

WEATHER: WINDY AND COOL.

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1914

ONE CENT

We Own and Offer
Town of St. Lambert
 5 1-2% Debentures Due 1954
 PRICE TO YIELD 5 3-8%
N. B. STARK & Co.
 TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK BOSTON

THE MOLSONS BANK
 Incorporated 1854
 Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
 Reserve Fund \$4,800,000
 Head Office: MONTREAL
 88 Branches in Canada
 Branches in all Parts of the World.
 Savings Department at all Branches.
 OFFICES OF CREDIT ISSUED
 TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED
 DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS ISSUED
 A General Banking Business Transacted

EUROPEAN AGENCY.
 Wholesale Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including
 Books and Stationery,
 Boots, Shoes and Leather,
 Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
 Cans, Earthenware and Glassware,
 Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
 Desper, Millinery and Piece Goods,
 Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
 Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
 Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
 Photographic and Optical Goods,
 Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,
 etc., etc.
 Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
 Trade Discounts allowed.
 Special Quotations on Demand.
 Sample Cases from \$50 upwards.
 Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.
WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
 (Established 1814)
 25, Archurch Lane, London, E.C.
 Cable Address: "Annuaire, London."

GLOOM SETTLES OVER PARIS
 Announcement That Fate of Country Depends on Present Engagement Causes People in French Capital to Worry.

Paris, August 26.—All of Paris is in gloom to-day over the evacuation of Meulhausen, in spite of the fact that the official announcement that British reinforcements are coming to France. The announcement from the War Office said: "It remains the Allies have taken up a combined offensive movement. The battle recommenced yesterday and is still raging."
 This is the first time that the "Allies" have been mentioned in the Lorraine campaign, and it is believed the British forces first sent to France were much larger than had been supposed.
 The announcement that the fate of France hangs on the battle now in progress between Maubeuge and the Donon spread terror throughout the city.
 Rumors were immediately circulated that the Germans had rolled back the Allies, shattered their forces and were marching on Paris. This was immediately denied by the Government, which is taking every precaution to prevent an outbreak of rioting.
 Public feeling is at high tension. It is the general feeling that either insubordination or cowardice on the part of the French troops was responsible for some of the early success of the Germans in Alsace, but the actual details are being hidden by the War Office.
 Probably by an oversight this reference to the unfortunate affair was allowed to creep into an official statement: "The 15th corps, which suffered heavily in the last fight, had the gaps in its ranks filled and formed part of the two armies. It executed a brilliant counter-attack in the Valley of Vesouze."
 The attitude of the troops was splendid effacing all memories of their action on August 20.

NEW BATTLE IN PROGRESS
 Withdrawal From Alsace Only to Subsequent Occupation of this Territory The More Sure, Say Authorities.

Paris, August 26.—The War Office early to-day issued the following official announcement: "The Commander-in-Chief requiring all available forces, on the Meuse, has ordered the progressive abandonment of occupied territory. Muelhausen has again been evacuated."
 "A new battle is in progress between Maubeuge (Department of the Nord), and Donon in Central Vosges. On it hangs the fate of France. Operations in Alsace, along the Rhine would take away troops upon which might depend victory. It is necessary that they all withdraw from Alsace temporarily in order to assure its final deliverance. It is a matter of hard necessity."
 "West of the Meuse, as a result of orders issued on Sunday by the Commander-in-Chief, the troops which are to remain on the covering line to take up the defensive are massed as follows:
 "The French and British troops occupy a front passing near Givet, which they gained by hard fighting. They are holding their adversaries and sharply checking their attacks."
 "East of the Meuse our troops have regained their original positions commanding the roads out of the great forest of Ardennes."
 "To the right we assumed the offensive, driving back the enemy by a vigorous onslaught, but General Joffre stopped the pursuit so as to re-establish his front along the line decided upon Sunday. In this attack our troops showed admirable dash. The sixth corps notably inflicted punishment on the enemy close to Viotin."
 "In Lorraine the two armies have begun a combined attack, one starting from Grand Couronne De Nancy and the other from South of Lunville. The engagement which began yesterday (Tuesday), continues at time of writing. The sound of cannonading is not heard at Nancy as it was yesterday."

ALLIES RETAKE POSITIONS.
 Paris, August 26.—It is officially announced that the British and French troops have retaken advantageous positions in Belgium.

STRUGGLE RENEWED ALL ALONG THE LINE

German Attack Again Crashes on Combined Defence of the Allied Armies
CHECK OSTEND ATTACK

Germans Make Unsuccessful Effort to Capture Sea-Port But Residents Expect Another Attack Soon.—Will Not Be Surrendered at Any Price.
 (Special to The Journal of Commerce.)
A SIGNIFICANT DESPATCH.
 Paris, August 26.—France is preparing for the worst. At certain points on northern frontier (deletion by censor)—all materials that would prove of benefit to the Germans. Telegraphic communication has been cut in some places.
 It has been arranged that on signal certain towns such as Valenciennes (deletion by censor)—shall hide their archives and securities.
 These are simple measures of precaution.
 Train service is normal except that passenger trains have been cancelled or delayed because of necessities of military operations.
 Note—The foregoing despatch bears many marks of rigid censorship but it is significant that it was allowed to pass at all.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.
 London, August 26.—A general assault on the French and British allies was made all along the line by the German army in southwestern Belgium to-day. This was officially announced by the Press Bureau. It was the first official news received to-day from the scene of conflict.
 The statement follows: "Germans attacked the French on the Southern frontier in force. Attack was repulsed. The enemy returned all along the line."

AUSTRIANS LOSE HEAVILY.
 London, August 26.—Advices from Nish by way of Paris give losses of Austrian army in battle of Drina River as 15,000 killed and 20,000 wounded, 15,000 prisoners captured. There were 300,000 Austrians engaged in battle. Serbs also captured 75 Austrian guns.



The scene of hostilities in the Far East, where the Japanese and British forces are attacking Kiao-chow. The German position at the seaport of Tsing-tao is said to be strongly fortified and the garrison fully provisioned for an eight months siege. In Japanese official circles it is estimated that it will take three months to reduce the port.
 Tsing-tao is about 650 miles from the Japanese port of Nagasaki and about 30 miles from the treaty port of Shanghai.

London, August 26.—A second great battle, or rather a renewal of the engagement, is raging to-day along the new French defensive position at the frontier.
 The Daily Telegraph announced this morning that the Germans were assuming the offensive again and were delivering a strong attack on the new allied position.
 The French are using all their strength in a desperate effort to hold their position.
 Despatches from Ostend to-day state that the German attack of that city had been checked, but that it was expected to be renewed at once.
 The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Ostend telegraphs that the allies have decided that no seaport towns are to be surrendered to the Germans at any price. This is taken to mean that efforts will be made to send troops into Ostend to resist the German occupation.
 The situation at Antwerp remains unchanged.
 That France is staking all on the great battle now raging along the new defensive position is shown by the fact that the Commander-in-Chief has ordered the abandonment of occupied territory. For this reason Muelhausen, in Alsace, which the French twice stormed has been evacuated and the offensive campaigns in both Lorraine and Alsace abandoned.
 The Daily Chronicle's Ostend correspondent also sent a despatch which stated that the German troops were departing from Brussels and that the Belgian army expected to re-occupy the capital soon.
 The French Embassy here announced to-day that the German attack against Nancy had failed. The capture of the city by the Germans had been reported for several days.
 A Paris despatch tells of the heroism of the British soldiers in the great battle last week. The British position, it was said, was attacked six times by six different bodies of Germans. Every attack was beaten off by the British.
 The French War Office in explaining the withdrawal of the French armies from Alsace and Lorraine stated that the forces were needed now to reinforce the allied line at the Belgium frontier. The French are convinced now that the main German attack is coming through Belgium and that all the allied troops that can be brought together will be needed to hold back the strong attack of the invaders.
 Military experts here point out that General Joffre's

RUSSIAN ARMY ADVANCES WITHOUT INTERRUPTION

General Staff Announces Signal Successes Gained by Invading Troops.

St. Petersburg, August 26.—Signal successes of the Russian troops resulting in retreat of the German army in East Prussia to Koenigsberg and withdrawal of Austrian troops into Central Galicia were announced by the General Staff. It was stated the Northern Russian force would invest Koenigsberg, and that the Warsaw army would have as its objective the city of Posen, about 143 miles east of Berlin.
 The Warsaw army will be later joined by forces operating against the Austrians in Galicia. Of the campaign, the statement of the General Staff said: "Invasion of Prussia and Galicia has continued uninterrupted since Sunday along a wide front. In Galicia, the Austrians were repulsed, losing numerous guns and wagons, and much ammunition. The German army in East Prussia is retreating by forced marches, partly concentrating at Koenigsberg. The roads are strewn with equipment thrown aside to hasten retreat."
 This official report from General Rennenkampf was also made public: "Austrian rearguard, supported by artillery, attempted to hamper our march in the River Sereth region at Ternopol and Tschetkov, but they were repulsed."
 "Our troops occupied the towns of Interberg and Agherberg on the 23rd and 24th instant. In the region north of Neidenberg we fought a successful but sanguinary engagement with important German forces."

THE ITALIAN SITUATION.
 New York, August 26.—Sailing of S. S. Oceana, of Delaware-Hudson Steamship Company from New York, August 29, for Genoa, Italy, has been cancelled. Cancellation of passage was ordered in receipt of word from Ambassador Page at Rome, to the effect that Italy had ordered departure of all Americans from Italy in a week's time. Sailing of Oceana on the scheduled date would have brought her to Genoa after expiration of time limitation set by the Italian Government.
 The Italian Government's order is interpreted as signifying probable mobilization of the army and navy preparatory to entering Continental conflict.

RUSSIANS ARE ADVANCING.
 London, August 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times telegraphed to-day that the Russians are driving the German first army corps toward Danzig, from which place the Seventeenth German army corps is believed to be coming to rescue their comrades. He reports that the Russian advance is said to be at Marienburg, but 26 miles from Danzig.

BRAND WHITLOCK PROTESTS.
 London, August 26.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Antwerp says: Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, has sent energetic protest to the German Government against throwing of bombs on Antwerp from an airship.

GERMANS ABANDONED ARTILLERY.
 London, August 26.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from St. Petersburg says that during the fighting near Osterode, the Germans abandoned 100 pieces of artillery.

BRITISH TROOPS ARE IN THE BEST OF SPIRITS.
 London, August 26.—Premier Asquith, addressing the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, said that the British troops had greatly aided the French and had been able to maintain their positions against the ferocious attacks of the Germans. He said: "The enemy pressed our troops hard, but they were shaken off. It is undesirable at this time to say anything more than has been made public by the French War Office. I can say, however, that the French Government says the British troops, despite hard marching and desperate fighting, are in the best of spirits. The Government has no list of casualties to make public at this time."

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK.
 London, August 26.—French Embassy officially announced that all Austrian troops had been driven from Servian territory.

FALL OF NAMUR NOT CONFIRMED.
 London, August 26.—The Government Press Bureau to-day announced that it had no further information regarding Namur. An Exchange dispatch from Ostend says that the fall of Namur had not been confirmed.

CUT DOWN STEAMER
 Princess Victoria Rams Pacific Alaskan Liner, But Passengers are Saved.

Seattle, Washington, August 26.—The Canadian Pacific Liner Princess Victoria has collided with and sunk the Pacific Alaskan Navigation Company steamer Admiral Sampson, at a point 20 miles from here. The Princess Victoria is proceeding to Seattle with most of the Sampson's passengers and crew.

LINER RUNS AGROUND.
 While the steamer Anglo-Brazilian was owing out of her berth at the Tarte Pier at 6.30 this morning, one of the tow lines parted and the ship swung in the current and took the ground near the pier.
 The Anglo-Brazilian was outward bound for Australian and New Zealand ports with a cargo of steel rails and general merchandise. She is a steel screw steamer of 5,800 tons, and is at present running under the flag of the New Zealand Shipping Company. After lightening some of her cargo, it is expected that she will come off without damage.

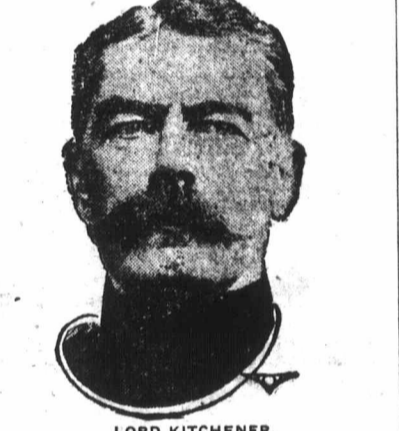
withdrawal of his forces from Alsace had given him a strong body of soldiers already tried under fire and made confident from their victories in Alsace to strengthen his line across the Belgium frontier.
 Some of the experts say that General Joffre's movement in Alsace was merely a feint to compel the Germans to send strong forces to defend Strasbourg and that having accomplished this object he is now using these troops to aid those driven back by the strong German advance to the north.

(For Additional War News See Page 5.)

RESOURCES OF EMPIRE WILL BE STRAINED

Lord Kitchener Warns British People That Present War Will Mean Great Sacrifices
OUTLINES HIS PLANS

Secretary of War, In Speech Before House of Lords, Tells of Method to Be Adopted in Sending Imperial Soldiers to the Front.
 London, August 26.—Lord Kitchener made his first speech as Minister of War in the House of Lords yesterday. He told his hearers that this war undoubtedly would strain the resources of the Empire and entail big losses. He laid emphasis on the fact that his position in the Cabinet involved adherence to neither party. He said: "The terms on which I am serving are the same as those under which some of the finest portions of our manhood, now so willingly stepping forward to join the colors, are engaging. That is to say, my term of office is for the duration of the war, or for three years, if the war should last that long."
 "It has been asked why this period has been limited. It is because if this disastrous war be prolonged, and no one can foretell for a certainty its duration, that after three years of war others will take our places, and see this matter through."
 "There will be serious conflicts which undoubtedly will strain the forces of our Empire, and undoubtedly considerable sacrifices to our people will be entailed. These will willingly be borne for our honor and for the preservation of our position in the world, and they will be shared by our Dominions, who are now sending contingents and giving assistance of every kind to the Mother Country."



LORD KITCHENER.
 In a speech before the House of Lords yesterday, the Secretary of War warned Britain of great sacrifices she would be called upon to make.

"Our expeditionary force has taken the field on the French northwest frontier and advanced to the neighborhood of Mons (in Belgium). Our troops already have been for 36 hours in contact with the superior forces of the German invader. During that time they maintained the best traditions of the British soldier and behaved with the utmost gallantry. The movements they have been called upon to execute have been those which demanded the greatest steadiness of a soldier and skill in the commanders."
 Lord Kitchener then alluded to Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons that the British troops had greatly aided the French, and he said he had sent a telegram to Sir John French, the commander of the British expeditionary force, reading as follows: "Congratulations the troops on their splendid work. We are proud of them."
 Prepare for Losses.

Continuing, Lord Kitchener pointed out that the fighting in Europe would result in greater casualties than the campaigns Great Britain usually was engaged in. He said he was sure that the public was fully prepared to meet whatever losses and sacrifices the country might have to face, and he paid a tribute to the readiness of the expeditionary force and the invaluable aid of the press and public in preserving silence and accepting the novel situation.
 "We know how deeply the French people appreciate and value the prompt assistance," Lord Kitchener continued, "that we have been able to afford them at the very outset of the war, not only in giving moral and material support, but our troops must also prove a factor of high military significance in restricting the sphere and determining the duration of hostilities."
 "If the conditions of strategy had permitted, everyone in this country would have been rejoiced if they could have been ranged alongside the gallant Belgian army in its superb struggle against the desperate odds which just has been witnessed. But although this privilege, perforce, has been denied us, Belgium knows of our sympathy with her in her sufferings and our indignation at the blows which have been inflicted upon her, and also of our intention to make sure that none of her sacrifices will have been unavailing."

Response From Colonies.
 "While other countries engaged in this war have under their systems of compulsory service brought their full resources into the field, we, under our national system, have not been so compelled. Therefore we still have a vast reserve to draw from the resources of both the Mother Country and the Dominions."
 "The response which already has been made by the Dominions abundantly proves that we have not looked in vain to those sources of military strength, and while India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are sending powerful contingents, the Territories of this country are replying loyally to the stern call of duty, which has come to them with such exceptional force."

Continuing, Lord Kitchener said: "Over seventy battalions have with fine courage already volunteered for service abroad. When they are trained and organized in larger formations, they will be able to take their places in the line."

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Head Office—TORONTO
 Paid Up Capital \$15,000,000
 Rest 13,500,000

Board of Directors
 Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.
 Z. A. Lash, Esq., K.C., LL.D., Vice-President.
 Sir Lynden M. Jones,
 Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.
 Frank P. Jones, Esq.
 William Farwell, Esq., D.C.L.
 Charles Colby, Esq., M.A., Ph.D.
 J. W. Flavelle, Esq., LL.D.
 W. C. Edwards,
 G. F. Galt, Esq.
 Gardner Stevens, Esq.
 G. G. Foster, Esq., K.C.
 H. J. Fuller, Esq.
 A. Kingman, Esq.
 R. Wood, Esq.
 Robert Stuart, Esq.
 Alexander Laird, Esq.
 George W. Allan, Esq.

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 OR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.



The Crown Trust Company

145 St. James Street, Montreal
 Paid-up Capital \$500,000.00
 A trust company for the public's service, able and willing to act in any approved trust capacity. Enquiries invited.
 Irving P. Rexford Manager

MARINE INSURANCE RATES NOT LIKELY TO GO ANY LOWER

Mr. R. J. Dale, President of the Montreal Board of Trade, Thinks Present War Risk Rate is as Low as it Will Go.

The war rate of marine insurance on cargoes in British bottoms from Montreal is now 1 1/2 to 2 per cent, the rate having steadily decreased, as the spirit of confidence increased that the Atlantic was safe for shipping. A few days ago, when the rate was 5 per cent, it was argued by some that the rate would be still further reduced in a short time, but many did not believe this would be possible; such is the confidence, however, in the British fleet that the rate has been reduced.
 Mr. R. J. Dale, the well-known local marine insurance underwriter and President of the Montreal Board of Trade, in commenting on the present rate of insurance, stated that he did not believe that the rate would be further reduced. When asked what rate would be further reduced, he said that the effect would be if the British fleet engaged the German fleet and defeated them, breaking them up, and scattering them over the sea. Mr. Dale stated that in this case navigation would probably be considered more dangerous, and the rates would no doubt have to be raised.

"The hundred thousand men asked for in the first place have already been virtually secured."
 "The Empire with which we are at war has called to the colors almost its entire male population. The principle, we, on our part, shall observe is this: "That while the maximum force undergoes constant diminution, the reinforcements we prepare will steadily and increasingly flow out until we have an army in the field which in numbers will not be less than in quality and not be unworthy of the power and responsibility of the British Empire."
 "I cannot at this stage say what will be the limits of the force required or what measures will eventually become necessary to supply and maintain it."
 "The scale of the field army which we are now calling into being is large, and may rise in the course of the next six or seven months to a total of thirty divisions, to be continually maintained in the field."
 "But if the war should be protracted, and if its fortunes should be varied or adverse, exertions and sacrifices beyond any which have been demanded will be required from the whole nation and Empire. And where they are required we are sure they will not be denied to the extreme needs of the state by Parliament or the people."

Awnings
 PAULINS, TENTS, FLAGS, CARPETS AND CANOPIES
 TENTS FOR HIRE
 103 Commissioners' St., E. St., Tel. Main 1161