

14
 Pre Closes
 5.30 p.m.
 Prices
 of other
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 ed Long-
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 extra fine soft yarn;
 3 pairs 55c.
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 e. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10.
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 25c and 29c. Hosiery
 Hose; seamless; fine,
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 its \$9.95
 l, in neat striped pat-
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 95
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 Fresh Rolled Oats. 47
 dred Ham, half or 23
 eared. Bottle 14
 ng 3 lb pack 42
 ver Honey, 5 lb. 45
 Soda, 12 bottles 24
 Spices, best qual- 17
 Per lb. 20
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 Lime Juice, Fe- 25
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 ml. Package 10
 mon, 1-2 lb. 25
 Syrup, 3 bottles 25
 Wheat, 3 packages 25
 up, 3 bottles 25
 3 the 25
 ated Soup, tomato, 25
 on, 6 packages 25
 ion, Cocoa, 1-2 lb. 22
 Juice, Bottle 10
 ED COFFEE, PER 10
 UND, 2c.
 Roasted Coffee, in 10
 nd pure or with chic- 10
 ay. Per lb. 24
 Basement.)

\$15,500 House, North Rosedale.
 splendid bargain for cash. Owner
 must sell. See
TANNER & GATES,
 Realty Brokers,
 26-28 Adelaide Street West, M. 5893.

The Toronto World

Wanted, first mortgage funds at 7 per cent. and 5 per cent. Best security, lending only 50 per cent. of a low valuation.
TANNER & GATES,
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 26-28 Adelaide Street West, M. 5893.

TWELVE PAGES—WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST 19 1914—TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XXXIV.—No. 12,334

GERMAN ADVANCE CHECKED

CANADA'S WAR FUND IS \$50,000,000

CANADA'S WAR FUND IS FIFTY MILLIONS

Sir Robert Borden's Resolution Includes Provision for Government War Risk Insurance on Ships and Cargoes—Power to Establish Moratorium and Make Currency System More Elastic is Asked.

By a Staff Reporter.
 OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—Canada's war fund will be fifty million dollars. Sir Robert Borden has given notice of a resolution embodying the principles upon which the fund may be administered. Legislation based upon the resolution will be introduced later.
 The resolution reads: "Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding fifty million dollars be granted to his majesty toward defraying any expenses that may be incurred by or under the authority of the governor-in-council during the year ending March 31, 1915, for: (a) The defence and security of Canada; (b) The conduct of naval or military operations in or beyond Canada; (c) promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communications, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk, or otherwise; (d) the carrying out of any measure deemed necessary or advisable by the governor-in-council in consequence of the existence of a state of war."
 Further resolved: That the governor-in-council be empowered to raise by way of loan, temporary or otherwise, such sums of money as are required for the purpose of making any payment authorized by an act founded on these resolutions.

Advances to Banks
 Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, has also given notice of important resolutions upon which legislation will be based to enable the banks to cope with the extraordinary financial situation which the war has already created in this country.
 The resolutions empower the governor-in-council by proclamation to: (A) Authorize the making of advances to the chartered banks by the issue of Dominion notes upon the pledge of securities, deposited with the minister of finance, of such kind and amount as may be approved by the treasury board, such advances to be repayable at such times as the board may determine, with interest at a rate likewise determined by the board not less than five per cent. per annum; (b) authorize chartered banks to make payment in the bank notes issued by each bank instead of in gold or Dominion notes, the total amount of the notes of any chartered bank circulation at any time not however, to exceed the amount of its notes issuable under the provisions of the Bank Act, and of an amount equal to the next succeeding clause of this resolution; (c) authorize the banks to issue excess circulation, from and including the first day of March in any year and including the last day of August next, ensuring or during any part of such period, to amounts not exceeding fifteen per cent. of the combined unimpaired capital and reserve funds of the respective banks, inter-

est to be payable on such circulation at a rate not less than five per cent. per annum; (d) suspend the redemption of gold in Dominion notes; (e) authorize in so far as the same may lie within the legislative authority of the parliament of Canada the postponement of the payment of all or any debts, liabilities and obligations, however arising, to such extent, for such period, for such time and upon and subject to such terms, conditions, limitations and provisions as may be specified in the proclamation.
SERVIANS PURSUE AUSTRIAN TROOPS
 Servian Premier Says Fifteen Thousand of Enemy Were Annihilated.
 Canadian Press Despatch.
 NISH, Servia, Aug. 18.—The Austrians have been completely defeated near Sabac, 27 miles west of Belgrade, according to government sources. They fled toward Lesniza and Losniza, pursued by Servians, who cut up three regiments and captured 14 guns.
 LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Servian legation has received the following telegram from the Servian premier, N. P. Pachitch:
 "The Austrians were completely routed in the mountains near Sabac and 15,000 annihilated. Fourteen guns were captured. The Austrians are fleeing in great disorder to recross the Rivers Save and Drina, hotly pursued by our troops."
FRENCH PRESSING ON INTO ALSACE
 Gen. Joffre Sends Word That Germans Are Retreating in Disorder.
 Canadian Press Despatch.
 PARIS, Aug. 18.—(8.02 p.m.)—An official announcement says: "All day Monday we continued to progress in Upper Alsace. The enemy's retreat from this side was in disorder. They abandoned everywhere their wounded and their stores."
 This telegram was received at the war office from Gen. Joseph Joffre, French commander-in-chief.

Germany's Retreat in Great Disorder After Suffering Frightful Losses; Desultory Fighting in North Sea

OFFICIAL WAR DESPATCHES

Preliminary to Naval Battle.
 LONDON, Aug. 18, 1.17 a.m.—The British official press bureau announces that some desultory fighting occurred Tuesday between the British patrolling squadrons and flotillas and German cruisers, which were reconnoitering. No losses are reported or claimed. "A certain liveliness is apparent in the southern area of the North Sea," says the press bureau.
Liege Forts Still Resist.
 LONDON, Aug. 18, 11.40 p.m.—An official statement issued by the French embassy in London tonight says: "The Liege forts are still holding out. Not one of them has been taken."
Germans Abandon Sarrebourg.
 LONDON, Aug. 18, (Midnight)—An official despatch to the French embassy says: "The Germans have abandoned Sarrebourg, where they were strongly established with heavy artillery."
Again Failed to Cross Meuse.
 LONDON, Aug. 18, 11.50 p.m.—A Newer despatch from Brussels says that the Germans made another attempt to cross the Meuse today by a bridge not far from Dinant, where cannonading was resumed. The French artillery repelled the attack with considerable loss.
German Movement is Checked.
 LONDON, Aug. 19, 12.50 a.m.—In a despatch from Brussels the Exchange Telegraphs correspondent says: "The German movement toward the Belgian centre seems to have been checked at Landen and Gembloux. No further movements of the enemy's troops have been observed. The German prisoners in Belgium will be sent to England."
Attack on Brussels Is Hourly Anticipated—
"On to Paris" Still the Cry of the Germans, Who Are Making Headway, But Slowly—100,000 British Troops Join the Allies—British War Office Will Raise Greatest Army Ever Massed.

By a Staff Reporter.
 LONDON, Aug. 18.—News of the world's greatest battle is expected at any moment. One hundred thousand British soldiers have joined the battle line of the allies, altho at exactly what point remains unknown. The German advance is slowly pushing back the Belgian outposts upon the main allied army, and while there has been fighting, according to Brussels despatches, strict censorship keeps the public in waiting for the result.
 German cavalry patrols have been sighted north of Antwerp, which city has been made the new seat of the Belgian Government since the Germans in force have advanced to within a few miles of the late capital.
 It is regarded as of important military significance that the Germans have thus assumed the offensive in the northern part of Belgium. They have circled to the north of Namur and reached the main road from Namur to Brussels, and have penetrated as far as Dinant, where there has been some severe fighting.
 While the Liege forts may not have actually fallen—and indeed, it is vigorously denied in despatches from Brussels that they have—there is now said, by those closely familiar with the situation, to be every indication that the Germans have so invested the forts in that region and moved on past them, that they are of little practical use to the allies.
STILL CRYING "ON TO PARIS!"
 Meanwhile the German cry of "On to Paris" is diminishing not one whit, and little by little the great Teutonic army is rolling on, having as its first goal the ring of forts encircling the French capital. And the French are fully cognizant that the allies have a problem of some magnitude before them.
 Undoubtedly the French arms are having considerable success on the German left and the French right in Alsace; but the German right is coming on. The German advance has reached the last natural barrier on its way to the Belgian capital at Wavre and at Gembloux, and is in conflict with the French who hold the gap between the French position from Namur to Verdun and the Belgian—and very likely the British—troops covering Brussels. The allies appear to anticipate that the Germans will hurl themselves in the near future against the Louvain-Namur-Dinant line. It is believed that the allies have changed their plan of making their chief resistance on the Namur line and have selected the locality further west, along the line of the th powerful Belgian frontier, for their stand.
 The English troops' movement across the channel were skillfully concealed and the crossing had been effected before it had been even suspected. The plan of having only picked troops to fight against the Kaiser's myrmidons, full-timers and part-timers shows that Great Britain does not esteem the prowess of her old-time enemy any too lightly.
GREATEST ARMY EVER MASSED.
 It is asserted that the British War Office plans to raise the greatest army ever massed.
 The British troops have 24 batteries of horse artillery, 54 batteries of field artillery, and six howitzer batteries—a formidable artillery force for an army of its size.
 Considering the possible effort of a French defeat at Gembloux, the Germans would then penetrate between the French and Anglo-Belgian forces, throwing the French back by Charleroi upon Maubeuge within French territory, while the latter would be swept northward thru Brussels to Antwerp and eliminated from the campaign.
EXTENT OF ALLIES' FRONT.
 The extent of the Franco-Belgian front is from Verdun and the barrier forts of eastern France along the Meuse to Namur, thru north to Antwerp along the front of the River Dyle and the Scheldt. Because of geographical conditions in Belgium, the German advance toward France is constricted into the narrow gap between the Dyle and the Meuse, between Namur and Louvain, less than 40 miles wide, and depends on two railway lines. Once the Belgian position is forced, however, the entire left wing of the allies must retire to the French Frontier at Lille and Maubeuge, while the Germans, detaching a force to cover Antwerp, could push on by way of Brussels with all the Belgian railways leading east and west at their command to transport soldiers, supplies and munitions of war.

LOOKING AHEAD

No. IV
 BY H. G. WELLS

Written Expressly for The Toronto World and The London Daily News.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.
 LONDON, Aug. 18.—In this smash-up of empires and diplomacy, this utter disaster of international politics, certain things which would have seemed ridiculously utopian a few weeks ago have suddenly become reasonable and practicable.
 Of these things which would have seemed fantastic until the very moment when we joined issue with Germany, and which may now be remarked as a sober possibility, is absolute abolition thruout the world of the manufacture of weapons for private gain.
 Whatever may be said of the practicability of national disarmament, there can be no dispute that it is not only merely a possibility, but a supreme necessity to end forever the days of private profit in the instruments of death. That is the real enemy, that is the evil thing at the very centre of the trouble.
The Core of It.
 At the very core of all this evil that has burst at last in world disaster lies this Kruppian, this sordid, enormous trade in instruments of death. It is the closest, most gigantic organization in the world. Time after time this vile business, with its bought newspapers, its paid spies, its agents, its shareholders, its insane sympathizers, its ramifications of open and concealed associates, has defeated attempts at pacification—has piled the heap of explosive material higher and higher—the heap that has toppled at last into the bloody welter in Belgium, in which lives of four great nations are now being torn, tormented, slaughtered, wasted beyond counting, beyond imagination. I dare not picture it, thinking now of who may read.

BIG ORDER GOES TO ROSS COMPANY

Thirty Thousand Rifles to Be Delivered Before End of Year.
 By a Staff Reporter.
 OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—An order has been given the Ross Rifle Company of Quebec for 30,000 rifles, 30,000 screw elevating sights, and 30,000 bayonets complete with scabbards, to be delivered before the end of this year. The rifles are to be "Long Ross Mark III." The price of each rifle complete is to be \$33.25.
 A contract has been given the Canadian Tool and Specialty Company, Limited, of New Glasgow, for the conversion of 10,000 long Ross rifles and the supply of 10,000 screw elevating sights and charger guide bridges. The company is to receive \$3.50 for each rifle so converted. Work is to be completed by April 1, 1915.
STORM HIT LONDON HARD.
 LONDON, Ont., Aug. 18.—Two barns completely destroyed, the motor at the Beck Box Manufacturing Co's factory completely burned out, 30 telephone lines put out of commission and telegraphic service for a time disrupted, was the toll of a severe electric storm which swept over London and district tonight.
OFF TO LONG BRANCH.
 LONDON, Ont., Aug. 18.—In accordance with instructions received from Ottawa today, the 96 volunteers from the 15th Army Medical Corps of this city will leave tomorrow for the Long Branch concentration camp.
PREPARE FOR FALL.
 September is so close that nearly every merchant is preparing for fall trade. In fact, it is safe to say that next week the extra summer stock will either be in the hands of the public or banished from the show cases of the shopkeeper. The Dineen Company is receiving new shipments every day of men's hats, ladies' millinery, furs, motor coats, raincoats and goods generally for the colder season.
 The display of furs on view is entirely complete and a purchase of furs now means first chance and a saving of money. This is also a good time to have furs altered over. New styles are now here and the Dineen Company guarantee satisfaction.
 140 Yonge street, corner Temperance street.

One Correspondent For Canadian Press

Individual Newspapers Will Not Be Allowed to Send War Correspondents, But One Man Will Go From Canada to Send War News to All Newspapers.

By a Staff Reporter.
 OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 18.—The militia department is still in receipt of applications from Canadian newspapers desiring to send war correspondents to the front or with the troops, and some newspapers have gone so far as to say that they have arranged for a war correspondent. The minister of justice therefore desires to have it understood that the British War Office has only sanctioned the sending of one war correspondent from Canada, and that one and no other will accompany the Canadian contingent. The one correspondent thus authorized will be selected by and will represent the Canadian Press exclusively. This decision cannot be evaded by any newspaper man enlisting as a soldier and then, upon arriving at the front, becoming a war correspondent. The minister is emphatic on this point.
 Several newspapers have endeavored to have the decision of the British War Office and of the Canadian Minister of Militia modified but without success.

Germans Appeal to United States.
 WASHINGTON.—An appeal that the government of the United States plead with Japan to refrain from carrying the European war into the far east was received by President Wilson today from the National German-American Alliance.

