

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

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MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914

ONE CENT

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1852
Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,500,000
Head Office - MONTREAL
92 Branches in Canada
Agents in all Parts of the World.
Savings Department at all Branches.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES ISSUED
DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS ISSUED
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THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY
LONDON SAVINGS BUILDING
LONDON, CANADA
Capital \$1,000,000.00
Reserve 200,000.00
NATHANIEL MILLS
Managing Director
I. H. PUDOM, K. C.
President

NEW BRITISH TORPEDO BOAT E-9 SANK GERMAN CRUISER HELA
Enemy Did Not See Little Craft Either Before or After She Was Struck by Torpedoes.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)
London, September 17.—The following story of the destruction of the German cruiser Helia, was telegraphed from Harwich by a correspondent who said he obtained his information from a member of the crew of the British sub-marine E-9, which sank the Helia.

Three English sub-marines began stalking the Helia early Sunday morning. The sea was rather rough at that time. The Helia then was about six miles off the German coast. It was about 6.30 in the morning when the E-9 came to the surface, sighted the enemy and saw that it was within easy range. The E-9 dived at once and getting within certain range of the Helia released two torpedoes at intervals of ten seconds. It is not known whether both hit the mark, but one certainly was effective, as a terrific explosion followed.

The sub-marine remained below for about 15 minutes when she came to the surface for a survey. It was found that the Helia was listing badly and could not stay within a short time.

There were several other German ships in the vicinity, but none of them were active fighting units. The E-9 prudently dived again and remained under water for about an hour. When it came to the surface once more the Helia had disappeared.

The E-9 got away in safety but was unable to report her achievement to the Admiralty until yesterday, when she got within wireless range. The sub-marine crew declare that their boat never was seen by the enemy either before or after the blow was struck.

ALLIES REPULSE GERMANS.
New York, September 17.—The War Office issued an official statement at 4 p.m., giving this information, dated Paris: "Fighting continues with the utmost violence everywhere. The Allies have repulsed a counter attack made by the Germans from their strongly entrenched positions."

TO ACT ON DEFENSIVE IN FRANCE.
London, September 17.—A despatch from Rome says that the Tribune has received news that Germany will adopt defensive tactics in France, and will operate on the offensive against Russia with twelve army corps, 480,000 men.

SERVIANS WITHDRAW.
London, September 17.—Admission of Serbian withdrawal apparently confirms the announcement in Vienna that the Serbian attack had been repulsed. Official dispatch given out at Serbian Legation says:

"Montenegrins defeated the enemy near Koullobou on Sunday. Desperate fighting continues around Kropanje. Situation more favorable to our troops. The enemy cornered is unable to cross the Drina near Kuzhatina. They lost two whole companies in efforts to cross the Drina at Raca. One officer and fifty men taken prisoners."

KING ALBERT TAKES OFFENSIVE.
Antwerp, September 17.—King Albert led his army away from Antwerp to-day for another offensive movement against the Germans, while the Belgian volunteers are carrying on an active movement in the extreme northwest of Belgium against the Uhlans who are raiding isolated districts in West Flanders. Fights are reported from Waerghem, St. Eloi and Ingelmunster, where the Belgian volunteers were successful.

THE RIGHT WING ENCIRCLED.
London, September 17.—The Daily News prints a despatch from a correspondent at Amiens saying that the right wing of the German army has been encircled by the Allies.

WIRELESS AGAIN WORKING.
Washington, September 17.—Wireless despatches from the Foreign Office in Berlin to the German Embassy declare that all French and English reports of victories in France are untrue.

The German retreat of the western wing was a tactical manoeuvre unaffecting the strategical position. The French attempt to break through the centre of the German position was victoriously repulsed. The despatch also claimed German successes at several points on the long extended battlefield.

SAY ITALY WILL INTERVENE.
London, September 17.—The Daily Telegraph prints the following comment on the Italian situation: "Feeling in Italy is growing so strong in favour of intervention, that it is impossible for the Government to resist much longer."

The position in Albania is a direct menace to the Italian interests and Italy will be bound to take steps to prevent Albania from becoming a hostile base.

ALLIED TROOPS CROSS THE FLOODED AISNE

River Bridged in Three Places in Face of Terrific Fire From German Batteries on Hills

ENEMY IN STRONG POSITION

German Guns Have Clean Sweep of Wide Swamp Which Allies Must Cross in Order to Dislodge Them—Making Great Efforts to Cut Off Von Kluck.

(Special to Journal of Commerce.)
Paris, September 17.—The Allies are still bombarding the German positions along the Aisne River, but the latter have thus far repulsed the efforts of the British and French forces to drive them back from the hills along the Aisne. The Allies have been unable to secure a firm foothold on the north side of the river, although they gained crossings at three points under a terrific concentrated fire from the German batteries.

The efforts of the fifth French army and the first and second British corps are concentrated in an endeavor to shatter the German line by cutting off the German right wing, commanded by General Von Kluck. The French are driving from the west, while the British are striking up from the southeast.

The fighting at this point on the 120 mile front is deadly to both sides. The British attack on the German right wing centres around Soissons.

The artillery duel which is going on is the mightiest known to warfare with guns of tremendous power used on both sides. The Allies have silenced a number of German batteries that commanded formidable points on the Aisne. The Allied troops have been doubly handicapped by the flooded condition of the river. It is evident that the Germans have massed all their available strength along the battle line to hold back the pursuit of the Allies.

The position held by the Germans around Laon is particularly strong. They have heavy artillery and troops massed upon a hill which rises above a big area of marshy ground. The Allies are compelled to cross the marsh land before they can attempt to dislodge the Germans.

The great battle front is admitted by the French military authorities to give the Germans an advantage, if they have a sufficient supply of ammunition, and their men are not too exhausted to hold it. The line of the German army rests upon the last of a great semi-circle of hills, which lie from the northwest to the southeast across northeastern France, having Paris as the approximate centre. Behind it lie flat plains stretching to the Meuse.

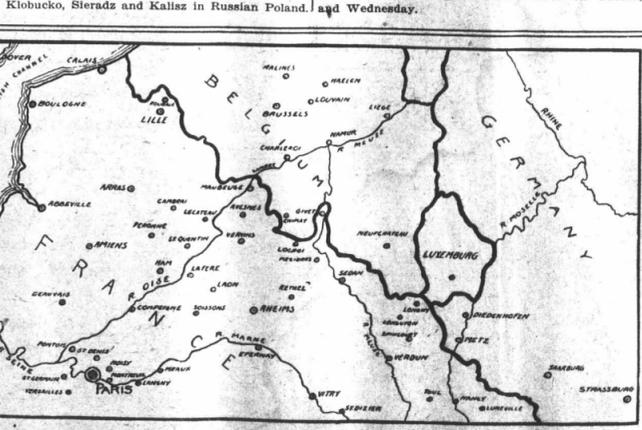
In order to approach the German position near Soissons the French and British had to cross territory which had been blasted by shell fire. The German artillerymen had bombarded the roadways with their heaviest guns in order to tear them up and litter them with wreckage to hinder the advance of the pursuers. Most of the roads were lined with poplar trees and the mighty trunks of these were torn and shattered by the shrapnel and thrown across the highways.

The German gunners showed good marksmanship, and as each burst shell tore a hole approximately twenty yards in circumference in the earth, it can be seen that the forward movement of the French and British infantry was badly hampered. It was necessary for the artillerymen to move their guns across the wheat and hay fields in order to avoid the torn up roadways.

The town of Soissons was raked with artillery fire and is in ruins. The British made desperate efforts to cross the Aisne near Soissons, and the roll of thunder from the German batteries was incessant for two days, and the greater part of two nights, as the Germans shelled the river banks. The British suffered heavily there, for the men worked in the face of a raging fire, and with true Anglo-Saxon stubbornness died rather than give an inch.

ITALIAN RESERVISTS TO REPORT.
London, September 17.—Italian reservists in Paris have been ordered to report on September 18, according to a dispatch to the Telegraph.

AUSTRIANS RETIRING.
New York, September 17.—A special Petrograd cable to the Evening Telegram says: Second and fourth Austrian armies have been so badly defeated by Generals Ruzsky and Brusiloff that they are retiring beyond Przemysl to block the road to Cracow. The rest of the Austro-German forces are in a headlong flight. On the left bank of the San the Russian forces have made a successful attack on the Austrian army. The Austrians fled out of districts of Czenstochowa, Klobucko, Sieradz and Kalisz in Russian Poland.



To-day's despatches indicate that a desperate battle is being waged between the allied armies and the Germans along a front of nearly two hundred miles. The Germans, who have been driven across the River Aisne, have taken up a strongly entrenched position on a line running through from Pavonne, St. Quentin, south of Reims, north of Verdun, to Metz. The Allies have crossed the River Aisne in three places, but have not been able to throw their whole forces across the river. The British are fighting on the left centre. This engagement is expected to prove one of the most stubbornly contested in the whole war. The Germans have been able to choose their own ground, and are making a fast desperate stand in France.

WAR SUMMARY.

Vienna admits no defeats.

Dual Alliance continues to issue antagonized statements.

Petrograd reports says the Russian advance is closing in on Przemysl.

Austrian forces lost 5,000 prisoners at Turboto and 5,000 at Lublin.

A German force of 60,000 men it is reported has been rushed into Belgium within past 24 hours.

Germans reported to be fortifying Brussels and repairing forts at Namur.

Capture of Visegrad by Servians is reported. Servian army is now approaching Sarajevo, capitol of Bosnia.

Turkey is reported to have massed an army on the Bulgarian frontier under the command of a German general.

Popular demonstrations in Italy have become so violent that troops have been called out to aid the police in suppressing rioters.

It is evident Germans have massed all their available strength along the present battle line to hold back the pursuit of Allies.

On their right flank, the Germans' position is strong and their heavy artillery is massed upon a hill, which rises above a big area of marshy ground.

Allies have effected several crossings over Aisne, but are severely handicapped by flooded condition of river.

Maubeuge capture reported by the Germans on September 9 was said to be still holding out on September 11. The French War Office has never admitted its fall.

German Crown Prince's army has been compelled to abandon its position at Varennes and is now moving northward through rough country between the Argonne and Meuse.

The armies of the Allies and Germans, who have been engaged in preliminary skirmishing since Sunday along the entire new battle line, with particularly heavy fighting northeast of Soissons, are now in position for pitched battle, which, if successful for the Allies, may be the last fight on French soil.

Despite difficulties caused by heavy rains, the Germans have placed most of their guns, and perhaps one of the greatest artillery duels in history is now going on, in which 5,000 guns are believed to be engaged.

SERVIAN ARMY RECALLED.
London, September 17.—Recall for "strategic reasons" of the Serbian army which invaded Austria is announced in a despatch received by the Servian Legation from Nish.

GERMANS WITHDRAWN FROM OSTEND.
Ostend, September 17.—Word is received here from Brussels that German troops had been withdrawn from that city to reinforce army in France. Brussels, however, had not been abandoned and troops have been replaced by German naval reserves and members of the Landstrum.

GEN. VON HINDENBURG TO GO TO FRANCE.
Petrograd, September 17.—Reports from the seat of war in Eastern Prussia indicate that the Germans realizing the danger of withdrawing eight army corps from the western front, are now returning these troops westward.

General von Hindenberg has been summoned urgently from East Prussia to take command of an army division against the Allies in the western battle area.

MORE GERMANS CAPTURED.
Petrograd, September 17.—Official announcement was made at the War Office that 5,000 Germans aiding Austrians in Galicia have been captured by the Russian troops, 36 heavy German cannon also have been taken. Guns bore initials of Emperor William.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.
Maastricht, Holland, via Amsterdam, September 17.—One hundred regiments (about 100,000 men) of German infantry, and artillery forces, with 40 guns, passed through Liege toward France on Tuesday and Wednesday.

MAY MANUFACTURE SHELLS IN CANADA

Canadian Commission Appointed To Determine Feasibility of Making Artillery Ammunition Here

BUSY EXPERIMENTING

Making This Ammunition a Delicate Task Involving Many Operations - Commission Will Act in Executive Capacity.

(Special Correspondence.)
Sydney, C.B., September 17.—A Canadian commission, comprising Thomas Cantley, general manager of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Col. Bertram, of Montreal; George W. Watts, Lt. Col. Laferriere, and A. G. Carnegie, Toronto, has been appointed to inquire into the feasibility of the manufacture of shells for the Canadian and British field artillery guns in Canada. On Tuesday last the commission assembled at Camp Valcartier and discussed the matter, but the result of their findings has not so far been made public.

Your correspondent has it on good authority that the government has set aside two million dollars to be used in this work.

The commission acts as an executive committee and has the power to go ahead and turn out the finished material after all the data has been collected. The shells will be for the eighteen pound artillery guns used by the British and Canadian troops in the field.

As present certain departments of the Nova Scotia Steel Company are busily engaged experimenting on this subject, and preparing plans and specifications for tools, etc., that may be necessary in the manufacture of these shells.

The manufacture of these shells is a very delicate and intricate business, and no less than twenty-three operations have to be performed before the finished shell is turned out and ready to enter the breach of the foe's guns.

Experimental work along these lines is being carried on in other large steel plants of Canada, and each day data is being collected and soon, sufficient will have been obtained to begin actual work. Mr. Cantley stated on inquiry that at the moment he had little to say on the matter other than that his company were making the experiments as noted.

As a direct outcome of the European war, a new industry, or an addition to the Dominion steel plant may be established in Sydney.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.
Petrograd, September 17.—While General Ruzsky and General Brusiloff are continuing their operations against the Austrians, and their strongholds in Galicia, a Russian army is proceeding west through Poland. This army is the one that crushed the Austrian left wing at Opole and Turboto, according to a Warsaw correspondent of the Novoe Vremya. He says: "The German forces that entered Russian Poland are steadily retiring before the Russian advance, falling back into Silesia."

According to the Bourse Gazette, which is a semi-official newspaper, the 200,000 prisoners taken in the defeat of the Austrians in Galicia, are being distributed to various points in the Empire, where they are being placed at railway construction, agriculture, lumbering and road making.

Hundreds have been sent to Turkestan, where the Government is establishing a modern drainage system.

ANOTHER MOVE FOR PEACE.
Berlin, via Amsterdam, September 17.—Informal representations have been made through diplomatic channels to Emperor William as to whether Germany would accept another offer of mediation by the United States. A reply has been sent to Washington. Though the contents of the reply have not been made public, it is reported semi-officially that the Emperor pointed out that Germany has not sought war, and that it would place no obstacles in the way of peace, but would under no circumstances enter into negotiations that would threaten territorial integrity of the Empire, or weaken her commercial resources.

RUMOR LANCASTER SUNK KRONPRINZ WILHELM.
New York, September 17.—An unconfirmed report says that the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm has been sunk at sea by the British cruiser Lancaster.

The report was brought by Pilot A. Nichols, of the tug Pioneer. He stated, he boarded the Lancaster yesterday off Ambrose Channel and was told by the Lancaster's officers that they had sunk the Kronprinz Wilhelm. No confirmation has been secured from any official source.

DENIES RUMOR.
New York, September 17.—Stephen Birch, of the Guggenheim interests, says that interviews alleged to have come from his regarding a gold strike in Alaska are all false.

HAVE OCCUPIED PRZEMYSL.
Paris, September 17.—A Petrograd despatch to the Matin says the Russian Army is reported to have occupied Przemysl, the Austrian fortress on the River San.

VON KLUCK'S ARMY RE-INFORCED TAKE OFFENSIVE.
Paris, September 17.—Heavy reinforcements have reached the German right wing and General Von Kluck's army, taking the offensive, is striking fiercely at the Allies' left. New French troops are being rushed to the vicinity of Noyon.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Head Office—TORONTO
Paid Up Capital - - - \$15,000,000
Rest - - - - - 13,500,000

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Collections Effected Promptly and at Reasonable Rates

IRELAND'S DUTY NOW TO SUPPORT THE EMPIRE

John Redmond, in Course of Patriotic Speech, Calls on Countrymen to Stand Shoulder to Shoulder in Support of Great Britain.

London, September 17.—"The democracy of Great Britain have kept faith with Ireland, and it is now the duty of honor for Ireland to keep faith with them," says John Redmond, the Irish leader, in a manifesto issued last night in which he calls on Irishmen to bear their share in the war in which the Empire is engaged.

"The Irish people," Mr. Redmond continued, "know and appreciate the fact fully that at last, after centuries of misunderstanding, the democracy of Great Britain have finally and irrevocably decided to trust them and give them back their national liberties."

"By overwhelming British majorities a charter of liberty for Ireland has three times been passed by the House of Commons and in a few hours will be the law of the land. A new era has opened in the history of the two nations."

"During the long discussion on the Irish problem in Parliament and on the platform, we promised the British people that a concession of liberty would have the same effect in Ireland as in every other part of the Empire, notably, in recent years, in South Africa, that dissatisfaction would give way to friendship and good-will and that Ireland would become a strength instead of a weakness to the Empire."

EMBASSY HEARS THAT ADVANCE OF ALLIES STILL GOES ON

Line of Battle is Now Seventy Miles North of Most Advanced Position Reached by the German Invaders.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)
Washington, September 17.—News of continued advance of French and English troops toward the new German line of defence was reported to the French Embassy to-day from War Office at Bordeaux, and confirmed earlier reports that battle now begun is at least seventy miles to the north of the most advanced position reached by the German invaders. Dispatch reads:

"On September 14th and 15th, the rear of the enemy was forced to encounter the advance guard of our army. Other German troops reinforced the enemies rear-guard and they were compelled to accept battle along the entire front. In many places they were strongly posted. French advance guard is familiar with country about Noyon."

"Allies are on the high hills on north of Vic-Sur-Naimes, Soissons, and Laon and on high hills of north of France. They also are on a line north of the village situated on west of the Argonne Mountains. The line continues over the Argonne Mountains from north of Varennes. This latter place has been evacuated by the enemy who have reached the River Meuse close to Forest or Forges on the north of Verdun."

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

In reflection of the hard work being done by the teams working for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the fund was further inflated to-day by \$124,411, making a total of \$871,382 so far collected. The lists will close to-morrow night, when another quarter million dollars is expected which will swell the fund to well over the million dollar mark. At to-day's luncheon, Mr. Mortimer Davis was in the chair. The Reverend Rabbi Gordon was the speaker, and he was enthusiastic in stating that the Jews were heart and soul with the cause and not only would they give their money to its furtherance, but their blood as well. J. W. McConnell's team continues to hold first place, and for the past twenty-four hours, they reported collections of \$20,200.

Among the most notable gifts reported were: \$10,000 in gold from the Hollinger Gold Mines; \$2,100 from the Bryan Colony of Montreal; with more coming; a gift on the part of the Boys of the Boys' Home of 10 cents of their 15 cents spending money, for several weeks; \$1,100 from Montreal West, and \$5,300 from the Judges of the Superior Court.