

# WAR GUARDING PACIFIC COAST

## FLOW INTO ARTIER CAMP

and Men Arrived  
and Marched  
Quarters.

## DUFF INJURED

m Horse and Now  
bec Military  
Hospital.

## s Despatch.

Aug. 21.—Incident  
interfered but  
ment of troops on  
real big day at Valcar-

## in Good Spirits.

who have arrived are  
its and hearty greetings  
and between the different  
they passed each other  
and while on their way

## thirteen special trains

the day, and the smooth  
despatch with which they  
is creditable to the man-

## CONTRIBUTES RED THOUSAND

Patriotism is Display-  
Directors of Bank  
of Montreal.

## ress Despatch.

21.—The most  
announced yet made by  
an corporation in connec-

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Cut This Out

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Deafness and Head Noises.

## O. R.

ry membe  
s Own Rines,  
Service and Home  
edics) must par-  
at the Armouries  
il order today  
day) at 12.30

## ellatt, Captain gimental Adjutant

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Table d'Hôte dinner daily  
o'clock. Highest standard  
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## Moratorium Prevents Commercial Collapse

### London Stockbroker Vividly Describes Conditions in England Following Outbreak of War—Many Financial Men Faced Ruin, and Poor People Suffered From Selfishness of Grasping Rich.

A letter just received by Arthur Bernard from his brother, J. J. Bernard, London stock broker, vividly depicts conditions in London two weeks ago. Mr. J. J. Bernard, the writer says:

"Events have followed one another with such bewildering and amazing rapidity, that until the issue of Sir Edward Grey's 'white paper,' the attempt to appon the blame was most hopeless. Even now it is difficult for a Briton who has visited and has received the utmost courtesy in German cities and is not forgetful of the Kaiser's reiterated professions of friendship for this country, to credit him with such Machiavellianism. Yet when one studies the events leading up to the holocaust, reviews the violence of the Kaiser's 'white paper,' and the proposals to us, one has but one alternative to the proposition: Madness!"

Brokers Faced Ruin.

"Meaning what is the position here? During the nineteen years of my stock exchange life we have had many trying times, especially during the past few years, but the collapse of the 'Kaffir boom,' the 'Wilder's smash,' even the gradual decline in prices which has taken place during the past two years, were, of course, mere child's play compared with the few days which preceded the closing of the 'house.' Many, perhaps most of us, faced, and for all we know to the contrary, continue to face, ruin, and with a fairly big R. It is unlikely that the 'house' will be reopened for a considerable time; too many difficulties stand in the way, yet war loans must be floated and a way found for the members to meet their enormous differences; deferred payments may afford a way out.

Panicky Run on Banks.

"On Friday, July 31, the announcement of the closing of the stock exchange, combined with the collapse of prices in New York on the previous day, and the gathering of even darker clouds, created a semi-panic feeling which resulted in what looked very much like a run on the banks for gold. I heard in the morning of a crowd of some four or five thousand people—many of them getting cash to pay wages, certainly—waiting to exchange notes for gold. The news that the bank had raised its discount rate, and that it was to draw (it would discount bills) to eight per cent, treated consternation and helped to intensify the panicky feeling. We quite expected that measure for the protection of the gold reserve; that we should see the announcement in the morning press that the Bank Act, which compelled the bank to draw down the bulk of the notes issued and imposes on it the obligation to redeem on demand in gold any of its notes presented for that purpose, had been passed. It is a pity that on the Saturday morning, Aug. 1, I went to the city for the purpose of seeing for myself, knowing that press reports might be misleading, what was happening.

Calmness at Banks.

"I visited some fourteen banks. In no single instance save that of the Bank of England, was there any show of excitement or anything to indicate abnormal conditions. A small people's penny bank, with deposits of some two and a quarter million pounds sterling, had certainly unflinchingly been compelled to close its doors, but had as this would hit some of the most deserving and thrifty of people, it yet could not effect the necessary financial situation. At the Bank of England some five or six hundred people stood

## One Way to Relieve the Money Stringency of the War

If you judge from the meagre reports in the press of the speech of Mr. Maclean in the house of commons on Thursday it didn't amount to much as a contribution toward a solution of the unparalleled financial stringency that has come to Canada, especially to men of business. And yet it made some impression on the house and on the many senators who listened to it from the gallery. It may make some impression on the bankers and business men when they get an opportunity of reading it in full, as they may have when the official report gets in circulation.

It was a bold proposal to use the national credit, the credit of Canada, to help put the government in funds to meet their extraordinary engagements caused by the war and our taking up our burden and duty of sharing in that war. What were his proposals?

First let us state the proposals of Hon. Mr. White, minister of finance. He proposed to raise an additional revenue of seventeen millions during the next eight months by increasing the taxes on sugar, spirits, tobacco, beer. He also proposed to increase the issue of Dominion notes from thirty millions to fifty millions. To get this additional twenty millions he will have to raise five millions of gold to deposit as reserve against it. That will give him fifteen millions. These two things he proposed in order to help the financial strain of the government caused by a falling revenue and the extraordinary expenditure on account of the war.

To help the general finances of the public, of business, he is taking power to issue Dominion notes to an unlimited amount against securities of all kinds (debentures) deposited with banks acting as fiscal agents of the government. Banks, or their clients, putting up securities satisfactory to these fiscal agents can get Dominion notes as against them at a maximum rate of five per cent.

Mr. Maclean went further. He proposed that the issue of Dominion notes—by the simpler term of "government money" used by Mr. McAdoo, the secretary of the treasury of the United States—should be at least one hundred millions for government use in the extraordinary situation with or without an increase of the gold reserve against it, as parliament saw fit to order.

Next he proposed a straight and quick adoption of the principle of rediscounting approved securities, including prime commercial paper presented by banks, by exchanging Dominion notes therefor, both the bank and the makers and the endorsers of the notes being also held for repayment.

This is the system of rediscount now being put in force by the district reserve banks recently created by the United States. Col. White at the last annual meeting of the Imperial Bank declared for the rediscount plan. It is a quicker, better and wider plan than the roundabout one of the minister. And it is proposed by Mr. Maclean for the special and direct benefit of the business interests of the country in these days of severe money stringency.

The United States have put these two principles, of government money, and rediscount, in their new banking and currency legislation; they are not mere emergency proposals. The same principles are followed in Europe. Great Britain is practically committed to them at this moment.

If banks and business men made their views known at once it may still be time to have the proposals legislated at this special session; at any event by the approaching regular session. Our belief is that if not adopted now and if the war pressure continues parliament will have to be again convened and the war pressure will be the bankers propose to do to bring or get relief?

## BELIEVES BRITAIN WILL NOT OBJECT FALL OF LIEGE NOT CONFIRMED

### Oscar Straus Sees No Disapproval of Buying German Liners.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Aug. 21, 2:28 p.m.—Oscar S. Straus, member of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, and chairman of the diplomatic committee of the American citizens' relief committee, said today: "It has been my privilege to meet many prominent British officials, and so far as I know there is no opposition in England to the plan of the United States to have Americans buy the German liners now in American ports. In fact, I think the idea has been well received as the British feel that the restoration of such lines to the service would make it possible to bring larger quantities of wheat and other foodstuffs to England."

Discussing the situation in the Far East Mr. Straus said:

"Some Americans seem to be unduly excited about Japan's action to meet with Kiaochow. I do not think the United States has anything to be apprehensive about. Japan has no designs on the Philippines. Roosevelt's cabinet conducted the negotiations for the Japanese immigration treaty and became convinced that Japan had no designs on the islands, and would not have them. They are not excited to her. The climate is too hot for the Japanese."

"The United States must not become embroiled in any way in this war. One great nation must remain neutral and ready to extend a helping hand when the fury of war has been exhausted and mediation is necessary in the interest of humanity."

## CRUISER LEIPZIG SEEN LAST NORTH OF FRISCO

Canadian Press Despatch.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 21.—The first definite information of the whereabouts of the German cruiser Leipzig since she left San Francisco Tuesday was brought to port today by the American tank steamer Catania, which reported that the Leipzig halted her Tuesday 150 miles north of San Francisco.

## DUNNING'S

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there is expressed on the countenances of most an appreciation of responsibility, a recognition of part of the great issues at stake, and a sober determination to support the government of the day. Certainly some of our yellow press have endeavored, and I fear not altogether without success, to arouse a feeling of hatred for every thing German. Our quarrel, paradoxical as it may sound, is not with the German people, but with their governments. With the German will have almost everything in common; with the German military caste, nothing. Unfortunately the militarist has, for the moment, triumphed. His ultimate downfall and that of a continental militarism may, and as a result of this catalysis with which they have overwhelmed us, probably will be, it is to be hoped, an extremely painful one.

J. J. Barnard.

## CARGOES OF WHEAT FOR SWITZERLAND

### Passage Thru France and Italy Arranged for Shipments of Food.

## U.S. SWISS TO UNITE

### Swiss Government Offers to Care for Wounded of All Nations.

## Canadian Press Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—More than 1,000,000 bushels of American wheat are on the way to Switzerland in British bottoms, the shipment of three cargoes having been arranged by Dr. Charles Paul Hubscher, charge of the legation here. Arrangements have been made to allow the passage thru France and Italy of foodstuffs intended for Switzerland.

The legation has little fear that the cargoes will be taken by Great Britain, altho she could do so provided payment was made. At the British embassy it was said England did not need more foodstuffs than she was producing.

If the wheat which Switzerland is sending from this country gets thru to its destination, the Swiss Government will probably secure her coal and other supplies in United States markets during the hostilities in Europe. Two ships carrying more wheat will sail from Galveston next week.

## Dr. Ritter of Switzerland

Dr. Ritter, the minister from Switzerland, who came to New York from Washington at the outbreak of the war, announced that a meeting would be held in the Swiss Home here today for the purpose of arranging an appeal to Swiss-born residents of the United States, numbering 150,000, to contribute to the general Red Cross fund of Switzerland. The Swiss Government has practically offered to turn the country into one great hospital to care for the wounded of Europe, regardless of their nationality. As yet no notice of the attitude of the European governments towards this proposal has been received here.

## ASKED BRITISH CAPTAIN TO PROMISE NEUTRALITY

### Answer Was "No"—German Cruiser Then Departed Without Showing Teeth.

## Canadian Press Despatch.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The captain of the British freight steamer Hostilium, from Montevideo by way of Cienfuegos, reported that when 700 miles east of Cienfuegos, she was stopped by the German cruiser Dresden, which signalled a demand that the captain and crew give up their arms and surrender against Germany in the present war.

The captain of the Hostilium signalled his refusal, and the Dresden proceeded on her course without further molestation of the freighter.

## Bright Agricultural Outlook in Province of New Brunswick.

(Special Correspondence.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., Aug. 21.—The board of trade has received a very satisfactory report on the agricultural outlook of the province from Mr. F. L. Clements, chairman of the trade and commerce committee of the board. He covered in his recent inspection almost the entire province as far as St. Hilaire, on the Quebec boundary. He reports that the increase in potatoes this year will be at least one quarter more than ever before in the history of the province. He estimates the year's potato crop at 1,500,000 carrels. The acreage of hay and grain is slightly less than last year.

## PERTH COMPANY SETS OUT.

PERTH, Ont., August 21.—The overseas contingent of the 42nd Regiment, who have been in camp here for the past week left Perth for Valcartier, and were given a rousing send-off by the citizens. The women of Perth presented a contingent with four large chests containing surgical supplies.

## Cannot Evade Just Tax On Liquors and Tobacco

### Government, While Not Designing To Impose Penalties Where Withdrawals From Bond Have Been Legitimate, Will Not Allow Real Offenders To Escape Penalty.

## By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—The government will investigate the withdrawals from bond of liquor and tobacco. As to those withdrawals which were in the ordinary course of business, the government will take such action as will be just and equitable, so that no injustice will be done, but in cases where it appears that goods have been

taken out of bond to evade the new duties of customs and excise for financial advantage, the new duties will be enforced.

If this were not done speculators would take very large sums at a period when citizens are making heavy sacrifices for the state, and the government would be deprived of the greater part of the revenue it has in expectation from these sources.

## WAR MAY DELAY ELECTION OF POPE

### Archbishop McNeil Declines to Make Any Surmise as to Date.

## WAS AT ROME IN MAY But Toronto Dignitaries Had Little Warning of Papal Illness.

### Confirmation of the death of His Holiness Pope Pius X. was received by His Grace Archbishop McNeil in the following telegram from the apostolic delegate at Ottawa: "The cardinal secretary of state announces the death of our holy father, and in the name of the Canadian church we express our deepest sympathy and sorrow."

At St. Augustine's Seminary, where Archbishop McNeil is making the annual "retreat" with the priests of the diocese, a representative of The World secured an interview, in which his grace related some reminiscences of his holiness.

"I saw him in May last," said the archbishop, "and then he was looking supremely well and likely to live for some years at least. He may have been a little unwell some time previously, but then he was receiving audiences every day."

"No Word of Illness."

"Had your grace heard anything about the ill-health of his holiness prior to the word of his death?" The answer was, "Nothing more than appeared in the papers. I was in the German cruiser Dresden, which signalled a demand that the captain and crew give up their arms and surrender against Germany in the present war."

The captain of the Hostilium signalled his refusal, and the Dresden proceeded on her course without further molestation of the freighter.

Requiem Tuesday Morning.

Archbishop McNeil was in Rome at the time of the death of Pope Pius X. but as he was a student he knew nothing in connection with the ceremonies of either of the events, other than what was heard in the college.

Nothing could be stated as to the time that would elapse before a successor was appointed, the state of the country being such that no one could tell what might take place.

On Sunday evening next there will be solemn pontifical vespers sung in the cathedral and the office of the dead will be recited. Reference to the death of his holiness will be made from all the pulpits, and on Tuesday morning solemn mass of requiem will be said in all the parish churches of the diocese.

## ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by a jury under Coroner Snelgrove at the morgue last night in the case of Harry Wallace, who died from the results of injuries received by falling from the running board of a Dundas street car at the corner of Dundas and Ritchie avenue, on Aug. 16.

## KAISER'S EXPECTATIONS BADLY DISAPPOINTED

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Yesterday was the date when, according to the forecasts of their own and many other military writers in Europe, the German troops were due to appear before the walls of Paris.

According to French official advice, it is the German intention to pass their main army into France by the Brussels road. The Germans themselves are naturally silent, but there is no reason to doubt that they are quite as well aware of the difficulties of this route as are their opponents.

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