from United States. Arrival of the German cruisers in the Dardanelles was a windfall. You may be sure we will keep them."

THE GROWTH OF THE GERMAN NATION IN PEOPLE AND WEALTH

Population Grows From 41,000,000 in 1871 to 66,000,000—Elimination of Imports Becomes Insignificant in Annual Total Production of Imports 300 p.c. in 25 Years—Turnover of Imports and Exports in 1912.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, director of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, gives an exhaustive summary of Germany's economic progress and national wealth in a pamphlet issued recently and translated into English by the Germanic Society of America. He says: "Our economic development has enabled us to continue to enable us to raise huge sums needed to bring our defensive forces on land and water to such a point in numbers and equipment as will permit us to resist any enemy without fear. The political regeneration of Germany and the re-establishment of our military power, which has guaranteed us liberty and freedom, laid the foundation for the unfolding of our economic power. And conversely, the increase of our economic power supports and strengthens our political and military position."

Among the facts contained in Dr. Helfferich's summary of Germany's economic condition and wealth is the statement that the yearly birth-rate in Germany is in excess of the death rate to the extent of 800,000 souls, and has been at this rate for many years. In the territory composing the German Empire there lived in the year 1818 only 25,000,000 people. In 1871 when the Empire was founded the population had risen to 41,000,000. In 1888 when Emperor William took the government the population was 48,000,000. During the twenty-five years that have elapsed since then the population has further increased to more than 66,000,000.

This rapid increase has been due to Germany's high excess of births over deaths. This excess is larger in proportion to the population than any other great European country with the exception of Russia. Germany's excess of births over deaths in 1911 to every 1,000 inhabitants was 11, while that of Russia was 110, Austria's 95, Hungary's 33, England's 23, Italy's 161, and France's a decrease of 0.9. The excess in the United States was from 5.4 to 3.9 where vital statistics were available.

Emigration Declines. The great addition to the population during the past twenty-five years has found employment more and more within Germany itself. Emigration which in the eighties reached large proportions has now dropped almost to insignificance. In the decade 1881 to 1890 there were 1,342,000 German emigrants as against a birth-excess of 5,500,000, while in the decade 1900 to 1910, when the excess-births were 8,670,000, the number of emigrants sank to 228,000. In 1912 the number of German emigrants was only 18,500.

With this large producing army at work at its various occupations within Germany the empire has found its production almost equivalent to its consumption in actual necessities of such food as the country produces. Germany has been a large importer of foodstuffs and also a large exporter, but it appears that within its borders the normal food wants of its people could be supplied provided nothing occurred to disturb the peaceful pursuits of its producers. But with all our most of its able-bodied men engaged in actual warfare, the food supply of the nation would speedily be exhausted for its surplus production is of small proportions. For instance, Germany's annual average excess production over consumption of rye in the years from 1908 to 1912 was 1,325,000 tons, although the shortage in production in that amount to 1,253,000 tons. Germany produced 4,230,000 tons of potatoes more than it consumed, 481,000 more oats, but fell short on its production of barley by 2,326,000 tons.

Raw Products Supplies. In 1912 there were 215,540,000 attch in Germany, of which 5,624,000 were slaughtered for market and 153,000 for home (household) consumption. There were 5,377,000 sheep in 1912, of which 2,282,000 were slaughtered for market and 409,000 for home consumption. There were 21,885,000 swine, of which 18,196,000 were slaughtered, and 3,388,000 goats, of which 467,000 were slaughtered.

Germany's coal production has been increased 300 per cent during the past twenty-five years, and that country now stands third among the coal producing countries of the world.

Foreign Trade. Germany's total imports in 1912 were valued at 10,81 million marks, and its exports at \$956 million marks. Compared with other countries its annual turnover of imports and exports in 1912 were second only to the United Kingdom's. The total turnover in foreign trade for the United Kingdom in 1912 was estimated at 22,833 million marks, that of Germany at 15,918 million marks, and that of France at 11,669 million marks.

Notwithstanding the fact that Germany's seacoast is limited and its conformation less favorable than that of other countries, it has won through persistent energy and increasing labor a dominant position in the world's trade. Germany's colonial empire now embraces about 2,500,000 square kilometers, and is therefore, about five times as large as the German empire itself. The powerful structure of interlocking and interdependent activities at home and abroad rests on a solid basis only so long as it is protected against violence. In peaceful competition, Germany's economic position is strong enough to maintain and strengthen its position, but realizing that protection would be needed in case of war, Germany was compelled not only to maintain a large army equal to all contingencies, but a navy strong enough to protect its growing and expanding seacoast over seas. The German army and navy are to-day therefore the keystone in its mighty system, and they to-day stand between the German Empire's existence and extinction, economically and politically. With most of Europe in armed conflict with Germany, the ability of its army and navy to meet the present demands upon it for preserving Germany's position in world's markets and politics would not appear to be over-encouraging.—Wall Street Journal.

WANT RESERVE ACT AMENDED. New York, August 18.—A special committee of the Chamber of Commerce on problems of shipments during the war, adopted a resolution recommending prompt amendment of Federal Reserve Act so as to permit the acceptance of bills representing export, import and domestic commercial transactions to the extent of the full amount of capital and surplus of any member bank without modifying the further restrictions as to the amount of acceptances by individual banks.

This resolution was adopted on the ground that the establishment of broad discount markets in the United States is most desired in order to protect our gold reserve effectively, and on the ground that such a result can be obtained only through a plentiful supply for what are termed generally "prime bankers' acceptances."

Pittsburg, August 18.—Pennysylvania, New Castle, Mercer, Black and Cabell crude oil has been reduced 5 cents a barrel. Corn is up 3 cents Somerset of 3 cents, and Ragland unchanged.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT. Liverpool, August 18.—Wheat opened 3 off, October 7s 5 1/2d. Later what was unchanged for previous close. October 7s 6d. Corn opened unchanged, September 1s 3d.

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Giants Won First of Pittsburg Series But Lost Ground in Standing at Same Time

BRAVES WON TWICE

Boston Wake It Five Straight and Keep on Climbing Montreal A. A. Football Squad Out for Light Work.

The giants won their first game against the Pirates by hard and timely hitting. Harmon was knocked out of the box in the 8th, and McQuillan finished the game. In spite of their win the Giants lost a little ground to the Braves, who took two from the Reds in easy fashion, 11 to 1, and 5 to 2.

The Athletics are still winning with a regularity which must be depressing to the other clubs in the American League. Yesterday Bush gave six hits, but did not allow a man to get past second.

New York split with the Senators yesterday. The game they won was at Johnson's expense. The big fellow was hit nine times for four runs.

The only game in the International yesterday was won by Toronto. The Leafs broke the Gays' series of victories, in spite of the fact that Providence out-hit them 12 to 9.

The first qualifying round of the National tournament to be played at the Midhithian Country Club will be commenced to-day. Outmet, the present holder, will be there to defend his title.

The football players have started to move—slowly at first, of course, but enough to show that there will be a team in shape within six weeks. Outmet the M. A. A. grounds yesterday there was a little squad punting about. Their names are not famous, but they were a sturdy looking lot that can stand hard work. Mr. McEwenty, a rattling good quarter back when at McGill, will supervise the work of the Winged Wheelers, and it is to be hoped that the M. A. A. will at last have a contending fourteen, and, necessarily a championship crew, but a team which the champions will have to worry about.

Four favorites finished first, furnishing the fun for form followers at King Edward Park yesterday afternoon.

This Chicago despatch to the New York Sun, headed "Pippin of a Shot," may well test credibility. "Here is a tale of one of the most remarkable shots ever made at golf, just reported from the Kekionga Golf Club at Fort Wayne, although it happened last fall: "Wright Dotez was playing Fritz McCallie in the semi-finals for a trophy. His drive was short and he hit a long ball on the approach. The ball went among the branches of an apple tree. "The ball finally was discovered, half imbedded in a big, mellow Pippin which had dropped into the crook of one of the branches.

"Dotez elected to play the ball from his lie. Climbing a tree, he hooked a leg over a limb, splattered the apple all over the links, and his ball tore free and rolled to the edge of the green. He ran down a long putt and halved the hole."

A PROSPECTOR'S HANDBOOK. The Geological Survey of Canada has issued the first of what promises to be a very useful series of handbooks for the prospector. This is a neat little booklet of 28 pages containing notes on radium-bearing minerals, by Wyatt Malcolm. There has been recently a great demand for information concerning the radium ores and the booklet meets this want. Mr. Malcolm describes the uranium minerals from which radium is derived, and the tests by which they may be recognized. He gives brief descriptions of the more important occurrences of uranium minerals in Portugal; Colorado and Utah, U.S.A.; Cornwall, Eng.; and Joachimthal, Bohemia. The places in which radium-bearing minerals have been found in Canada are: Madoc, Ont., Marmaine, Ont., Maitennive, Que., Murray Bay, Que., Snowdon, Ont., Villeneuve, Que., and Wakefield, Que.

Up to date no important deposit has been found in Canada. The little booklet may assist someone to discover radium. The enterprise of the Geological Survey is therefore to be commended.

FOREIGN WORKMEN IN THE MINES. Many of the miners now in Canada and the United States are European. In some mines a large portion of the working force is made up of men who are natives of the European countries now at war. Many of these men have already been called home and others are subject to call. More or less disorganization of the working force is sure to follow.

Some of the miners are Austrian, Hungarian or German. Many of them are well pleased with conditions in America and out of sympathy with the military madness of Germany. They are displeased with the prospect of having to leave their profitable employment to answer the call of the war but do not mean to go back, if they can, believing it to be their duty. Naturally the Canadian Government will not facilitate the transportation of men who are liable to fight against Great Britain. It would be, perhaps, advisable to afford these workers an opportunity of declaring whether or not they are willing to remain here as peaceable citizens.

There can be little doubt that among the workers there are a few who are quite in sympathy with the German war plans and who will do what they can to damage property or otherwise harm the country. Against these it will be on guard. It is to be hoped that nothing will occur to prove that the precautions already taken by the Government are necessary.

Many of the workmen are natives of countries which are allies of Great Britain. These men will be given every facility to return home if they wish to assist in the defense of their countries against German invasion. They should be given first consideration when men are wanted after the war is over.

REDUCTIONS IN CRUDE OIL. Pittsburg, August 18.—Pennsylvania, New Castle, Mercer, Black and Cabell crude oil has been reduced 5 cents a barrel. Corn is up 3 cents Somerset of 3 cents, and Ragland unchanged.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT. Liverpool, August 18.—Wheat opened 3 off, October 7s 5 1/2d. Later what was unchanged for previous close. October 7s 6d. Corn opened unchanged, September 1s 3d.

WEATHER: SHOWERS TO-NIGHT.

Vol. XXIX. No. 89. We Own and Offer Town of St. Lambert \$ 1-2% Debentures Due 1954 PRICE TO YIELD \$ 3-8% N. B. STARK & CO. TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON BOSTON

THE MOLSONS BANK Incorporated 1853 Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund \$4,500,000 Head Office:—MONTREAL 88 Bay Street, Canada Agents in all Parts of the World. Savings Department at all Branches. LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED DEBITS AND MONEY ORDERS ISSUED A General Banking Business Transacted

EUROPEAN AGENCY Wholesale Indents promptly executed at lowest rates for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Prayers, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Hats and Watches, Photographs and Optical Goods, Provisions and Grocers' Stores, etc., etc. Commission 2 1/2% to 5%. Trade Discounts allowed. Special Quotations on Demand. Sample Cases from \$50 upwards. Consignments of Produce Sold on Account. WILLIAM WILSON & SONS (Established 1814) 25, Archurch Lane, London, E.C. Cable Address: "Annuaire, London."

FRENCHMEN SHOW BRAVERY IN ATTACK ON DINAN

Germans Were Swept Off Heights by Whirlwind Charge of Frenchmen in Face of Heavy Fire. (Special to The Journal of Commerce.) Dinan, via London August 18.—(Delayed transmission.)—The story of the French charge at Dinan is fit to rank with the bravery of the old guard at Waterloo. The French bore the brunt of the fighting at Dinan where the bloodiest attacks were made on precipitous slopes leading up to the ancient citadel overlooking the town. Shortly after noon the Germans seized the citadel and at 1:30 o'clock the black, white and red standards of the German Empire were fluttering above the smoke of battle on the crowning heights of the citadel. Throughout the long hot afternoon the German infantrymen sheltered behind natural ramparts of high earth supported with one machine gun, poured a steady stream of fire on the French in the town below. German lines along the Meuse began to fall back about 7 o'clock, their artillery having been silenced by French guns. Only the citadel with its German defenders was left to rake the French lines with its fire.

The citadel rests on a hill at the southern end of the town 200 feet high. It is an ancient work of great military value, but is in a difficult position for the because its sides are rock and steep and the summit can be reached only along narrow paths. Just before sunset, shrill notes of French bugles were heard above the din. They were giving the signal to charge. With fixed bayonets the French moved forward on the run.

Up rocky trails, leading to the heights swept the French soldiers. A German machine gun had been fixed to sweep the approach, and a stream of fire was directed from its muzzle. Long afterwards the bare of the sun was found silencing hot.

As still the lines pressed on, and the German machine gunners aimed shell struck the German machine gunners, putting it out of commission. Within less than an hour the French had gained the summit and the German flag. The Germans fought desperately but were outnumbered. They fled while the French fired on them.

BRITISH TROOPS RESIST

James, August 18.—A Berlin despatch to Corriere Italia says the German War Office states that the German centre is steadily advancing beyond Namur. Belgium though meeting with sharp resistance from French and English troops.

DOWNFALL OF GERMANY

Russian Statesman Says That European War Can Have Only This Result. Paris, August 18.—A dispatch from Tarbes quotes Count Witte, the Russian statesman, en route from Berdiansk to Russia, as saying that a European war would not last more than two or three months. It is bound to end in the downfall of Germany.

AUSTRIAN CASUALTIES, 8000

London August 18.—Paris officially confirmed reports of Serbian victory over the Austrian troops at Sabatz in Servia. Austrian casualties are estimated at 1000. Sabatz is a small city 40 miles west of Berdiansk.

MOVEMENT IS CHECKED. London, August 18.—A Brussels correspondent reports that the Belgian centre seems to have been checked at London and Cambrai. No further movements of this nature have been observed.

Awnings TARPULINS, TENTS, FLAGS, CARPETS AND CANOPIES of every description. TENTS FOR HIRE THOS. SONNE, Sr., 130 Commissioners St., Bal Tel. Main 1161

YOUR PRINTING Mr. Business Man, Quality and quick service are the two greatest essentials you demand. We are equipped to furnish you with both, and further, we will assist you in the preparation of your literature if you so desire. Press Today. Main 2662 The Industrial & Educational Press LIMITED "Ye Quality" Printers 85-87 St. Alexander St. Montreal