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FOURTEEN PAGES— SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 5 1914 —FOURTEEN PAGES

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Senate Reading Room
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SENATE P.O.

GERMANS WILL ATTEMPT NEW PLAN OF ATTACK ON PARIS

Further Steps Are Taken to Stimulate British Trade

RUSSIANS PREPARE FOR RAPID ADVANCE THRU GALICIA

MASS MEETING DEMANDS BANKING IMPROVEMENT OR A NATIONAL BANK

Citizens of Ward Seven Ask the Local Members of Parliament to Urge Government to Action —Address by W. F. Maclean, M.P.—Present Situation Most Critical in History of the Empire, He Said.

"That Toronto Board of Ratepayers' Association is strongly of the opinion that the material interests of the people would be best advanced by the enactment of a limited moratorium as to mortgage indebtedness, and also that if the banks of the country do not evince a disposition to serve the public with the liberality that the present circumstances warrant, the government take steps towards the establishment of a national bank, and that the co-operation of W. F. Maclean, M.P., and Dr. Forbes Godfrey, M.L.A., be asked to urge these matters with the governments of Canada and Ontario respectively."

The above was the substance of a resolution drawn up by a specially-appointed committee at the meeting of ward seven citizens held last night in the Annette Street School for the purpose of considering some solution to the money stringency. The hall was crowded and the earnest discussion showed the deep interest taken in the present situation by the citizens of Toronto.

Critical Situation.

W. F. Maclean, M.P., was greeted with applause. "We are in the midst of the most critical situation that has ever come to the British Empire and it is so severe that it has produced a dislocation of business all over the civilized world," he said. "A few weeks ago our government took steps to relieve the situation by guaranteeing security to the banks for every transaction. Our country is sound from end to end, and if any promise holds good it is that of the Canadian Government." (Hear, hear.)

"The minister of finance has been empowered to issue an unlimited amount of Dominion notes to enable the banks to carry on their business and advance the necessary loans. In every country practically in the world the system of national currency backed by the people for the use of the people has been adopted and we could have the same thing now in Canada but so far the banks have refused to take advantage of the offer of the government.

A National Bank.

"If the banks do not take the initiative offered them," continued Mr. Maclean, "the only way to relieve the stress will be to organize the national bank of Canada, the bank of the people." (Hear, hear).

"The banks of Canada will not take their own notes in the clearing house, altho the government has guaranteed them. They demand gold from each other and the supply of gold is thus being hoarded up. They do not want Dominion notes in competition with their own. A great deal of the $200,000,000 which they have loaned the stock exchange of New York as call loans they were unable to "call" and the money stays there.

"I think," he concluded, "that from this meeting and a few more like it, the banks will be brought to realize the work they can do. If not, a national bank with a national currency, is the only solution." (Applause.)

Common Sense Needed.

Dr. Forbes Godfrey, M.L.A., was of the same opinion. "We want less charity and more common sense," he declared. "Our banks are consolidating the money we should have and they should make good every dollar of our money which goes to the United States. The state of affairs now existing is briefly this: "We have the money and the banks have us."

A. M. Nelson, Dr. Dow, A. B. Rice, Dr. R. R. Hopkins, S. Ryding and other prominent members of the association all spoke advocating the clauses laid down in the resolution and left for a later meeting for adoption.

More Fighting in Belgium

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—(10.30 p.m.)—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Ostend, timed 7.45 this evening, says:

"At this moment fighting is proceeding in the district between Alost and Termonde, Belgium. The railway near Alost has been blown up. Travelers from Brussels were obliged to pass thru Ninove and Alost, and then return south to Denderleeuw, whence they proceeded by the way of Gottegem and Ghent to Ostend.

"At Ninove six German Uhlans who were patrolling the country encountered a patrol of gendarmes and were killed."

GENERAL FOOD PRICES ARE NOT ABNORMAL

Ottawa Officials Extract Some Comfort From August Statistics—Chief Increases in Cereals, Tea, Sugar and Dairy Products—Consumers Advised to Be on the Alert.

Canadian Press Despatch.

OTTAWA, Sept 4.—The department of labor today issued a bulletin summarizing the general price situation in Canada after exactly one month of war. Since the war began the department has kept closely in touch from day to day with the situation in the leading wholesale markets and with retail prices in every locality having 10,000 inhabitants or over thruout the Dominion.

The department's index number of wholesale prices based on 272 articles selected over the whole field of production and consumption moved up from 135.5 in July to 137.7 in the closing week of August. These numbers are percentages of the general level of prices in Canada between 1890 and 1900.

Advance in Cereals.

On the whole the general situation is not abnormal, altho extraordinary features have developed in certain lines where the war has prdouced acute conditions affecting supplies. From the householders' standpoint the advances in flour, bread an doatmeal must be judged as against a comparatively low level during the past few years, that is to say, these products have not risen steeply lik most others since 1910. Sugar also, the present level was paralleled in 1911 on the occasion of the failure of the European beet crop.

The situation is one that calls for alertness on the part of the consumer, but not alarm. By the exercise of care in ascertaining prices when buying, the public can offer a substantial check to any attempt in the direction of undue enhancement.

Raise in Sugar.

The records for the past month show that the most important advances have been those in flour and sugar. In practically every city flour has gone up from 2-5 to 3-5 of a cent per pound.

Sugar likewise, has gone up almost universally by from 1 to 2 cents and in a few cases more. Yellow sugar has moved up about the same pace as graulated, tho the wholesale rise in the former has been greater.

Bread has gone up in 13 Canadian cities but in no place apparently, has it gone higher than the level of some neighboring city. Hamilton and Ottawa have now practically moved up to the Toronto level and all three are lower than Montreal.

Bread Prices Irregular.

Bread prices normally vary considerably from place to place. In June, for example, there were some 20 different prices for bread in the 57 cities of Canada, ranging chiefly from three to six cents per pound.

Oatmeal rose in August in 32 of the 57 localities and so also did rice.

There has been a general stiffening in retail prices of butter, which normally follow wholesale pretty closely.

Cheese, in which the spread between wholesale and retail is wider, has gone up a cent a pound in a few localities, but has been steady for the most part. Milk has gone up in only one locality, the tendency to economize having lessened the demand for milk in several localities.

In meats, beefsteak is up in 15 localities and cheap roasting beef in 21 localities, whereas bacon has risen in 26 cities and fresh pork in 22.

The rise in tea was general. In most localities it amounts to five cents per pound. Coffee was only beginning to feel the advanced tendency at the end of the month.

100,000 French Lost; Dead, Wounded, Missing

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Standard's Paris correspondent in a telegram today says that the losses of the French northern army which has been operating in Belgium and between Paris and the Franco-Belgian frontier are estimated at 100,000 killed, wounded and missing. It is estimated that the majority of the missing are dead, and the total number of dead is said to exceed 30,000.

The German losses cannot be estimated with the same probability of accuracy, but it is thought that the German forces opposing this part of the French army must have lost fully 150,000 men, of whom between 25,000 and 30,000 are estimated to have been killed.

German Flotilla Shattered

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The official information bureau has issued a statement saying:

"According to information derived from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition, and it is understood that others have been sunk in the vicinity of the Kiel Canal."

DEFEAT OF GERMANS AT VERDUN HAS STAYED MOVEMENT ON PARIS TROOPS CALLED FROM LORRAINE

French Capital Cheered By Report That Kaiser and Crown Prince Directed Attack Which Proved Failure—Germans 20 Miles From Northernmost Fortifications of Paris —German Aeroplane Sent to Bottom of North Sea—Belgian Aviators Drop Messages Into Liege Urging Inhabitants Not to Lose Courage—Russia's Loss in East Prussia Insignificant, Says War Minister.

Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Taking advantage of the checking of the German force's right wing, obliging it to retire on St. Quentin, the French are furiously completing with hundreds of thousands of workmen the new mammoth entrenchments about the French capital.

There is a general rejoicing in Paris in spite of the nervous apprehension felt over the approach of the Teutons, because in the battle at Verdun, in which the Germans were defeated, it was reported that the kaiser himself and the crown prince directed the attack in person. This battle is described in despatches from Berlin as the greatest in the history of France, in that 750,000 men were engaged.

AWAIT TROOPS FROM LORRAINE.

The stand made by the allied armies means that they are making a combined offence and defence, being content to maintain that attitude until they are reinforced by the army corps returning from the campaign in Lorraine, their chief objective being to prevent the enemy from cutting them off or surrounding them in the meantime. The southernmost flanks of both armies are now about twenty miles from the northermost force outlying Paris. When the left wing of the allies reaches Paris, this will place the forces of France and Britain on a new battle line, running from Paris northeast to Rheims, southeast to Verdun, and south to Belfort. This line would be 250 miles in length.

BERLIN PROFESSES CONFIDENCE.

Berlin advices say that when the Germans took Laon and LaFere it was practically without a blow.

It is reported that the City of Berlin is decked with flags, and that there is great confidence that nothing can withstand the victorious advance of the kaiser.

Petrograd despatches state that the commanders of the Russian army, in notifying the czar of the Russian occupation of Lemberg, recommended that the emperor confer on General Ruzsky, whose army took Lemberg, the Order of St. George of the third and fourth classes.

FRENCH LOSSES HEAVY.

It is stated that the three days' battle which ended in the capture of Amiens by the Germans, the French losses were enormous, due in great measure to the fact that the French officers were unable to control their men, who stormed German artillery positions time and again when there was no hope of a victory.

A despatch says that the Austrian steamer Bathori, plying between Fiume and French ports, has been sunk by a British cruiser in the Bay of Biscay.

GERMAN ADVANCE IS CHECKED.

Paris may take a breathing spell for the time being, according to news received here tonight by way of Ostend, Belgium. It is said that the British and French troops have at last taken a definite stand against the wedge-shaped advance of the German right wing, have checked its forward movement definitely, and have driven the invaders back upon St. Quentin, a considerable distance from the position of the Germans reported this morning. They were then within about 20 or 25 miles of Paris.

PARIS MIGHT SURRENDER IF——

Advices received here say that the French authorities will surrender Paris to the Germans should the latter succeed in passing the outer lines of the defences.

The great outpouring of the population of Paris is still going on, while the wounded French, British and Belgians are being sent to other cities.

AUSTRIA SENDS REINFORCEMENTS.

According to a despatch from Athens, Austria is not withdrawing her troops from the Servian border in order to meet the Russian advance in Galicia. On the contrary, Austria is sending reinforcements to the Servian frontier in order to stop the Servians from penetrating into the Province of Bosnia.

TO RESTORE EXCHANGE.

The government press bureau announces that the British Government is now negotiating with a view of assisting the restoration of exchange between America and Great Britain.

AEROPLANE SENT TO BOTTOM.

A British submarine landed at Harwich today a German aviator and his mechanic, who were rescued in the North Sea, 60 miles out, from their aeroplane, which had broken down. After taking the men aboard the submarine they sent the aeroplane to the bottom.

Russians Will Annex Foreign Territories As Advance Goes On

Canadian Press Despatch.

PETROGRAD, (St. Petersburg), Sept. 4.—Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, has issued a general order providing for the military administration of all foreign territory as fast as it is occupied by the Russian troops.

The order calls for the creation of a special province consisting of the territory occupied in Austria-Hungary and the placing of it under the administration of the commander of the armies operating in the theatre of the war in the southwest.

RUSSIANS TO PRESS ADVANCE IN GALICIA

Second Austrian Army Was Practically Destroyed at Lemberg, Says Official Report From Petrograd —Tens of Thousands of Prisoners and Huge Supplies Taken.

Canadian Press Despatch.

PETROGRAD (St. Petersburg), Sept. 4.—(Via London, 7.45 p.m.)—The Russian general staff today issued the following account of the fighting which led to the capture of Lemberg, capital of Galicia:

"In the offensive against the Lublin-Kholm front the main Austrian forces deployed on the Zavichost, Tanoff, Bielgoray, Tomacheff and Belz lines. The second Austrian army, composed of the third, eleventh and twelfth corps, and five divisions of cavalry, gathered in the region east of Lemberg in order to cover this operation.

"When the troops were taking the offensive the Austrian concentration had not been completed and topographical considerations caused the enemy to reinforce this army still more with the troops of the seventh, thirteenth and fourteenth corps, thus making a total of 12 divisions and several brigades of the Landsturm.

Russian Flank Menaced.

"Our troops in the Lonthk, Dubno and Proskuroff districts crossed the frontier on Aug. 20 and marched on Lemberg for the purpose of thwarting the Austrian covering movement and acting against the flank of the enemy. This offensive was hampered by the numerous affluents of the Dniester River flowing across all the routes. Moreover, the enemy possessed on the Dniester a series of fortifications destined to defend bridges, from which they menaced the Russian left flank and communications with Russia.

"In the period between August 17 and Sept. 3 the Russian left wing advanced 220 versts (about 147 miles), fighting all the time. The bulk of the hostile forces entrenched in powerful positions at Kamenka and Galitch offered battle and were thoroly defeated in a desperate contest.

Austrian Army Shattered.

"Between August 31 and Sept. 1 in one district of the upper course of the Guila Lipa alone, where the enemy's line was broken, the Austrians lost 12,000 men in killed or wounded.

"The retreat of the enemy after his defeat at Lemberg assumed the character of disorderly flight and panic, and the Russians took 200 guns, together with the baggage and tens of thousands of prisoners. It is believed that the remnant of the second Austrian army is now no longer of any military value.

"On September 2 when the Russians were drawing up within cannon shot of Lemberg, the surrounding forts did not stop this advance. The same day Lemberg was closely surrounded by Russian troops and was captured with enormous quantities of war materials. All the buildings in town were packed with Austrian wounded, who had been abandoned in the enemy's headlong flight. Besides the political and military importance of Lemberg, as the centre of Galicia its capture is very important from a strategic point of view as it constitutes a great railway junction.

"The capture of Lemberg will enable the Russian army to push forward with still greater intensity."

RESUME EXCHANGE WITH U. S.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—(4.40 p.m.)—It is ocifially announced that the government is now negotiating with a view to assisting a resumption of foreign exchange between the United States and Great Britain.

Hitchcock is for Britain.

One of the most ardent sympathizers with Great Britain in the present European war is Raymond Hitchcock, the popular comedian, who concludes a week's engagement at the Princess Theatre here tonight. Hitchcock cannot see anything but an ultimate victory for the allied forces.

Dineen's Big Hat Day.

The advent of Saturday at this "home of honest hat values" makes it essential that the staff of salesmen is augmented. Fall season now at its height will make this a conspicuously busy day owing to the fair and it would be well to make an early visit. The illustration shows one of the new styles, but the variety this year is so great that a visit of inspection is quite necessary. Soft hats are in great demand, and the newest crown shapes are all shown with the dish-shaped brims and broad bands in contrasting and self colors. They are priced $2.50 and $3. Stiff hats include Heath's, London, Eng., $4; Christy, London, Eng., $2.50 and $3; Dunlap, New York, $5; Stetson, Philadelphia, $4, and many others that make a visit to Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, well worth while. Store is open till 10 p.m. Auto service will deliver to all parts of the city.