

WEATHER: FINE AND COOL.

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GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AN IMITATOR NOT AN INITIATOR Success Due to the Rapidity With Which Inventions of Other Nations Have Been Adopted and Low Prices They Can Charge for Their Products.

Germany came late into the market as a producer of factory-made textiles. The automatic spindle in cotton spinning was introduced nearly thirty years later than in England, and weaving survived as a household industry much longer than elsewhere.

German trade is as much syndicated, that is as much concentrated into cartels (trusts) as the American, but there seems to be no violent feeling against the syndicate system. The opposition is not along American lines, but is socialistic, and consists of a denunciation of capital as such.

These syndicates still control the market, but the German cartels, unlike the American trusts, are not yet monopolies—that is, they do not control the market both for raw materials and for the finished products, nor have they gone so far in merging the individual companies into one corporation.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S ACCOUNT OF PROGRESS OF EUROPEAN WAR

Tries to Rouse American Hostility to Britain by Accusing Latter Treaty Violation in Cutting German-American Cable.

New York, August 24.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, who arrived on the steamship Noordam, said regarding the European war: "The English have permitted all sorts of violations of provisions of war treaties. They cut cables between Germany and America, thus cutting off a neutral country from intercourse with Germany."

"The feeling in Germany is very high against England and France because of the unwarranted attack made by Western Europe on the German Empire. The people will fight to the last ditch and to the last man."

"The calling of Japan into this war shows that Anglo-French allies are desperate. This action will give the yellow race supremacy in the Pacific."

"The report that the Crown Prince of Germany was ill or injured was entirely false. He commanded the army at Metz. His army did wonderful work in the storming of the Liege forts."

"The reports which you have received here from English and French and Belgian sources, that German armies were massed around Liege in countless numbers are also false. The German attack on the forts of Liege consisted of six infantry regiments, consisting of 5,000 to 6,000 men each."

"The attack that these regiments made was wonderful. Austria is ably defending her frontier against the Russians. It is quite possible that the Russians have entered Prussia in the northeastern part, as that is a part that is poorly defended, but the Russians will not make much progress in the interior."

"I am satisfied that nothing but victory can result for the German army."

RUSSIANS' EASY VICTORY. London, August 24.—A despatch from Paris announces the capture of Willenburg, East Prussia, by Russians without a shot being fired.

RECAPTURED MUELHAUSEN. Basle, Switz., August 24.—The Germans have recaptured Muelhausen and its environs, according to reports received here from Upper Alsace.

JAPAN DECLARES WAR. Japan has come into the war of nations. The Mikado has declared war on Germany, and the Japanese fleet and land forces are ready for the struggle around Kiao Chow, the German protectorate in China.

RUSSIANS SUCCESSFUL. Official Russian despatches claim victory for the Russian forces over three German corps. Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of Russian army, describes Russian victories in East Prussia.

FRENCH AND BRITISH ENGAGE GERMANS. The French and British troops are engaging the greater part of the German army along a battle line from Mons to the Luxembourg frontier.

SERVIANS' VICTORY OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED. Nish, Servia, August 24.—It was officially announced that during the battle between the Servians and Austrians on Drina River, the Servians captured 4,500 prisoners, 53 guns & Howitzers, 114 ammunition wagons and an enormous amount of other war material.

AUSTRIAN FLEET TO ATTACK ALLIES. Rome, August 24.—Semi-official reports received here from Ancona say the Austrian fleet of 40 units, battleships, cruisers and destroyers sailed south from Trieste to give battle to the English and French fleets bombarding Cattaro.

CHINA-JAPAN CABLE CUT. Tokio, August 24.—Communication between China and Japan has been severed. Except for meagre dispatches coming from New York the country is in the dark regarding course of war in Europe.

BOMBARDING TSING-TAU. Tokio, August 24.—According to a message reported to have been passed by the censor of the navy department, the Japanese fleet has commenced bombardment of Tsing Tau.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE MANY TOWNS. St. Petersburg, August 24.—General Rennenkampo, who is in command of the Russian troops said to be sweeping through Germany, reported to Grand Duke Alexander as follows: "We control a great part of East Prussia through capture of Insterburg, Gumbinnen, Darkehmen, Marggrabowa, Orleburg and Johannsburg. The railroads are in our possession."

GERMAN ARMIES ARE PURSUING THE FRENCH. New York, August 24.—A wireless dispatch from Berlin, via the Nauzen, Germany and Saville, N.Y., wireless station, says: "Official announcement was made here to-day that the German army, commanded by the Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg, has defeated a French army at Neufchatel. It captured many guns, flags and prisoners."

GERMAN ARMIES, UNDER RUPPRECHT, Crown Prince of Bavaria, Crown Prince Wilhelm and Grand Duke Albrecht, are vigorously pursuing the French.

sood. All this has resulted in the production of many millions, and a vast army of workers living near the edge of poverty and want.

ALLIES ARE DRIVEN BACK BY GERMANS

Superior Numbers Force British And French Back To French Border

APPEAR AT OSTEND

German Forces Do Not Attempt to Occupy the Seaport, But Do Considerable Damage to Towns Near Bruges—An Example of Belgian Courage.

London, August 24.—Under the driving attack of the German legions the defence of the Allies who since early Sunday morning have been barring the passage of the enemy, has been forced back to the French frontier. Such is the gist of an official report given out here this afternoon.

The fighting was sustained with but little cessation and only the vastly superior numbers of the Germans gained them what, after all, may be merely a temporary advantage. Against the 1,800,000 Teutons, there are 120,000 British and 700,000 French soldiers. No word as to the relative casualties have been received and none can be expected for some time, as the battle is still going on.



The Cockpit of Europe. Between three and four million men are fighting in Belgium, and along the Franco-German border.

According to a correspondent of the Daily Mail one German column marched southward toward Valenciennes by way of Ninove and Grammont a second proceeded by way of Ninove and Lessines, and the third pushed toward Hal, Braine Le Comte and Mons.

The first news that the British soldiers are engaged in the struggle came from Paris. It was official, and gave the first definite intimation of the location of the English forces.

It is reported from Ostend that detachments of the German army have appeared, and have done damage at Thielit and Lichtervelde, both in the Province of West Flanders (Belgium), the former lying 15 miles southeast of Bruges, the latter 13 miles.

It is suggested that this means a dash upon Roubaix, one of the wealthiest of French towns, or upon Lille. In that event the movement on Valenciennes would be an encircling one with an attempt to turn the left flank of the Allies.

An Act of Bravery. "The forts at Liege still hold. Fort Chaudfontaine has been the scene of an act of heroism which affirms once more the brilliant valor of the Belgian army. The fort, which commands the railroad to Aix-la-Chapelle by Verriers and the tunnel to Chaudfontaine, was subjected to an extremely violent bombardment. When it was reduced to a mere heap of ruins, and Major Mameche, the commanding officer, judged that further resistance was impossible, he hooked up the tunnel by running several locomotives into each other, and set fire to their uses leading to the mines surrounding the forts."

"His mission then accomplished, Major Mameche, determined that the German flag should not fly even over the ruins of his fort, blew up the powder magazine and perished."

ITALY IN IT TOO. Rome, August 24.—"The situation involving Austria and Italy is acute. We are hoping for the best for Italy wants to avoid war, but no man can tell what will happen."

Marquis San Giuliana, Italian Foreign Minister, was quoted here as having made the foregoing remarks to a diplomat who is his close friend. Nothing more is necessary to show that Italy expects war. Reports that Austria has withdrawn from Germany the troops she sent to help the Kaiser, and has sent them to the Italian frontier have served to heighten the tension.

OPENED BOMBARDMENT SUNDAY A. M. Shanghai, August 24.—The Japanese battleship Setau opened bombardment of Tsing Tao at 12.16 p.m. Sunday, according to reliable information received here. In the attacking Japanese squadron are also said to have been battleships Aki, Satauma and Kashima together with a number of other vessels. The Amakusa is reported to have mined the entrance to the harbor Saturday night.

SERVIANS TO INVADE HUNGARY. Athens, August 24.—The Servian Legation issued the following statement: "A battle fought by the river Jadar ended Friday. Austrian forces consisting of nine divisions were routed. Servia will now invade Hungary."

GOVERNMENT MAY CONFISCATE HOLDINGS OF GERMANS IN B.C.

Rich Timber and Mining Rights are Supposed to be in Possession of Kaiser Wilhelm Himself.

(Special Correspondence.)

Ottawa, August 24.—The government is looking into the question of the possible confiscation of German investments belonging to combatants in the present war, which have been made in Canada, and which aggregate tens of millions of dollars. It will be remembered that some two years ago a story emanating from Berlin was published to the effect that Kaiser Wilhelm himself had invested very largely in British Columbia timber, and mining propositions. His agent in Canada was Baron Alvo von Alvensleben. It is stated that the latter invested German capital in British Columbia timber to the extent of twenty-nine million dollars. No confirmation of this is available from the Dominion Department of the Interior to-day, but officials are now looking up the matter.

Under the regulations of the department no lease can be granted excepting in the name of a British subject and legally there may become difficulty in the way of confiscation. But if it is shown that the investments are really those of German combatants in the present war steps will probably be taken to claim the property for the crown. This will, of course, apply to many other undertakings in Canada in which German capital is involved. The question is being looked up by the Justice department as to the rights of the crown in such instances. It may be that part of Canada war budget may be financed by the simple process of confiscating German money now in Canada. That has already been done in Germany in the case of British investments there. The cancellation of German and Austrian patents held in Canada is another likely step.

DETAILS OF RUSSIAN SUCCESSES. London, August 24.—Details of fighting between Russians and Germans in East Prussia have been received by the Russian Embassy and these show that the forces of the Czar control a considerable section of Prussia around Gumbinnen.

Battle around Gumbinnen lasted six days, during which the lines were strung out for 30 miles on both sides of the main railway line running from Eydtkuhnen, a town on the Russian border westward.

The Germans lost heavily. As the Black, White and Red standard were being westward, the fleeing Germans were continually harassed by the Russians who pressed forward shooting down the stragglers. The Russian vanguard was led by the Cossacks. Russians have occupied Goldap and Aras.

Tiltit, a town on the left bank of the Nieman, 60 miles north of Koenigsberg, has been cut off. The Russians are threatening to march to Koenigsberg.

The German defenders of the eastern frontier consist of Uhlan, infantry and the Landwehr. It is estimated more than 1,000,000 are under arms on the Prussian-Russo border with 1,100 field pieces and Howitzers.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING. St. Petersburg, August 24.—The advance on Koenigsberg which is strongly fortified will be made through the Valley of the Pregel River. Russians claim entire lake region in southeastern part of East Prussia, has been swept clear of German troops.

The General Staff also announced another victory over Austrians by Russian troops, that invaded Galicia in the following statement.

"On August 23, nine Russian squadrons attacked the Austrians near the station of Bluchow, between Zloczow and Sborow. Austrian force was twice as strong as the Russians. The Austrians accepted battle and were rolled over. We captured two mounted batteries and 160 prisoners."

Another official statement said Austrians who attacked the town of Vladimir Volynak, had been driven in headlong retreat to their headquarters at Sekal. Statement concluded: "We are occupying some forts along the River Sereth. Our offensive movement in Eastern Galicia is being carried on successfully."

PLAN IS DEFENSIVE. Paris, August 24.—The Minister of War, Messimy, revealed the plan of campaign adopted by France and England against Germany. It is mainly a campaign of defence, not offence, except where the offensive can be taken without danger. The plan is to hold in check the Germans advancing on France until Russia can sweep through Eastern Germany and capture Berlin.

In corroboration of Minister of War's statement, the War Office issued the following announcement: "The great battle between the greater part of English, French and German armies, continues. The mission of the English and French is to hold virtually the whole German army in Belgium until our Russian allies can pursue their success in the east."

GERMANS VIOLATE RULES OF CIVILIZED WARFARE. Washington, August 24.—A strong protest against alleged violation by the Germans of the rules of civilized warfare was filed with the State Department by Minister Haventh, of Belgium.

The protest came as an answer to similar action by Germany with respect to the Belgians some days ago. Minister Haventh informed the State Department that Belgium has not been guilty of violation of the convention in any manner, but that Germany has been guilty of military practices not in accord with the Hague Convention.

"Belgium," said Minister Haventh, "will demand an international investigation of cruelty practised by German troops on defenceless Belgian peasants."

Secretary Bryan assured Minister Haventh that he will do everything possible without involving the United States in any manner in European war.

FRENCH PEOPLE DISTURBED. Paris, August 24.—With the War Office refusing to give any information about the great battle that has been raging three days along 100 miles from Mons to the Luxembourg border there is a growing feeling of pessimism here. The uneasiness has been increased by the admission of the War Office that in their repulse of the French in Lorraine, the Germans have crossed the border and occupied Luneville.

The mind of the public was further disturbed by the reports that Nancy had been threatened. There was even a report that Nancy had been captured, but this was denied at the War Office.

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FRANCE HAS NOT REFUSED. Washington, August 24.—Secretary Bryan denied published reports that France has refused to permit the United States to neutralize foreign vessels in order to bring Americans home. He added: "Negotiations are still in progress between this government and that of France, and we hope to reach a settlement within a short time. France has not indicated her final decision and until she does so this government will continue its attempts to secure the desired favor."