

ities holding that this fortress will be masked and the advance thrown directly into Silesia. The Russian forces are sufficiently strong to permit of such an operation and the time saved would more than compensate the danger of a rear attack in event of failure before Russian.

LIERRE IS BOMBARDED.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Sept. 29, 11.30 p.m.—A despatch to The Telegraph from Antwerp states that since 8 o'clock this morning, the Germans have been bombarding Lierre, a manufacturing town nine miles southeast by east of Antwerp. The entire population of Lierre has fled to Antwerp. It is feared that the whole town is now in ruins.

CITY OF TOURNAI DAMAGED.

ANTWERP, Sept. 29.—It is reported here that the Germans have destroyed a quarter of the City of Tournai, in Hainaut, Belgium, levied a war contribution thereon of two million francs and arrested a number of notable citizens.

It is declared that a number of the Germans' heavy guns were taken to Namur before the war and concealed in a quarry belonging to the Germans.

Tournai, whose population is somewhat over 35,000, is noted for its wool and cotton spinning industries. It is probable that the notable citizens mentioned in the despatch as having been arrested, were taken as hostages, according to the German custom, to enforce the payment of the war contribution.

HAMILTON CITIZENS ORGANIZE TO HELP

Relief Committee Plans to Canvass Factories First in Campaign.

TO CLEAN UP STABLES

Board of Health Becomes Active—Mayor Allan to Accept Nomination.

By Staff Correspondents.

HAMILTON, Wednesday morning, Sept. 30.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Hamilton United Relief Association in the board of trade rooms yesterday afternoon it was announced that the manufacturers of the city would cooperate in every way with the committee in the collection of funds. It is intended to supply each factory with a subscription list to be contributed on the first day. These lists will be sent to the committee and the names of those contributing struck off, so that no canvass will be made at their homes. The canvass will be made in all business places. The committee believe that in this way they will be able to prevent any overlapping.

Work For Unemployed.

Mayor Allan was requested by the committee to provide work for as many of the unemployed as possible. He stated that he would do so in his power in this respect and informed the committee that he would make an effort to have taxpayers retract their opposition to some of the local improvement work through the city so that it can be done on with.

Factories on the Matter at the Next Meeting.

A deputation from the board of trade good roads committee requested the parks board at its meeting last evening to pass a resolution to the effect that the mountain highway thru Wabassa Park, on the north shore of the Bay, should be closed to motor traffic in the event of the destruction of any of the trees. The board will give the matter its attention and will inspect the Wabassa Park will be made in an effort to map out a route which would not materially interfere with any of the trees.

Oppose This Road.

The board also opposed the proposed road up the mountain as a continuation of Wentworth street, stating that the mountain side was to be used for park purposes only.

To Inspect Stables.

The board yesterday afternoon ordered the inspectors to make a rigid inspection of all stables in the city, it being reported that there were a great number of insanitary.

Add to Hospital Staff.

The City Hospital board of governors yesterday afternoon decided to add twelve physicians and surgeons to the staff and to put in new bedwards were needed.

Letter of Appreciation to Mrs. Moore.

A letter of appreciation was sent to Mrs. Moore, mother of Lieut.-Col. Moore of the board, who celebrated her 94th birthday yesterday.

Arrested on Grave Charge.

Alfred H. Joyce, 85 South Sanford avenue, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Shirley and E. Smith, on a charge of false pretences.

Charge With Receiving.

Daniel Herman, 208 North St. John street, was locked up yesterday afternoon by Constable Wilkinson on a charge of receiving goods under false pretences from the Smith Runciman Company, wholesale milliners.

Accidental Death.

We, the Jury, find that Samuel Hamilton came to his death by being run over by a Grand Trunk freight train Sept. 28 as a result of his wrongfully riding on it. The above verdict was rendered last evening by Coroner Pater's jury, which inquired into the death of Samuel Hamilton, 14 Grand Trunk messenger, who had his legs severed on Sept. 24 by being run over by a freight train and died in the hospital last Friday morning.

Acting Detectives Shirley and E. Smith.

Arrested Ivan Ivanoff, 9 Gilkinson street, yesterday on a charge of false pretences, said by Geo. Givokoff and Woleodo Petroff.

George Seignor, 18 Birch avenue.

was arrested last night by Constable McChlor on a charge of attempting to blackmail Richard King.

Mayor Allan Willing.

Mayor Allan said yesterday that he would run in West Hamilton if the Conservatives wanted him to run. The mayor talked matters over with various members of the Conservative party. It is now stated that George Lynch-Staunton will not contest the seat of the Conservative party having other plans in connection with his future. Controller Cooper, it is said, will run for mayor.

It is not probable that any definite action will be taken by the Liberals until after the announcement of the resignation of Col. Hendrie is received from Toronto.

To Prosecute Employes.

Criminals will be taken against civil employes found guilty of irregularities after the judicial inquiry. Stoes and Judge Snider makes his findings, according to an alderman yesterday.

GERMAN RIGHT REINFORCED TO MEET ALLIES' ATTACKS

Official Reports indicate That Von Kluk is in Desperate Plight, But That Deadlock is Unbroken—Russians Will Probably Invest Cra-cow Before End of Week.

Official Reports indicate That Von Kluk is in Desperate Plight, But That Deadlock is Unbroken—Russians Will Probably Invest Cra-cow Before End of Week.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 9.50 p.m.—The fighting of the past few days, which took the form of heavy offensive operations, has not changed to any marked extent the positions of the opposing armies in northern France. Some hard blows have been struck by each side, but the armies remain practically where they were when the Germans stopped their retirement and commenced to entrench themselves.

The lengthy official communication issued today by the French general staff makes this plain. The lines of the statement, which lie between the French right still rests on Pont-a-Mousson and from there turns southward to cross the Meuse near St. Mihiel, where the Germans are engaged in pushing a contingent forward.

Thence the front proceeds northward to encircle Verdun from which fortress it strikes directly westward across the River Aisne at Berry-aux-Bac. It follows the Aisne to Soissons and runs from there northward, crossing the River Oise at Ribecourt, Reper, Albert and Comblez. The two latter places are north of the Somme.

Wings in Close Touch. In the west the wings are in very close touch, the Germans holding Laslogny, which lies between Ribecourt and Roye, which are in possession of the French and also Chaulnes, which is in an almost direct line between Roye and Albert.

It is here that the allies have been attempting a wide turning movement to prevent which the Germans have apparently sent out strong opposing forces.

The French announcement says the Germans have continued their day and night attacks only to be repulsed, but it is evident that they are showing plenty of fight and are making a supreme effort to break through the lines working around their right.

To the north of the Aisne two well-entrenched armies still face each other, neither being able to make much headway, while in the centre the artillery duel continues in the district between the Argonne and the Meuse. The French claim slight progress, an indication that they are making heavy attacks to compel the Germans to withdraw from St. Mihiel, where they might bend, if they did not break, the French front.

The French also report that they captured a number of prisoners yesterday, but do not say where this capture was effected. Both sides profess to be well satisfied with the position which they are making, and are wearing on the troops. "Naturally fresh troops are being brought up continually, but it is dangerous for either side to withdraw many men from the fighting line, even to give them a short respite.

German Right Strengthened.

The Germans have already strengthened their right at the expense of the rest of their line, and many more men will have to be sent to assist them when they are due to be disclosed. They may arrive in time to turn the balance in favor of their side.

Russians Near Cra-cow.

Having invested Przemyel, the Russians are reported to be making their way not only thru the Carpathians to sweep across the plains in North Hungary, but, in strength, toward Cra-cow, which they should reach before the week is out, unless the Austrian field army should succeed in checking the advance. Their arrival at Cra-cow would be the signal for a battle along the Russian-German frontier.

The German right force at Cra-cow, where the Austrians would form a narrative from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters, issued at London by the official press bureau gives the reason for the long drawn out battle which has now lasted eight days. "The extreme right of the country covered," it says, "is so great as to render slow any efforts to manoeuvre and march around the flank in order to escape the costly expenditure of a frontal attack against heavily fortified positions."

This refers to the fiercely contested operations of the allies' left in an endeavor to outflank the German right.

The German right force, heavily reinforced, have been engaged for several days, and the encounters at times are reported to have been unprecedented.

ALL THAT IS LEFT



Belgian peasants searching among the ruins of their "homes" at Melle.

Their extreme right, and they have considerably reinforced their front extending north of that fortress thru Kallez, Russian Poland, to Thorn, in the province of West Prussia. Further north they have crossed from East Prussia and have got as far as the River Niemen, where they are reported to have suffered a reverse.

The two armies, however, are in close touch right across the country, so that a battle along this extended front cannot be long delayed. The Russian emperor's immense armies will oppose the Germans at every point and will themselves try to invade Germany in more than one district.

WAR SUMMARY

While the French and British official announcements indicate satisfaction with the situation along the battle front in France and confidence in the outcome, an unofficial report from Paris declares that the German right has been broken and is being pursued by the allies. This report also declares that the Germans have been surrounded in the Somme department and that Pozzins had been recaptured. The official press bureau at London while making no objection to the publication of these reports, declined to take any responsibility for the correctness of them.

In the far east there are signs of such activity on the part of the Japanese, who are engaged in a movement, by both land and sea, against the German concession of Kinschuan, in Shantung Province, China. The Japanese have occupied the heights outside of Tsingtau, the capital, over-looked the Germans' main line of defence. Chinese troops have blown up the railroad bridge at Tayuho, six miles west of Weishien, which has also been occupied by the Japanese, and are apparently opposing Japanese military operations in Shantung Province.

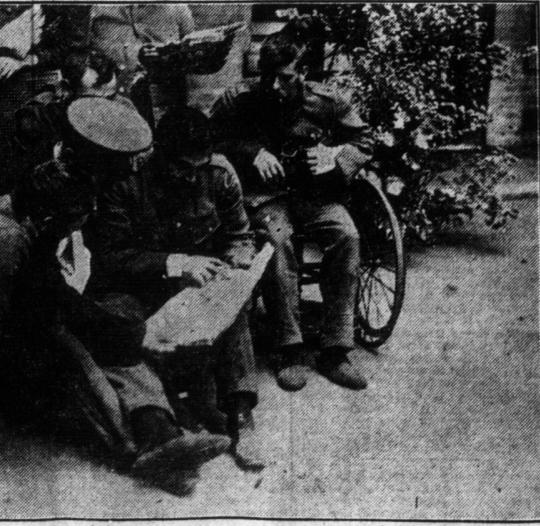
The meagre reports of the Russian campaign against Austria and Germany indicate a period of comparative calm, while the great armies of these nations are getting into position for offensive and defensive.

A British cruiser squadron, in command of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, who recently commanded the British warships in Mexican waters, has arrived at Puna, Straits of Magellan, and is believed to be on its way to the Pacific.

The Italian Government has issued a warning to Italians who have taken, or intend to take, service in the army of any country now at war, that it is breach of neutrality and is punishable by imprisonment.

Late despatches declare that the Germans have begun their attack on the first line of the Antwerp defences, that they have recaptured Malines, occupied Moll, an important railway junction, and are bombarding Lierre, a few miles from Antwerp, where many houses have been destroyed.

RECEIVING GOOD NEWS



Wounded British soldiers at the London Hospital, Mile End Road, London, reading of the retreat of General Von Kluk's army thru northern France.

Great Changes Coming in Banking

The Canadian bank system is up for discussion and will be discussed until it has all been thrashed over again. For years everything was taken for granted; now everything about banking in Canada is to be re-examined, tested, tested even with the acid test. As a result our banking system will be changed, will be re-adjusted to modern experience and practice. That does not mean that our banks are to be injured; but they are to be made more useful. And what will be the fundamental principles that will come into play?

And when we speak of the banking of a country always remember that we have in mind the currency of a country, and by currency we mean the money circulating medium of the country, and by banking we mean the receiving of deposits and lending of money and the lending of credit; and probably this latter the greatest of these three. Now then, as to the new principles; what are the principles that will play a part in Canadian banking as thus defined?

First, that the currency absolutely, and banking relatively, are public services and must be regarded as such, and that the state must control the one and regulate the other, and that the public interest in both overrides any other interest. Our parliament, therefore, must make a law in regard to banking, and our ministers of finance must be the public head of the organizations, and while the shareholders are entitled to reasonable profits and even a reasonable accumulation of rest money, it must always be recognized that the service to the public is the main thing, and especially if the currency to be supplied as a national currency, and if the bulk of the capital used comes from the public in the way of deposits, or as we prefer to call them, the savings of the people.

And the second principle that will come into more pronounced play in Canada is that inasmuch as that credit which is at the base of all banking rests largely on the collective credit of the nation and the assets of the nation it ought to be controlled and used for the benefit of the public at large by means of a national bank which would be in a position to lend this credit of the nation to banking in credit and the medium of these transactions of rediscunt to be national notes. In other words, a national bank is a bank of rediscunt, for the use of the public thru the agency of chartered banks, and our law must, therefore, provide that the charges for the use of this credit be reasonable to the public and reasonable profitable to the banks, and must be available at all times, and especially in times of stringency.

As to the currency in this country, that is now issued by the banks. In the light of the experience of our neighbors, the United States, and of all the leading countries of Europe, except that of Great Britain, and even in the light of the experience of Great Britain in the present war, it does seem to be established without contradiction that the currency of the country must be a national currency, and that bank note currency must be withdrawn. Bank note currency antagonizes a national currency, and we have had a wide experience of that in this country. In less than two years there will be nothing but a national currency in the United States, and we believe that this will be realized in Canada in a very short time. In other words, banking is to be, as we said above, recognized as a great public service, to be organized, upheld and publicly regulated for the benefit of our districts, our occupations, our products and purposes of government. And as thus defined, there is benefit to the public, a reasonable return to any capital invested in by shareholders in chartered banks, and a reasonable interest return to depositors who put in their savings.

Now these must be the underlying principles; but there are other matters that have to be discussed and one of the first that will come up is that of centralizing the banking system as against what is called a local banking system. We do not propose to discuss this question on this occasion, but in order to show that it is a matter of concern, we propose to reprint an editorial from a western paper.

WEAKNESS OF BANKING SYSTEM.

The weakness of the Canadian banking system is not that here and there an incompetent bank manager presses some person rather hard for money owing the bank, and thus prevents desirable development. The weakness is in the system of Canadian banks which centralizes the management of all the financial institutions, and places the control thousands of miles away from the point of investment.

It cannot be denied that such a system has some advantages. It makes for stability, the possibility of failure is somewhat exaggerated. But the United States system of a series of local banks scattered thruout the entire country is much better for a country in the development period.

Under our system the bank manager in a small western town is no great factor in the banking institution. As a rule his experience is not very great, and his powers are curtailed. He has no particular interest in the town in which he is located. He is working for promotion and hopes some day to be removed to a bigger town. He does his part by encouraging industry by loans, and in every possible manner advancing the interests of that town. The result is that the banks across the line are much more generous, particularly to the farmer, than the banks of Canada. Here the farmer finds great difficulty in getting money. There he has no difficulty if he has the land and his prospects are good. Here a farmer gets but few loans and small ones. There it is not the exception for the banks to finance a promising man. Here the farmer finds certain set rules, which the local bank manager cannot go around. There the bank manager has fewer rules, and loans to the man who asks for a loan. Here, before the banks will do anything to promote such a promising industry as the live stock industry, it must organize a society and get the backing of men of money in the cities. There it is the most usual thing for the banks to hand over the money and do the whole thing themselves.

The weakness of the Canadian banking system is that it is centralized in Montreal and Toronto, and banks do not give a half for the little towns on the prairie or any place else. Their object is to make money, which is quite right. If they can use their money to better advantage than loaning to the farmers, they will not lend to the farmers, which is not surprising.

The United States system is better for the country in the development stage. We said we would not discuss at this moment the merits of the local systems as against the central system; but we do say the two systems must be thrashed out over again. There may be merits in both practices. In the United States they are not only in favor of big and little banks, central and local banks, but one feature of the laws now coming into force in the United States is that there shall be twelve great national rediscunt reserve banks scattered over the United States in place of a collection of powerful, private corporation banks concentrated in New York. The great reserves, the savings of the people, are to be more or less distributed among twelve "reserve cities." That means for one thing that the whole of the savings of the nation are not to be stored alongside of the New York Stock Exchange and its questionable practices.

BRITISH CASUALTIES LIST

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The following casualties to officers of the expeditionary force were issued tonight: Officially reported killed: Second Lieut. Boyd, Royal East Kent Regiment; Lieut. Fox, Army Veterinary Corps; Lieut. Rushton, Royal Irish Regiment. Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds: Capt. Brevet-Major Panterdowne, Royal Irish Regiment. Officers wounded: Lieut. Gordon Munro, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Jervoise Northamptonshire Regiment; Capt. Luxmoore, Devonshire; Second

Lieut. McKennrie, 11th Hussars; Lieut. Nettlesfield, 5th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Read, Essex Regiment; Major Tew, East Surrey Regiment, previously reported missing is now reported wounded; Capt. Edmunds, Royal Army Medical Corps, previously reported missing has now rejoined; Lieut. Pell, Royal Army Medical Corps; Capt. Hildreth, Royal Army Medical Corps; Lieut. Tulloch, Royal Army Medical Corps, previously reported wounded is now reported unaccounted for; Lieut. Leigh, First Life Guards. The following casualties in the Africa protectorate are reported: Wounded, Lieut. Mussen, Manchester Regiment, unofficially reported previously wounded now unofficially reported died of wounds; Capt. Lister, Royal West Kent.

KAISER'S NEPHEW TRIED TO MAKE HIS ESCAPE

Canadian Press Despatch, L'ORIENT, France, via Paris, Sept. 29, 10.05 p.m.—Count von Schwerin, the German Emperor's nephew, who was made a prisoner at the battle of the Marne, attempted to escape from Belle Isle, where he was held, and as a consequence he has been transferred to the citadel at Port Louis, a fortified town three miles from L'Orient, where he is being kept under a strong guard.

HOTEL ROYAL

Every room furnished with new beds and bath and thoroughly redecorated January, 1914. BEST SAMPLE ROOMS IN CANADA \$3.00 and up—American Plan.

E. PULLAN

BUY ALL GRADES OF WASTE PAPER ADELAIDE 790. OFFICE: 400 Adelaide

GENERAL BOTCHER DEFENDS

No Middle Course Only Loyalty Treason.

KAISER COVERTS

Wishes to Turn German Colony Must Be Cruel

Canadian Press Despatch

LONDON, Sept. 29, 6.45 p.m.—A despatch to the Reuters Agency from Capetown says that a course of a speech addressed to thousands of people at the Transvaal, General Botcher, premier of South Africa, declared that the policy of the government was to maintain the necessity of loyalty to the empire.

Declaring that the policy was to maintain the necessity of loyalty to the empire, he said that the government was to maintain the necessity of loyalty to the empire.

The fact of the matter, he said, was that the government was to maintain the necessity of loyalty to the empire.

He justified the export duties on the ground that they were necessary to support the government. He said he had regarding German affairs, which he said he had regarding German affairs.

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