

WEATHER: SHOWERY.

Vol. XXIX. No. 108

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**CHEERED PATRIOTIC ADDRESS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS**

Governor-General Presided at Meeting of Canadian Club and Gave Hearty Support to Can- vassers For Patriotic Fund.

The Rose Room of the Windsor Hotel was packed to the doors to-day by members of the Canadian Club who assembled to hear His Royal Highness Duke of Connaught, speak on the aims and objects of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The gathering, which was presided over by Dean Adams of McGill, was a most enthusiastic one and heard to the echo the patriotic utterances of His Royal Highness and of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the other speaker.

"As the representative of His Majesty King George," said His Royal Highness, "I am pleased and proud at this further manifestation of your loyalty. Montreal has not only given generously in men and money, but I feel sure that you will not fail in the patriotic task of caring for those dependent upon the men at the front. It is a testing time for the peoples comprising our beloved Empire, but everywhere they are responding to the call. The word from the front telling of the heroic stand made by our brave soldiers thrills us all. They have upheld the traditions of the Empire and we are justly proud of them."

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux declared, amid cheers, that he was always proud to belong to the British Empire and to owe allegiance to its flag, "but after the events of yesterday I am prouder than ever of that connection."

Among those present at the head table were: Dean Adams, the Duke of Connaught, who presided; Archbishop Bruchési, Bishop Fardthun, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, H. V. Meredith, H. B. Ames, M.P.; Senator Dandurand, W. M. Birks, J. W. Ross, Geo. E. Drummond, and many others.

Dean Adams outlined the plan of campaign to be followed by the canvassers, and announced that a further meeting of the committees would be held at the Windsor at eight o'clock to-night to perfect arrangements.

**JAPAN A PARTY TO AGREEMENT.**

London, September 11.—A dispatch from Petrograd says word has been received in the Russian capital from Tokyo that Japan has become a party to the agreement of triple entente not to conclude peace without the consent of all.

**KOENIGSBERG IN FLAMES.**

London, September 11.—Part of the City of Koenigsberg which the Russians are reported to be bombard- ing is in flames, according to a dispatch to the Post, from Copenhagen. The message says the news was received in Copenhagen from Stettin.

**1,500 PRISONERS.**

London, September 11.—The Press Bureau states the German retreat continues. 1,500 prisoners and several guns captured.

**FRENCH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON RECEIVES NEWS OF SUCCESS**

Reports Say That Progress of the Allies is Slow But Persistent—German Armies Forced to Retire.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

Washington, September 11.—Slow but steady progress is being made by the Allied troops against the German right wing and centre to the north and northeast of Paris, according to French dispatches received at the French Embassy here, from War Office at Bordeaux. The dispatch reads: "At 10 o'clock last evening, according to advices given the War Department, considerable advantages had been gained against the German right wing by our troops. To the north of La Fere Sous Jouarre, the first German army was obliged to recross the Marne, and last night below the line of the River Lathuis Mey and Fere En Ternois, the Valley of the Marne was free of German troops, according to reports made by the British aviation corps.

"Our troops in Champagne were forced by the third German army to retire to Gourinon and Salons, but part of ground lost was regained. The Fifth German army before Yassincourt in the Argonne, was attacked by our troops, and the French pro- ceeded slightly.

"The Fort at Genicourt in the Valley of the Meuse has been attacked by Germans.

"Slight progress on road to Chateau Salins in Lor- raine has been made by Sixth German army. In the forest of Champenoux part of that advance was lost.

"As far as Maubeuge is concerned, we have no official confirmation of its fall. At any event the gar- rison was not half so large as German agencies re- port."

Wounded French officers say the Germans have taken the offensive at some points along the centre between Soissons and Vitry le Francois and that fight- ing in that district is most furious.

The French aerial scouts report that the Germans are rushing heavy guns to the front but that it may be ten days or two weeks before they are upon the firing line.

The German right flank is apparently retreating in the direction of Soissons, leaving behind detachment of German troops in the territory roughly bordered by Senlis, Demartrin and Comense immediately north- west of the city. This district is wooded and there is danger that this German force will be cut off and forced to surrender or suffer annihilation.

After making a desperate stand near Epernay and Maone Sur Marne, the Prussians, which had been pushed forward to the German firing line in an offen- sive movement, is falling back upon Rheims, accord- ing to a report to General Gallieni.

**ALLIES STILL DRIVING GERMANS BACKWARDS**

**Kaiser Despatches Reinforcements to Hard Pressed Forces Crumbling Under Allies Attacks**

**BRITISH PUSHING AHEAD**

Today's Struggle of 4,000,000 Men Along Battle Front Extending Along 120 Mile Front is Even More Bitter To-day Than Yesterday.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

London, September 11.—To-day's engagements in the great battle of 4,000,000 men along a 120 mile firing line in France found the sharpest conflict on the French centre, which is contesting the ground between Vitry le Francois and the Camp de Mailly. Emperor William has sent large bodies of troops to reinforce the centre of the German army in this struggle, which is the most severe of the six days of terrific fighting. The re- capture of Muehhausen, Alsace, by the French is reported. The German troops are withdrawing from Alcece rapidly, probably to strengthen the columns fighting in France.

British troops to-day continued their victorious march to turn the German right flank, forcing the enemy to continue the disorderly retreat at which began with the Kaiser's failure to break through the Allies' lines east of Paris.

Detachments of German soldiers have been separated from their right wing army and are isolated about thirty miles northeast of Paris. They are being surrounded by British and French troops.

The continued success of the French and British is described in a French War Office statement as follows:

"In the four days' battle the Allies have pushed back the Germans sixty kilometres and taken many prisoners and machine guns.

"On the left wing the British and French troops have chased the Marne between La Fere Sous Jouarre, Charly and Chateau Elherry, pursuing the enemy, who is in retreat. During the course of this advance the British forces took a number of prisoners and guns."

The German troops from the west have been concentrated along the River Alle and are now marching in long columns to the east, crossing the Maasurle Lakes. The Russian advance guard is in retreat to the east.

It is reported the Kaiser has sent the Crown Prince to take command of the German armies on the Russian firing line.

**AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM FRENCH WAR OFFICE**

While Germans Are Retreating, Battle is Being Waged All Along Line With Renewed Fierceness, Says Dispatch at 5 O'Clock.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

Paris, September 11.—An official statement giving an optimistic view of the great conflict between the Allies and the Germans was issued here at 5 p.m. It stated that the Germans were retreating, but that the battle was raging all along the line with renewed fierceness. The position of the Allies right wing was stated to be very favorable.

The Allies' centre is also in a very good position according to the official announcement.

A general summary covering the battle from the time it began was also issued. It was as follows: "A battle has been going on since September 6th, upon a front extending in a general way from Paris to Verdun. At the beginning of the action the German right wing which had reached that Department of North (this army being commanded by General Van Kluk), was obliged to assume a new position be- cause threatened with being enveloped.

"By a series of rapid and facile movements this army succeeded in escaping the fate with which it was menaced and threw itself with the greatest part of its force against our enveloping wing to the north of the Marne and west of the Ourcq.

"The French troops operating in this region were powerfully aided by the bravery of our British Allies and were able to inflict considerable loss on the enemy.

"We also thus secured the necessary time for our offensive movement to make progress, and from this time on the enemy retreated toward Aisne and toward Oise."

The official statement further says:

"The retreat of the Germans has amounted to from 37 to 45 miles in four days, during which the French and English forces operating to the south of the Marne did not cease to pursue the offensive.

"This pursuit continued in the region to the south of the forest of Crecy, and in the region toward the north of Provins, as well as to the south of D'Esternay.

"The enemy then continued toward the Marne to the north of Chateau Thierry, where a violent en- gagement took place, which was still continuing when they reached the region of La Fere, Gauche D'Esternay and Mortal. The left of the army of General Von Gluk, as well as the army of General Von Buelow, fell back before our troops. There was a new engagement in the region of New Chateau de Sezanne, and Vitry Le Francois. This battle was most bloody. The heaviest loss of life occurred on the left of the army of Von Buelow, the Saxon army, and a part of the army commanded by Prince Grand Duke Albrecht of Wuerttemberg.

"With repeated violent attacks the Germans at- tempted to break through our centre, but because of our success upon the Chateau north of Sezanne we in our turn, were able to take the offensive, and in the course of last night the enemy halted his at- tack on our front between the marsh of St. Gond and the region of the Somme.

"In region immediately west of Vitry Le Francois, and to the river Meuse, where are located the armies of the Prince of Wuerttemberg and of the Crown Prince, the battle continued with the advantage now on one side, and now on the other without any de- cision change in the general situation.

"The situation as a whole is this: The battle of the Marne has thus far gone in favor of the army of the Allies, since the German right wing and the centre are actually in retreat."

"At our right the situation is without notable change.

"In the Voges and before Nancy several German guns at long range have attempted to bombard our positions.

"The general situation is thus completely trans- formed as a result of fighting of last several days, both from the strategic point of view, and a tactical point of view."

**SUCCEEDED IN ESCAPING.**

Petrograd, September 11.—It was admitted that the large number of Austrian and German forces that invaded Rubeian Poland had succeeded in making their escape.

**RUSSIANS MAY HAVE LOST GROUND.**

Petrograd, September 11.—The offensive movement of the Germans may force the retirement of the Russian forces that have invested Koenigsberg.

"The Alle River rises southwest of Allenstein and flows north and northeast to the River Pregel, which it joins near Wehlau, only 30 miles east of Koenigs- berg. News that Germans are advancing through Lake region indicates the Russians have lost all they have gained by the early campaign in East Prus- sia.

According to reports received from General Ren- nenkamp, the Germans have been reinforced by 200,000 men and Field Marshall Czerwitz is in command. In addition to occupying Czernowitz, and capture of Bukovina the Russians have taken towns of Suczawa and Hatna in the same province. If the cam- paign in Galicia terminates successfully, the Rus- sians will be masters of all Austria-Hungary lying east and north of the Carpathian Mountains.

Fighting is reported in progress in Galicia over a line extending from Przemysl to Lubaczow, though no official statement on this engagement had been issued up to time this dispatch was sent. The Aus- trians in Galicia are known to have been strongly reinforced.

**FRENCH RE-OCCUPY MUEHLHAUSEN.**

Paris, September 11.—General Galeini admits that while the right wing of the German army has fallen back 37 miles, the invaders are challenging every foot of the Allies' advance with battle and that the outcome of the conflict east of the capital is still in doubt.

**FORTRESS CAN BE REACHED BY BOATS ONLY.**

London, September 11.—A dispatch from Pekin states the floods around the German fortress of Tsing Tao are spreading inland. Fortress is reach- able only by boats. Japanese investment is likely to be delayed for months because of floods.

**SLOW UP MINES.**

Chefoo, September 11.—Japanese have blown up many land mines near Tsing Tao.

**PRESS BUREAU REPORTS SUCCESS.**

London, September 11.—Government Press Bureau in an official statement issued at 3.20 p.m. says: "General retreat of the enemy continued yesterday. The British captured 1,500 prisoners, including wounded, besides several guns, maxims and a large quantity of transports.

"The enemy is retiring very rapidly east of Sois- sons in some disorder.

"Yesterday's captures were higher than previously reported, considerable bodies of infantry being found hidden in the woods. They had been left behind on account of the rapidity of their army's retirement. They surrendered on sight.

"This and rifling of villages and evidence of drunkenness pointed to demoralization among the routed enemy. Pursuit is being vigorously pressed."

**BATTLESHIP GLORY NEAR NEW YORK.**

New York, September 11.—The British battleship Glory is reported to have appeared off New Jersey coast this morning steaming past Long Branch in direction of New York.

The Glory is of the dreadnought type, and was built in 1901. She is 12,950 tons, has a speed of 18.12 knots, and carries a complement of 120 men.

**COMMAND OF SEA IN BRITAIN'S HAND**

Secretary For Colonies Sums up Ac- tivities of Month's Warfare in Message to Governor-General TO STRENGTHEN NAVY

Within Next Twelve Months, British Sea Force Will Be Increased By Fifty-five Vessels of Various Types, According to Intimation from London.

Ottawa, September 11.—The Governor-General has received from the Secretary for the Colonies the fol- lowing cable, reviewing the events of the war. The cable reads:—

After one month of war, command of the sea is left unchanged in the hands of Great Britain and her allies. The main German and Austrian fleets remain in the harbor under the shelter of mines and batteries. Four German cruisers, one auxiliary cruiser, two de- stroyers, one submarine, and one Austrian cruiser have been sunk. A German dreadnought and a cruiser have fled without fighting to the Dardanelles. The loss of British ships has been insignificant.

In consequence of this naval supremacy, more than 300,000 troops have crossed the sea in different parts of the world without losing a man. A British expedi- tionary force has been carried to France, expeditions have been sent to attack German colonies in Africa and the Pacific, and French troops, protected by the Anglo-French Mediterranean fleet, have been escorted from Algiers to France.

The armies in Europe will be reinforced without ceasing by troops from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Africa, India.

The German mercantile marine has disappeared from the seas, which are open freely to British com- merce everywhere.

In China, Pacific and Atlantic waters, German ships have avoided action with British cruisers, and their depredations have been small.

The British navy will be increased within the next twelve months by not less than ten first-class capital ships, fifteen cruisers and twenty destroyers. During the same period, Germany will not add more than one-third of this number to her fleet.

In the meantime, in answer to the call of the Gov- ernment, a large number of fresh recruits have volun- tarily joined the British army. The eagerness to en- list has grown markedly since the British troops have actually engaged the enemy. During the last week in London alone the number of recruits has averaged nearly four thousand daily, and on Monday last the number exceeded 4,800. Enthusiasm for recruiting is increasing everywhere.

The position in France has been dealt with in pre- vious telegrams. The Russian armies have invaded Prussia. The Austrians have been decisively beaten by Servians and Russians.

Outside Europe, the Japanese fleet and troops block- ade Tang Tao, Togoland has surrendered to an Anglo-French force, and Samoa to a force from New Zealand.

**FRENCH DENY GERMAN CHARGES.**

Bordeaux, September 10.—The French Government issued a formal denial of the German charges that the Allies are using "dum-dum bullets," declaring the action at Berlin was an effort to turn public opinion in America toward the Germans.

**BOAT SUNK NEAR FARANA.**

Rome, September 11.—The Tribuna says: Scene of the disaster to the Austrian torpedo boat was near Farana, 52 miles south of Trieste.

**EXPECT 200,000 MORE TROOPS.**

Bordeaux, September 11.—Minister of War Millerand ordered Prefects throughout France to arrest all men liable to military duty not already in the service. By this means the Government expects to get at least 200,000 more troops.

**STATES SEMLIN CAPTURED BY SERVIANS.**

New York, September 11.—The capture of Sem- lin, the Austrian city across the Save River from Belgrade, by Servian troops, is announced in a dis- patch which a News Agency says it has received from Nish. The News Agency states Semlin was taken on Thursday.

**BELGIANS RE-OCCUPY TERMONDE.**

London, September 11.—A Reuter dispatch from Ostend says the Belgians have re-occupied Termonde in Belgium.

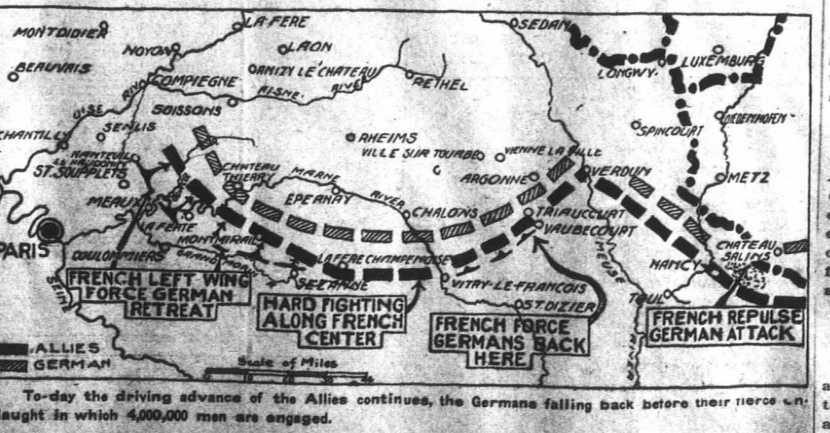
**FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO BUY CEREALS.**

Bordeaux, September 11.—Because the war has pre- vented the gathering of crops of the French Govern- ment has decided to buy cereals abroad to feed the population.

It is reported that General von Hohenborn, of Ger- man General Staff has been replaced by General de Wandel, Governor of Cologne.

**BELGIAN CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS.**

Antwerp, September 11.—During last 24 hours large batches of German prisoners have arrived here from Aerschot. Most of the prisoners were appar- ently of the Landstrum.



To-day the driving advance of the Allies continues, the Germans falling back before their fierce onslaught in which 4,000,000 men are engaged.

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**RUSSIANS FALLING BACK**

War Office at Petrograd Says Germans are Advanc- ing in East Prussia, in Great Numbers.

**NEW ALLIANCE READY TO ACT.**

Bucharest, September 11.—News of the triple Balkan alliance came from a prominent member of the diplomatic corps here. He declared representatives of the three nations had signed an agreement that they would take prompt action if Turkey engaged in hostilities, but that if Turkey remained neutral they would do the same.

The pact is said to have been brought about through efforts of the Russian, British and French government. Armies of all three nations are ready to act. They have been mobilized and concentrated at strategic points.

**AUSTRIAN TORPEDO BOAT BLOWN UP.**

Rome, September 11.—The Tribuna reports that an Austrian torpedo boat was blown up by a mine near (name deleted by censor). The newspaper also de- clares that the wounded Austrians arriving at Tri- este state that during battle at Lemberg all Austrian officers of three battalions fled and that the entire force with the exception of 50 soldiers was annihilated in a forest.

**ROUMANIA, BULGARIA AND GREECE FOR ALLIANCE.**

Bucharest, September 11.—Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece have formed an alliance and have agreed to act in common in case Turkey enters the war as an ally of Germany and Austria.