

n her own WHINE This awful ss," "We'll That's the al coward.

t 100,000 mmerce of MIRE by confidence em all the

nd bene-

NGS IN THE RL OF SPORT

to Newark Once More Miller's Great Work in the Box

S LOST CHANCE

w York Lost Games in National

one more from the Royals yesterday but it was no use. The Pittsburgh 9 to 7 but they beat the

irteen men into the game with but it was no use. The Pittsburgh 9 to 7 but they beat the

great chance to pick up a little themselves and New York when

Three amateurs, including title-holder, were among the qualified yesterday for the nation-wide at Middlebury Country steady, but not brilliantly, the thirty-six holes, two higher of the day, made by James h Club, Philadelphia.

Homebrew Club, Chicago, for- ur champion, and W. Raulen- of Chicago, were the other- ify, outstripping many profes-

of Oakmont, made a fine 72 in 76 on the second round, tying 2 best score. His 72 won him a of the best morning score, while James Barnes, of Whitesmarsh, also a 72.

lity were: W. J. Bell, Toronto; China, porcelain and granite 109,871; Fancy goods (brads, bracelets, cases, feathers, etc.), 1,127,726. In this total for fancy goods is included \$534,010 for toys.

ays chances are good for the university team of the Intercol- It is semi-officially announce- at the Royal Military College sented in the Students' Union he cadets and officers are go- will be obliged to drop football That would leave only three and 'Varsity in the Intercolle- rumor that Ottawa College, rs ago, will return to the fold.

ITS Hot Weather

on Ritchie, LOR, 85 BLEURY ST. Over Sayer Electric

WEATHER: SHOWERS TO-NIGHT.

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY ONE CENT

Vol. XXIX, No. 90

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914

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THE DOMINION SAVINGS and INVESTMENT SOCIETY DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING LONDON, CANADA Capital \$1,000,000 Reserve \$200,000

CANADA'S TRADE WITH GERMANY INCREASED RAPIDLY

Table Shows That Traffic With Present Belligerent Increased With Leaps and Bounds in Last Twenty Years.

The following table shows the extent of Canada's trade with Germany for the past twenty years. It will be noticed that trade increased very rapidly following the removal of the German surtax.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Imports from Germany, Exports to Germany. Shows a significant increase in trade starting around 1900.

The principal articles imported into Canada from Germany in 1913 were:

Table listing various imported goods from Germany in 1913, such as Beer and Porter, Books and periodicals, Shoes, etc., with their respective values.

Total Imports 14,473,838 The principal commodities exporting by Canada to Germany in 1913 were:

Table listing various exported goods from Canada to Germany in 1913, such as Wheat, Flour, Lumber, etc., with their respective values.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The leader of the Opposition demonstrated as accord with the Premier when he said: "It is our duty more pressing upon us than all other duties at once, on this first day of debate in a Canadian Parliament, to let Great Britain know, to let the friends and foes of Great Britain know, that there is in Canada but one mind and one heart and that all Canadians stand behind the Mother Country, conscious and proud that she did not engage in that war from any selfish motive, for any purpose of aggrandizement, but that she has engaged in that war to maintain unimpaired the honor of her name, to fulfill her obligations to her allies, to maintain her treaty obligations, and to save civilization from the unbridled lust of conquest and of power.

"We are British subjects and to-day we are face to face with the consequences which are involved in that proud title. We have enjoyed the benefit of our British citizenship; to-day it is our duty to accept the responsibilities and even sacrifices."

SEA HAS BEEN SWEPT CLEAR OF DANGER

Fleet of Britain Has Made Sea Lanes Safe for Merchantmen Says Charge

POSITION OF LAND FORCES

Member of British Embassy in American Capital Makes Announcement of Progress of Allied Forces On Land and Sea

Washington, August 20.—Charge Barclay, of the British Embassy, presented the official British statement to the State Department. The statement in part follows: "Since the declaration of war, the fleet has been responsible for the safety of the expeditionary force which completed its disembarkation, was effected in perfect order, and without casualty.

"The work of the navy in the Atlantic and elsewhere in safeguarding the trade routes is best exemplified by the fact that Lloyd's war risk rates yesterday fell to 40 shillings per cent, for almost any voyage of British vessels, whereas the rate to insure freights of corn paid by steamers from the United States to a British port is 30 shillings per cent.

"The German fleet outside the Baltic is confined to the harbors. "English commerce is almost normal. "German seaborne commerce is almost paralyzed.

"The only casualty is the loss of the light cruiser Amphion, blown up by a mine after having sunk the German mine layer Koenigen Luise.

"One German submarine has been sunk in the North Sea. "The military position is as follows: German forces at present extend from north of neighborhood of Basel, through Liege to a point in Belgium to east of Antwerp and near the Dutch frontier.

"The outstanding feature of the operations up to the present has been the delay caused to contemplated German offensive operations across the Meuse by the defence of Liege, where the forts are still intact. This has permitted the orderly mobilization and concentration of the French army and the British expeditionary force.

"To the south, where the German armies are apparently on the defensive, the French are advancing on long line through Alsace and Lorraine, the great extent of which they now occupy after driving back opposing troops in several engagements.

VALLEY RAILWAY HARD UP.

St. John, N.B., August 20.—A special meeting of the local governments called for to-day to consider the serious condition of the Valley Railway finances. There is a balance of nearly a million dollars in the hands of the Prudential Trust Co. of Montreal, but owing to the stock markets being closed, and no chance to realize on securities, not a dollar is available for the railway company. Contractors are finding themselves sorely pressed for funds, and construction work may have to be stopped.

P. E. ISLANDERS LEAVE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., August 20.—This morning a detachment of the 82nd Infantry Regiment and 9th Field Ambulance Corps, seven officers and 30 men in all, who volunteered for overseas service with the Canadian contingent, left for Valcartier, Que. A large crowd saw them off, amid a patriotic demonstration and cheers. Last week a detachment of signallers for the overseas service left the Island. The artillery men will follow later.

Table showing trade statistics for August 20, 1914, including Asbestos, Ores, Silver, Total metals, Neatsfoot and other animal oils, Seeds, Wood and manufactures thereof, Total exports, and Total imports.

GERMANS ARE DRIVING BELGIANS BEFORE THEM

Several Successes on Part of Invaders Are Admitted by the Belgian War Office

IS IT A TRAP?

One Theory Ventured is That Brussels is Bait to Trap Being Set by Allies for Distribution of German Forces—French Still Advancing in South.

(Special to Journal of Commerce.) London, August 20.—The stubborn fighting that has been going on for two days along the entire front of the allied forces in Belgium continued unabated to-day.

The Germans, according to what reports have filtered through, are driving their attack home on the allied lines and after desperate fighting have occupied Louvain, the headquarters of the Belgian army.

The Belgian War Office had no confirmation of this reported capture of Louvain or Tirlemont, but did not appear to be surprised at the report. The Belgians, however, admit that the Germans have taken a number of positions and are steadily advancing.

Reports were current in Paris to-day that Brussels had been captured by the Germans, but they could not be verified.

It was reported also that the German cavalry was advancing towards Antwerp and was already within fifteen miles of that city.

While the German advance in Belgium is apparently being carried out along the lines laid down by the German war office, the French advance in Alsace Lorraine is also going forward without a hitch.

The French report that their advance has reached Morhange nineteen miles southeast of Metz. In the Upper Alsace there is little change in the situation, but the French admit that the Germans have re-captured the village of Ville, where the French had an outpost.

The losses in the fighting of the last few days are reported to have been very heavy. Reports from the Belgian War Office while saying nothing about Belgian losses, point out that the Germans are still using their closed formation in attacking and that the Belgian artillery is doing terrible damage among the closely filled ranks.

The Belgians say that they are not resisting the German advance in force, but are falling back. They hint at leading the German army into a trap where it can be caught and crushed by the allied forces. According to reports Brussels is the bait that is being used to lure the Germans on to their destruction.



Submarine boat "Antofagasta," one of the two purchased by the Canadian Government from Chili. These boats were built at Seattle.

HERMAN RIDDER'S OPINION.

New York, August 20.—Under the caption "The War Situation from Day to Day," Herman Ridder, in the New York "Staats Zeitung," says: "The progress of German arms in Europe continues with clock-like precision. The importance ascribed a week ago to Liege has been discounted by the action of the General Staff in disregarding the existence of the forts and moving around them. Whether the Anglo-French allied force will risk a battle for sentimental reasons on the historic field of Waterloo is problematical.

"It is probable that the first great battle will be fought around the stronger position at Namur. A victory for the Germans would mean that the allies would have to retreat precipitately to the French defenses, their morale broken and their present plan of campaign useless.

"The report from Berlin that French officers and soldiers were thrown in Liege before the declaration of war, and the mobilization of the French army, furnishes additional proof that the neutrality of Belgium was broken by France previous to the entrance of German troops.

"The news also appears to explain the rather surprising strength of the Belgians in and around Liege, and allows the assumption that a considerable number of French soldiers took part in the engagement. If this is true the victory of the two small German corps is all the more noteworthy.

Add Ridder Page one — — — — — SLUG 3 — "The reported victories of the French army of invasion in Alsace and Lorraine have not as yet gone beyond the point of what was to be expected and what was foreseen and provided for by the German General Staff, Strausburg is the wheeling point of the whole Imperial army in its offensive campaign against France, and as such its function is to mark time. The ring of steel which encircles the strong fortress of Strausburg remains yet to be broken.

"It is a matter of some importance whether the next move is made against the French border or against Antwerp. Should the Germans make determined effort to capture the great Belgian sea port, the English for the first time since the days of Napoleon will see danger across the Channel.

"A fleet of dirigibles operating from Antwerp could do more than frighten England in her security. By co-operating with torpedo and submarine attacks the airships could make life miserable for the English navy. Moreover, the English War Office would not be quite so enthusiastic about sending hundreds of thousands of troops to France if Germany had the Belgian coast. Germany might overlook France entirely and attempt to strike and strike hard at England."

Brussels, August 20.—Belgian forces are falling back toward Antwerp. The troops here are evacuating the city.

(For Additional War News See Pages 5 and 7.)



SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

At the opening session of Parliament yesterday the Premier said: "As to our duty all are agreed, we stand shoulder to shoulder with Britain and the other British dominions in this quarrel. And that duty we shall not fail to fulfill as the honor of Canada demands. Not for love of battle or not for lust of conquest, not for greed of possessions, but for the cause of honor, to maintain solemn pledges, to uphold principles of liberty, to withstand forces that would convert the world into an armed camp, yea, in the very name of the peace that we sought at any cost save that of dishonor, we have entered into this war and, while gravely conscious of the tremendous issues involved and of all the sacrifices that they may entail, we do not shrink from them, but with firm hearts we abide the event."

GERMAN SOCIALISTS WELL ORGANIZED

Methods of Military Authorities Adopted to Perfect a Closely Welded Political Force

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

More Than \$30,000,000 in Revenue Every Year Comes into Germany by Utilization of By-Products Formerly Useless—Iron and Steel Industry Very Strong.

(Number Nine in a Series of Short Articles on the German Empire.) (By Professor W. W. Swanson.)

The capacity for being organized has produced results in Germany which have not been haled with delight by the military caste. The organization of the Social Democratic Party, probably the most perfect political organization the world has seen, has astonished Europe. Again, while education enables the individual to understand what is required of him, it does not—at least in Germany—cause him to demand the reasons for such requirements. Moreover, instructions must be very plain, and must not require too great mental effort.

The Socialist headquarters staff issued the simplest of instructions, developed a strategic and tactical organization, and took over all the military principles that had been tried out in detail in the army for organization purposes. They created a "nucleus" of some million "enlisted" troops, which for electoral purposes can be brought up to nearly four million. The vast socialist processions exemplify the effects of the military training, as battalion after battalion marches by. There is no noise, no conflict, and—unless the police interfere—no heads are broken. The tens of thousands march out, listen to a speech, record a resolution, and march back to barracks. The leaders make the opinion; there is no pretence that the demonstration is the result of the spontaneous outburst of an infuriated populace. Thus organization counts against, as well as for, the government. It may well be that after the present war is over, organized opinion will count heavily against the Kaiser and the whole Hohenzollern clan.

The Chemical Industry.

The German power of organization and scientific inquiry is well represented in the chemical industry. This industry is the direct result of German technical education. The technical schools and university laboratories may be regarded as the corner-stone of the nation's industrial greatness, and the whole foundation of its supremacy in the chemical industry.

The most spectacular instance of the growth of the chemical industry in Germany is the substitution of artificial indigo, discovered by the Munich chemist, Dr. Bayer, in 1857, for vegetable indigo. A few years previous to the discovery the Empire was importing vegetable indigo to the value of \$5,000,000; a few years afterwards it was exporting that value of artificial indigo. The value of exported dye-stuffs derived from formerly useless by-products of gas and coke manufacture, amounts to more than \$30,000,000. There are more than 150 companies manufacturing chemicals, their capital is about \$100,000,000, and their profits amount to 20 per cent. per annum.

There are about 100,000 persons employed in the chemical industries of Germany. The works are located in the neighborhood of the Rhine and Main, though one of the largest companies is the Aniline Company, of Berlin. An important feature of the German chemical industry is the export of potash salts for fertilization. In this Germany has virtually a monopoly. The export is valued at about \$30,000,000 per annum.

Iron and Steel Manufactures.

Germany's chief industrial strength, however, lies in her iron and steel industries. England had the advantage over Germany in assembling her iron and steel products; and it was only the nationalization of railways and the cheapening of transport that made competition with English pig-iron possible. It was further stimulated about 1870 by the discovery of the Thomas-Gilchrist process, which made possible the separation of phosphorus, present in disturbing quantities in much of the German ore, particularly in the Lorraine district.

Lorraine had the additional advantage of combining coal and ore in fairly close proximity. It is expected that in the future this proximity and the consequent cheapening of the smelting process will transfer the

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BELGIAN WAR OFFICE ADMITS GERMANS GAINING GROUND

Invaders Have Lost Time But Are Now Forging Ahead To Brussels—Antwerp Safe.

Brussels, August 20.—Official Communiqué issued by the Belgian War Office, admits that the German army is gaining ground. The statement follows:—"The general situation in the Belgian theatre of war is, after it had lost a good deal of time, a large number of men, and a great quantity of materials, the Prussian army managed to gain ground on both banks of the Meuse up to a line where it is in contact with the allied armies.

"German troops on the north side of the Meuse belong to various corps, whose operations have been principally directed against Liege, and who in course of time became available in other directions."

This may mean intimation that the forts of Liege have fallen.

"There is also a strong force of cavalry, by means of which the Germans have been able to make a great show by extending to north and south. In the south they came into collision with the French troops and were repulsed. The Germans have taken the measure of our position, but that they should have lost a fortnight in attaining this result is all to the honor of our arms."

Antwerp is regarded as practically impregnable, but if Germans could capture it they would be able to threaten the British coast. A dispatch from Maesricht says rumors are current there that British troops have landed on coast of Germany. This is regarded as improbable because such an expeditionary force would be able to secure supplies only by sea and might be cut off entirely.

chief centre of the iron industry from the Rhinish-Westphalian district to Lorraine. The former district has used its coking coal for the smelting of ores brought down the Rhine from the Siegerland district and the Nassau mines, but also by canal from abroad. The centre of the industry is Dortmund. There is a third important smelting district in Silesia, on the south-eastern frontier.

Other mining industries in Germany are rock salt, copper, lead and zinc, all in small quantities and scattered. The total amount of silver, zinc and lead ore mined in 1910 amounted to about 3,000,000 tons, with a value of about \$15,000,000. The principal mining districts are the Rhine, Harz, Upper Silesia and the Erzgebirge. The production of rock salt amounted in the same year to about 1,000,000 tons, with a value of \$1,250,000, and of potassium salts over 8,000,000 tons, with a value of nearly \$25,000,000.