

Have Equipped a Machine Battery of 150 Men and Officers

HELP NAVY NOW

Telegraph Urges Canada to Vote \$500,000 to Counterbalance Huge Expenditure Made by Germany on Sea Forces.

Who have made this gift are—Hon. Thomas Ahearn, Warren Y. Soper, Sir Henry K. Egan, Ottawa; Sir G. H. H. Holt, Mortimer Davis, Lunenburg, Montreal; C. W. A. Downey, Brockville; Sir Donald T. A. Burrows, Winnipeg.

Daily Telegraph to-day urges late action for the appropriation of the navy.

but for the unfortunate course of the navy in Canada, three more dreadnoughts would have been completed.

It is too late to start building in the present war, but the fleet of destroyers and other vessels which are under construction will be ready to complete.

The situation as a whole is very good. The roles of the two armies have been reversed and the Allies are now attacking.

The Russian capital, the Austrians will break out in Bukovina, in the region of the Carpathians.

Empathy is reported to be growing in Russia.

of activity by the recently formed Continental Association in London is commencing offices at the Canadian in Trafalgar Square.

Meeting at Aberdeen last night, Lord Ashton urged that descriptive reports should be given in the country.

Has Already Collected \$2,000 for Fund—Captains of Campaign.

with the whirlwind campaign being at work for the Montreal Branch Patriotic Fund, a preliminary meeting yesterday at the Windsor, which the Captains of teams, and by a small citizens associated with the fund.

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE. The forthcoming Papal Encyclical, the issue of which has been purposely delayed until the result of the decisive battle, will contain an appeal for peace.

MONTENEGRINS CAPTURE TOWN. Nish, Serbia, September 10.—Official announcement of capture of Fotcha, a city of Bosnia, by Montenegrin troops has been made by Serbian War Office.

GERMANS STILL RETREATING. Paris, September 10.—General Gallieni announced that the German retreat is continuing with heavy fighting along the centre.

BOMBARDING BELGRADE. Bordeaux, September 10.—Austrian troops are again bombarding Belgrade in a desperate effort to capture the Serbian capital, according to an official statement issued here.

RUSSIANS NEARING BRESLAU. London, September 10.—A Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that dispatches received in the Italian capital from Vienna, state that advance guard of the Russian centre is marching toward Breslau, that the Russians have invaded Silesia and that the capture of Breslau is imminent.

MORATORIUM IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. New York, September 10.—Private advices via Berlin, dated August 17, state that Austria-Hungary has ordered a moratorium.

WEATHER FAIR AND COOL. Vol. XXIX, No. 107

THE MOLSONS BANK Incorporated 1854 Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund \$4,800,000

THE DOMINION SAVINGS and INVESTMENT SOCIETY DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING LONDON, CANADA

OPTIMISM IS RIFE NOW IN THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE

Official Heads of French Army Delighted at Success of Allied Armies in Repelling Invaders. (Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

LOST ONE-FOURTH OF COMMAND. London, September 10.—A correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following dispatch from Rome:

THE PREMIER ASKS FOR INCREASE. London, September 10.—Premier Asquith asked Parliament to increase the size of the regular army by authorising an addition of 500,000 men.

DEMANDS PROVISIONS. Antwerp, September 10.—The Commander of German troops outside of Ghent has demanded that the Burgomaster of that city furnish provisions for his entire force and deliver them at Bellegem.

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RUSSIAN ADVANCE. Nish, Serbia, September 10.—An official statement says that reinforcements sent to the Serbian army driven back over the Save River by Austrians, had rallied to the retreating troops and routed the enemy.

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The Journal of Commerce

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914

BRITISH OPPOSED WHOLE GERMAN FORCE

Field Marshal French Tells of Intrepid Courage Shown by Troops Against Great Odds

A GREAT TRIBUTE

Commander of British Forces Says Left Could Not Have Been Saved But for Coolness and Courage of Smith-Dorrien.

The story of the splendid series of rearguard actions fought by the British in their retreat from Belgium is told in simple, direct language by Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces.

On one day in particular, the French cavalry, upon whom the British relied for assistance, was unable, through the exhaustion of their horses, to take part in the fighting, and as a result, General Smith-Dorrien and the troops under him had to meet the attack of the whole German army.

The cool courage, resolute determination and intrepid bravery shown by the British on this occasion, is best told in the words of Sir John French.

"On the 24th, the French cavalry corps, consisting of three divisions under General Sordet, had been in billets, north of Avesnes. On my way back from Envy, which was my poste de commandement, during the fighting of the 23rd and the 24th, I visited General Sordet and earnestly requested his co-operation and support.

"He promised to obtain sanction from his army commander to act on my left flank, but said that his horses were, too tired to move before the next day. Although he rendered me valuable assistance later on in the course of the retreat, he was unable, for the reasons given, to afford me any support on the most critical day of all, mainly, the 26th.

"At daybreak it became apparent that the enemy was throwing the bulk of his strength against the left of the position occupied by the Second Corps and the Fourth Division. At this time the guns of four German army corps were in position against them, and Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien reported to me that he judged it impossible to continue his retirement at daybreak, as ordered, in the face of such an attack.

"I sent him orders to use his utmost endeavors to break off the action and retire at the earliest possible moment, as it was impossible for me to send him support, the First Corps being at the moment incapable of movement.

"The French cavalry corps under General Sordet was coming up on our left rear early in the morning, and I sent him an urgent message to do his utmost to come up and support the retirement of my left flanks, but owing to the fatigue of his horses he found himself unable to intervene in any way.

"At length it became apparent that if complete annihilation was to be avoided, retirement must be attempted and the order was given to commence it about 3.30 in the afternoon. The movement was covered by the most devoted intertidity and determination by the artillery which had itself suffered heavily, and the fine work done by the cavalry, in the further retreat from the position, assisted materially the final completion of this most difficult and dangerous operation. Fortunately the enemy had himself suffered too heavily to engage in an energetic pursuit.

"I cannot close the brief account of this glorious stand of the British troops without putting on record my deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. I say without hesitation that the saving of the left wing of the army under my command on the morning of the 26th could never have been accomplished unless a commander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity, and determination had been present to personally conduct the operations.

"The retreat was continued far into the night of the 26th, and through the 27th and 28th, on which date the troops halted on the line from Noyon, Chauny and Lefere, having then thrown off the weight of the enemy's pursuit.

"I deeply deplore the very serious losses which the British forces suffered in this great battle, but they were inevitable in view of the fact that the British army—only a few days after concentration by rail—was called upon to withstand the vigorous attack of five German army corps.

PEACEMAKERS TO MEET

Hotel McAlpin Scene To-day of Convention Having For Its Purpose the Restoration of Peace in Europe.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.) New York, September 10.—The Dove of Peace, which was driven from its habitation a month ago, has again been heard from.

From many points in the war zone came indications to-day that peace overtures would find willing listeners among the belligerents. In no case, however, was there an "official" tag on the various reports.

Much stress seemed to be laid in some quarters at Washington on the wireless message understood to have been received by President Wilson from the Kaiser, in which it is stated the German ruler protested against the use by British troops of "dum-dum" bullets. The tone of this message was said to have an underlying meaning to the effect that Germany would welcome the cessation of hostilities. No confirmation of this belief, however, exists in official German quarters.

Russian advices to the effect that Austria would soon sue for peace, were received to-day from Petrograd, but owing to the source no particular credence was given them at the moment. The past few days have brought news from various European centres that internal troubles threatened the very existence of the dual monarchy and this formed the base for some of the peace reports.

From Rome came the information that Pope Benedict had purposely delayed his Papal Encyclical in order that he might petition the fighting Monarch for peace, following a decisive battle now believed to be raging. Against these various peace reports, however, there was recorded the apparent determination of Great Britain to continue the war until she could demand peace at her own terms.

This was plainly evidenced to-day by the request of Premier Asquith for half a million more men to be added at once to the regular army, with authority to call even a great number should conditions warrant.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock the Hotel McAlpin will be the scene of a gathering whose first duty will be for bringing about peace in Europe, if possible. The organization of an International Peace Committee will be undertaken with many well-known Americans giving their assistance. Among those interested in the movement for the formation of such a committee are: Champ Clark, late Democratic candidate for president, and now Speaker of the National House of Representatives; Samuel Gompers, the labor leader; Rev. John Wesley Hill, Dr. Anna Shaw, Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington; Senator Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota; E. Bruce Kirkham, Theodore Sturtevant, Frank Tilford, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, John Whalen, Henry J. White, Mrs. Elmer S. Black, Andrew D. White, the Rev. Peter Ainslie and others.

The decision to form an International Peace Committee is the result of a call, issued by prominent persons throughout the country. One suggestion which will be taken up at the conference to-day is the appointment of a committee to visit the Rulers of each of the nations engaged in the war.

RUSSIANS STILL ADVANCING

Czar's Forces Sweep Aside Austrians and Administer Terrific Punishment.

Petrograd, September 10.—It was officially announced to-day that fighting still continues in Northern Galicia with the Russians pressing steadily on the Austrians, falling back from Rawa along the River Lubaczowka.

The same announcement declared that the German troops that attempted to co-operate with the Austrians in the invasion of Russian Poland, were being driven back on the western bank of the Vistula, their intention apparently being to use Cracow as a base.

There has been no change at Przemysl, which is being bombarded by Russian artillery. Because of the stiff resistance of the Austrians in the Lubaczowka, General Ruzicki has been unable to send his entire strength against Przemysl.

General Ruzicki reported to General Staff that he had captured the entire 15th division of Austrian army, 12,000 men at Rawa with 31 guns and 150 officers, including General Kralkoek, the division commander.

These troops were formerly stationed at Mikoloz, Hungary, and formed part of the 6th corps.

PARIS. September 10.—It was officially announced to-day that all of Northern France had been evacuated by the Germans, with the exception of small parties of Uhlans, who have been entrusted with the difficult task of guarding communications. "By all of Northern France, it probably meant the Departments of Somme and Pas De Calais and part of Nord.

"The situation is much improved," says the statement. "The Uhlans are gradually being driven eastward. Many emigrants whose villages are no longer threatened are returning home. Traffic has been partially resumed on the Northern Railway."

"Reconnaissance parties found the neighborhood clear of the enemy, and the ground strewn with putrefying bodies of dead horses."

438,000 ENLIST. London, September 10.—About 438,000 men have enlisted to fight Germany.

RUSH REINFORCEMENTS TO GERMAN LINES

Gravity of Situation in France is Evidently Recognized by Berlin War Office

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH

Germans are Being Pushed Back and Have Yielded Ground to the North and North East—Fighting in Centre is Terrific.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.) Paris, September 10.—How seriously the German commanders now regard the conflict being waged along the line in France, extending from a few miles east of Paris to Verdun, is shown by the reliable reports that reinforcements are being brought up. One report says that Teuton reinforcements estimated at 60,000 men are advancing into France in three columns, another says that the German troops who were waiting in East Flanders to receive the levy demanded from Ghent, were ordered to proceed in haste to France and at once took the road in the direction of Lille, or Valenciennes, while a third report says a German army corps appears to be marching to the south in Belgium, passing between Oudenarde, East Flanders, and Grammont.

This latter force, it is inferred, is intended to reinforce the German right wing.

The fact that the enemy is bringing up considerably more men to meet the reinforced Allied lines is only one more indication that the fighting now going on is intended to be decisive by both sides. Various reports have been circulated that something vital was concealed in regard to the battle but it now seems that it is only what it appears at first glance—a fight to the finish.

French officials to-day re-affirmed their statement that "on th whole, the Germans appear to be beginning a movement of retreat," and asserted that the Allies will make sure the movement is continued despite the coming of reinforcements for the enemy. The British and French also have been reinforced.

The last heard regarding the British force is that it crossed the Marne River in the forward movement and had driven the enemy on the left back 25 miles. Previously it was said that the British had gone ahead ten miles and the latest report, therefore, indicates that the Germans have been pushed fifteen more miles toward the north and northeast.

The French also have been successful over the Germans, frustrating the efforts of the enemy to break their lines on the Oureq River. The chief engagements, however, from the standpoint of the numbers of men engaged and of fierceness seems to be at Vitry le Francois and Montmirail, near where the German centre is located. The Allies are battling desperately to prevent the German turning movement and the War Office at Bordeaux maintains that whatever advantage there may be has been on the French side. The enemy, it is stated, is using a mass of troops composed of many army corps. The Allies in turn are sending all their available men into the fray, including large detachments from the army designed to guard Paris from falling.

On the battle line Paris covers the left wing, Chalons the centre, and Verdun the right.

The official announcement of the General Staff to-day told of another great battle along a sixty mile front between the Austrians and Russians. The Austrian line was reported to be resting at Rawa Ruska, down through Grodek, about fifteen miles directly west from the fallen fortress to the Dniester River. There has been desperate fighting along the full length of the line, the official statement announced says.

Following the publishing of the official statement a report reached here that the Russians had won another battle at Grodek and that they were driving the Austrians before them at this point.

While no official comment has been made there is a general feeling in official circles here that Austria is beaten and will sue for peace within fifteen days. By this means only Russia believes will Austria prevent the breaking up of the empire. The views of the Russian officials is shared by many members of the diplomatic corps.

PROPERTY LOSS IN BELGIUM

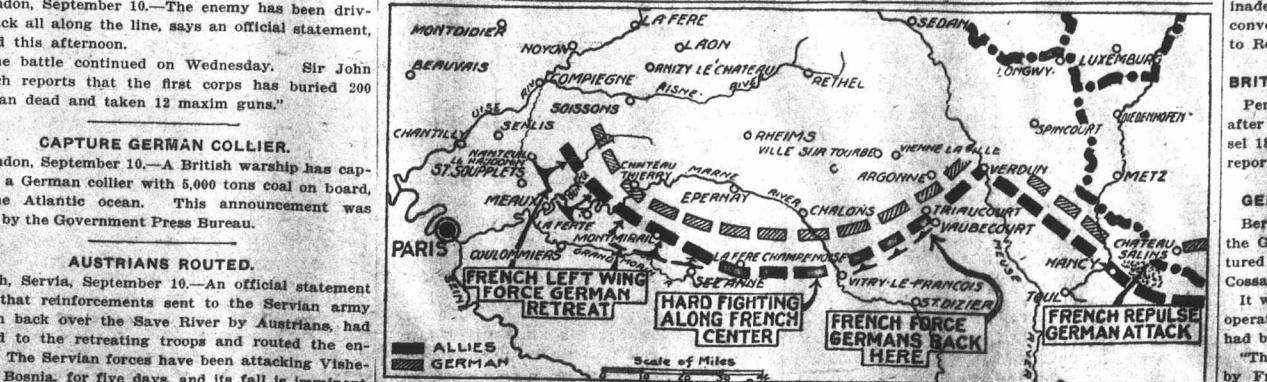
A Government Statement Estimates Damage Caused by War at \$200,000,000.

Antwerp, September 10.—A Government statement issued to-day estimates the damage caused by war in Belgium at \$200,000,000.

Refugees who arrived here from Melden, declared that the Germans pillaged that town on Wednesday.

King Albert, it is officially announced, has conferred the Order of Leopold on eleven members of the party that recently made scouting trip in an armoured automobile. Prince Deligne, who was wounded on that trip, has since died.

The German forces at Alost continue to fortify their positions while the Belgians in turn are strengthening the defences of Antwerp.



The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Head Office—TORONTO

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

WITH BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND MEXICO, AND AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THIS BANK OFFERS UNSURPASSED FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF EVERY KIND OF BANKING BUSINESS IN CANADA AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

SAY WORLD FINANCIERS ARE WORKING FOR PEACE

Berlin Despatch Also Ventures Opinion That Proposal Would be Welcomed by Germany Providing Allies Sought it First.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.) Berlin, via Amsterdam, September 10.—Financiers who control money marts of world are attempting to bring to a speedy end the European war. They are exerting powerful influence in all European capitals. Whether they will be successful is still problematical, but rumors have been current here for two days that Germany would be willing to listen in the near future to proposals for mediation provided her opponents would first accept such proposals.

It can be stated that the German position is this: The offensive campaign against France and British has been successful, the defensive campaign in Eastern Prussia where no big offensive movement had been planned has been successful in repelling the Russians, and the German troops have been successful in their invasion of Russian Poland. Therefore, Germany feels that her position is such that Great Britain, France and Russia would be the first to be approached with mediatory proposals by a neutral power. When they have acted on such proposals Germany will decide what course she will follow. The declaration made at the beginning of the war that Germany had been forced to defend herself is constantly reiterated here.

Practically no news is being given out here as to the campaign involving the armies of Austria and Russia. It is known that Austria has been given German reinforcements but in what number has not been revealed.

Berlin papers are filled with charges of Russian brutality. One printed a report to-day that Wilhelm Gaedeke, German Consul at Abo, Finland, had been shot as a spy after being subjected to torture in an attempt to make him confess that he had secured information for German Government as to Russian military movements.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SPARING AUSTRIA. Rome, September 10.—Failure of the French and English fleets in the Adriatic and Mediterranean to take aggressive action against Austria was explained by the Giornale D'Italia. This newspaper stated that France and England, who always have been friendly with Austria, have been purposely sparing Austria in the hope that she will come to terms and desert Germany. The newspaper declares the situation in Austria at this time is extremely critical. It states Austria's crack troops, consisting of Austrians and Hungarians, have been cut to pieces by Russians, forcing Austria to depend in future on troops of the Slav, Bohemian and Italian nationalities. It is pointed out that Austria cannot place implicit confidence in these troops in warring on Russia, Serbia and Montenegro.

WOUNDED ARRIVE IN VIENNA. Vienna, September 10.—Trains filled with the wounded from fighting in Galicia and Poland began pouring in here to-day. Soldiers declared the Russians fought like demons, sweeping forward in bayonet charges and capturing trenches in face of terrific fire. Most of the wounded arriving here are young soldiers indicating that the veterans are being reserved for decisive battles. As hospitals are inadequate to care for the injured, schools, churches, convents, and public buildings have been turned over to Red Cross.

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It was also stated the German troops released from operations around Maubeuge by fall of that fortress, had been sent to join forces of General Von Kluck. "The fall of Maubeuge has not yet been admitted by France."

The War Office announced that because of reports having reached the authorities of wounded prisoners being mistreated, all commanders had been notified that wounded soldiers of the enemy should be given the same treatment as that accorded to injured Germans.