

WEATHER: SHOWERS TO-NIGHT.

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1914

ONE CENT

We Own and Operate Town of St. Lambert 5 1-2% Debentures Due 1954 PRICE TO YIELD 5 3-8%

THE MOLSONS BANK Incorporated 1855 Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund \$4,800,000

CANADA'S TRADE WITH BELGIUM TOTALLED \$9,310,000 IN 1914

Table showing trade with Belgium for 1913 and 1914. Columns: Imports, Exports, Total. Rows list various goods like wheat, iron, and machinery.

Table showing principal articles imported from Belgium during 1913. Columns: Value. Rows list various goods like iron, machinery, and textiles.

NEWS FROM RUSSIAN WAR OFFICE. New York, August 21.—Russian Counsel in New York made public a statement...

JOINS NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. New York, August 21.—The British steamer Bermudian arrived this morning from Bermuda.

ALLIES NOT PERTURBED AT LOSS OF BRUSSELS

Occupation of City Means Little Except Proof That Germans are Advancing

London, August 21.—Within four days it will probably be known whether the Kaiser's war machine is rushing to destruction on the field of Waterloo...

The forces of their right wing are only a few miles to the north and a few miles east of Waterloo. The allied nations are not disquieted by the massiveness and swiftness of the German advance...

An English officer, writing from the Continent, says the opposition of the Belgians has prevented the Germans from bringing up their supplies. He says: "The Germans are disorganized. Their transports failed them in this district."

The principal articles imported from Belgium during 1913 were: Wheat 3,400,000, Iron 2,000,000, Machinery 1,500,000, etc.

HERMAN RIDDER SAYS GREAT VICTORY HAS BEEN WON

Thinks German Sympathizers Should be Overjoyed at the Progress Made by Army in Passage Through Belgium.

New York, August 21.—Herman Ridder, in writing of the war situation in Staats Zeitung, says: "A great victory has been won. The Belgian army has been thrown back upon Antwerp in more or less disorder."

"We German sympathizers may well feel elated over the progress of affairs. Our faith in the power of the German army has not been misplaced. The great machine is still intact. Once under way, it will sweep everything before it."

JULES S. BACHE TELLS OF MOBILIZATION IN FRANCE

Utmost Friendliness Noticed Between French and British Soldiers When Letter Reached Calais and Havre.

New York, August 21.—Mr. Jules S. Bache, of the banking house bearing his name, was one of the refugees returning from Europe last night on the S.S. France. To the Barron Financial News Service representative meeting the ship at quarantine, Mr. Bache gave the first information that has reached this side as to where the British troops landed on their way to join the armies of the allies.

The mobilization of the French army was a wonderful sight, yet it had its heart-rending features, for families were torn apart as the male members went to war. The best of feeling prevailed among the French people for the Americans stranded in Paris and Havre, and everything possible was done under the circumstances to make us all comfortable.

Another returning traveller was Jules Glatier, of the Paris and New York firm of Cartier and Company. The various members of that firm, as well as 300 employees, were all taken into the French army. "Within two hours after the declaration of war, involving France," he said, "the Cartier jewels, valued at 40,000,000 francs, had all been safely deposited in the vaults of the Bank of France."

NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE. New York, August 21.—Germany, Austria and Ireland, is the new triple alliance suggested by a speaker, who was wildly cheered at a meeting held last night in Terrace Garden, Fifty-Eighth Street and Third Avenue.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 21.—Official announcement was made by the General Staff that Russian troops after a fierce two-days' fight, entered the city of Lyck in east Prussia on Wednesday. The German defenders of Lyck made gallant resistance but were forced to retire by superior numbers.

LYCK is a prosperous manufacturing city lying on the railroad entering Prussia from Russia. It is 55 miles south of Gumbinnen, situated on Lake Lyck in the centre of which is an island bearing the ancient castle of Teutonic Knights. Its population is 12,000.

FALL OF BRUSSELS PART OF STRATEGY OF THE ALLIES. So Says French War Office, Germans Caught in Trap Between Fortifications of Namur and Antwerp.

PARIS, August 21.—The fall of Brussels without a shot being fired in defence was explained by the French War Office as a strategic move, that had caught the German army in a trap. "The German forces," it was stated, "have been caught between Antwerp and Namur, which are only about 37 miles apart. The German situation is thus difficult since they lack the first requirement of their march through Belgium. Forts at Liege are still holding out and those at Namur which are equally powerful, have not been attacked."

Another statement issued by the War Office said the retreat of the Belgians to Antwerp had taken place in accordance with pre-arranged plan and that from that point they could harass the German flank. "The Antwerp defence consists of three fortifications whose power of resistance can be heightened by flooding large area around the works. Antwerp is fully equipped with the most perfect appliances. If the Germans do not besiege it, they will be obliged to cover themselves from flank attacks and if they do besiege it, they will be compelled to detach a large force for that purpose."

DEATH OF PRUSSIA PRICE OF PEACE

Governing Portion of German Empire Has Imposed War on Rest of Country NOT REALLY GERMAN

Arrogant Race of Slavonic Origin Control Empire by Possession of Preponderating Power in the Bundesrath—Great Britain Too Long Suffering.

(Article Ten in a Short Series on the German Empire.) (By Professor W. W. SWANSON.) The British people have no quarrel with their German cousins, the cultured people of middle and south Germany, who are devoted to music, philosophy, and the arts of peace. Our quarrel is with the military oligarchy of Prussia, with Prussian savagery, and Prussian barbarism. The Prussians have appealed to the sword and shall perish by the sword.

Prussia Rules Germany. By her control of the Bundesrath (the Council of Empire containing delegates from the several German States), controls the policies of the Empire. Prussia, therefore, rules the German Empire. It is with Prussia—her methods, her ideals, her policy—that foreign powers, including England, have to deal in the practice of international affairs. But Prussia is not Germany. Prussia is not even North Germany. Prussia is hardly even German, and this point cannot be too strongly emphasized at the present time.

Who Are the Prussians? The Prussians are a people of Teutonic speech. It is true, but almost certainly of a Slavonic blood. They are not gentle or cultivated, or musically or poetically inclined, as are the other Germans. As Dr. Sarolea, one of the authorities on Germany and France, has said, the Prussians "find the institution of slavery natural to them." They are submissive to discipline, and are as ready to endure tyranny as they are to inflict it.

The other German States have been forced to endure the tyranny of Prussia. That is explained in part by the German incapacity for politics, and in part by his easy-going German credulity. Prussia has deliberately created and fostered a legend which the rest of Germany has unfortunately accepted—the legend that Prussia alone could give the German race the firm government and the power of defence which were necessary to its unity and independence.

Prussia and England. The German Kaiser is fond of launching diatribes against "envious neighbours," the United Kingdom, apparently being the chief culprit. The fact is, however, that the English have been too long suffering against Prussian aggression. They have acted too long as the lacker of a Power whose unscrupulous and conscienceless policies have threatened the liberties of Europe.

German Socialism. Much has been expected of the Social Democrats of Germany to exert a restraining influence on the military madness of Prussia. But nothing much can be expected from the source, as the great French Socialist, Jaures, pointed out at the Socialist Congress at Amsterdam many years ago. On this point Dr. Sarolea says: "In Germany Social Democracy has accomplished very little. It has delivered speeches innumerable; it has issued manifestoes; it has organized processions many miles in length whenever the man with the peaked helmet chose to allow such procession. But the history of German contemporary Socialism does not count a single historic day like the Berlin days of 1848, when even Frederick the Fourth had to give way to the democratic demands. The mighty Social Democratic Party has not achieved one big strike, like the railway strike or the coal strike of England, although Prussian railwaymen or coal miners could easily have exerted pressure on the Government, because the majority of Prussian railways are owned by the State. The Prussian Government may put itself above the law, and it does put itself above the law; it may violate the spirit of the Constitution and make it a dead letter; the Kaiser may break his most solemn pledges; but all provocation notwithstanding, the Socialist remains a law-abiding citizen, and trusts to the inevitable agency of natural laws and to the working of economic evolution."

The fact is the German Socialist will do everything except fight, and for the people who will do everything except fight there is no hope of ultimate effectiveness.

Lack of Moral Responsibility. The Prussian as well as his Government, are organized along military lines. The Prussians are not natural warriors, like the French. The French fight courageously and naturally, because they feel that they are a free people. The Great Napoleon said it was no good attempting to govern Athelasts—that is, men without the sense of justice; they must be shot down. What he meant was that there could be no other appeal except to force against men who denied all moral responsibility. If this is true of individual men it is even more true of a nation. A nation which bases its policy on mere brute force and fraud, and repudiates all appeal to the moral law, should be crushed for the common good. Prussia, in Napoleon's sense, the most Athletic nation in Europe.

England may have perpetrated crimes in the course of her long history; undoubtedly she has done so. But at least there was an apparent appeal to right and the sense of justice. It may have been wrong, for example, to have crushed the Boers and to have wiped out the Boer Republic, in order to get control of the gold fields of South Africa; but at least the average Englishman, right or wrong, imagined he was fighting for the liberties and freedom of British colonists, and to enforce England's just claims against her protectorates. But the Prussian and his Government make no claim except the claim of might and force. It was by an appeal to force that Prussia took Silesia from Maria Theresa; Posen from Poland; Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark; Alsace-Lorraine from France. Prussia has again appealed to the sword; and, for the good of humanity, by the sword must Prussia perish.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Head Office—TORONTO

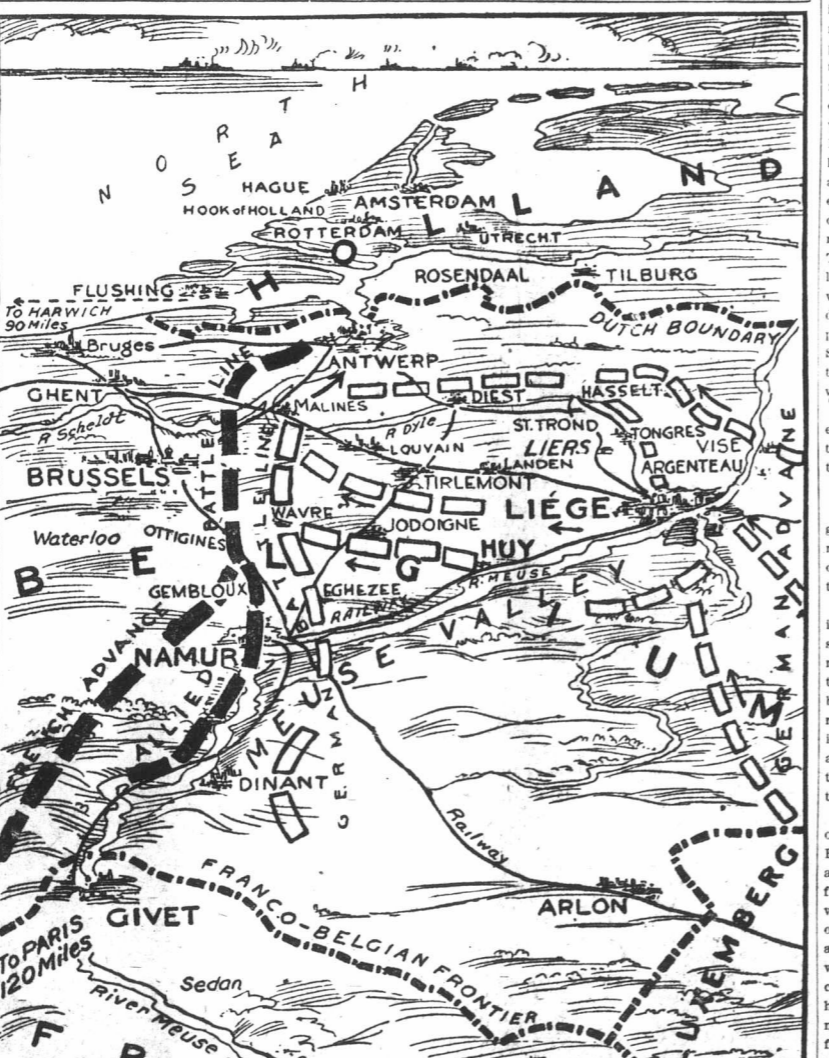
Paid Up Capital - \$15,000,000 Rest - 13,500,000

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The above map shows the disposition of the opposing force before the Belgians fell back on Antwerp allowing the Germans to capture Brussels.

CEMENT

CRUISER

PT OUR FALL

No Cards

Crotty

WINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Indians a Severe Game

ANTS ARE ROCKING

National League Leaders Would First Place Before Another Week is up.

was scheduled in the Inter-

the poor playing of Charles Evans,

His brother Kenneth was one strike

DUAL LOG CABINS

amilies Have Novel Means of Spend-

Like Camp Minnesota it has a

On the eastern front the attempt of Germans at

From the Serbian front the Austrians are reported to

JOINS NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

CORRECTION.