Austrian Disaster at the Hands of Russians Was Colossal

eral, who was wounded in the battle of Haelen, Belgium, is dead.

That the Germans now consider Belgium a German province is made clear by placards posted in various parts of the country occurried by the invades. cupied by the invaders.

GERMAN CRUISER AT HONOLULU. HONOLULU, Sept. 1.—The German cruiser Nurnberg put into port here today. Under the neutrality law she can remain but 24 hours.

PRIZES TAKEN TO HONGKONG.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—Despatches from Hongkong today say that several prizes captured by the British cruiser Clio are arriving there. The Duc De Montpensier yacht Mekong is escorting ten other prizes to the port. These prizes include several German mail steamers

Volunteers at Hongkong are drilling and precautionary measures are being taken at the port. The barracks of the British troops are being protected with sand bags, and along the south shore of

the port barbed wire entanglements are being erected.

The Duc De Montpensier a few days ago placed his large yacht Mekong at the disposal of the British Government for service in the orient during the war. The duke, who is a member of the Orleans family, was reported a few days ago very ill in Japan.
turned his yacht over to the British Government because under laws of France no scion of a former sovereign house can serve the French flag in any capacity. In offering his yacht to the British Government the duke wrote to the French ambassador to Japan explaining why he did not offer the vessel to France and saying that he had done the next best thing in turning it over to Frances' ally.

Wall Held Six Hours Blocking All Traffic Then Went to Pieces

Police Cordon Guarded Corner of Toronto and Adelaide Streets Last Night Until Union Loan North Side Wall Collapsed Into Newly-Made Excavation.

Toronto street collapsed into the newly made excavation for the foundation of the Excelsior Life building at 3.20 last evening. The collapse of the wall wrecked several offices in the Union Loan building and caused damage es-

Warned \$as early as 2 o'clock in the afternoon by a huge crack running the height of the brick wall, the workmen had ample time to evacuate the premises and prepare matters for the impending crash. While the wall was still fairly secure they even attempted to forestall the collapse by bracing the brickwork to a height of 30 feet with six-inch beams. The police, however, who had received notification of the situation, ordered that the men leave work and get out of danger. During the whole of the evening a police cordon prevented vehicular traffic from using the corner of Toronto and Adelaide streets.

With a roar that could be heard for sons. About seven o'clock several blocks, the north side wall of the old from the pressure of the sinking wall, and it was then known that the collapse was only a matter of minutes Finally the west corner sagged perceptibly and immediately the top section swayed outward, and, apparently leaping from its base, the whole of the west section crumbled into the fifteen-foot excavation.

Civil Action Inevitable.

the whole of the evening a police cordon prevented vehicular traffic from using the corner of Toronto and Adelaide streets.

The collapse at 8.30 was witnessed by a crowd of nearly a thousands per-

Big Battle at Croisilles Result Not Yet Known

Croisilles, in Pas-de-Calais, between Arras and Cambrai, and is probably

Arras and Cambrai, and second for the french claim a success to a wards Guise, but south of it and all are reported to have broken down, their men in some cases subsisting on the left I know cannonading was still going on at noon Sunday, and that at 5 o'clock Sunday afternson that at 5 o'clock S

MONDON. Sept. 1.—The Times' correspondent at Dieppe sends the between Amiens and Boulogne have been cut, I do not know."

A Times despatch from Paris, speaking of the fighting in the north, says:

Croisilles, in Pas-de-Calais, between the fighting of the last consilles, in Pas-de-Calais, between the fighting of the last consilles, in Pas-de-Calais, between the fighting of the last consilles, in Pas-de-Calais, between the fighting of the last consilles, in Pas-de-Calais, between the fighting of the last consilles, in Pas-de-Calais, between the fighting of the last consilles, in Pas-de-Calais, between the fighting of the last consilles, in Pas-de-Calais, between the fighting of the last consilles, in Pas-de-Calais, between the fighting of the last consilles, in Pas-de-Calais, between the fighting of the last consilles.

few days swarms of aeroplanes have

Government to Assist Building of Railways

By a Staff Reporter.
OTTAWA. Sept. 1.—The govern: the Canadian Bank of Commerce, dement have practically concluded an positing a portion of the bonds with ment have practically concluded an arrangement with the representatives of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern by which advances his associates have been here for sevcient to let them proceed with the completion of their transcontinental lines until the bonds for that purpose, guaranteed by the Dominion Parliament, can be financed. The Canadian

eral days. The terms are said to be exacting so the part of the government, and will at the best only help the companies in a measure; that they will have to husband any help to the best possible employment. had her three-year-old boy with her when the pair were taken into custody.

the government, or rather with a bank or trust company acting for the gov-

SAYS HE WAS LOOKING FOR LEAK IN BATHTUE Boy Caught in Guest's Room at

Hotel Has Unique Explana-

Harold Cartwright and Fred Westbeare, two bellboys at the Carls-Rite Hotel, were arrested in the hotel by Detective Cronin last evening on charges of extensive thefts from guests. Two days ago one of the lads was caught in a woman's, room but got out of the scrape by saying to was searching for a leak in the bath tub. The specific charge is that they stole \$20 from the clothing of a guest from Niagara Falls.

BROUGHT HER BOY ALONG. Following an elegement from Spo-kane, Wash. Mrs. Ruth Burwell and

Charles L. McFadden were arrested in Toronto last evening by Acting Deective Nursey on charges of a breach of the Immigration act. Mrs. Burwell Information was laid at Spokane a week ago by the woman's husband; they had been in Toronto two days when arrested. McFadden is a Toronto man, but had been in Spokane six years.

Firing in North Sea

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Westminster Gazette publishes a despatch from Gothenberg. Sweden, saying that the Wilson Line steamer Oslo has arrived there from Hull, and reports having heard heavy cannonading as she passed thru the Skager-Rak, the waterway be-tween northern Denmark and Norway. Is one noticed ent no

The Public Are Told To Have More Confidence and Optimism

Editor World: Possibly others than myself have been greatly instructed by you as to the financial aspect arising out of the European war. Your articles form a populareducational series. Noone can now remain in ignorance of the Canadian banking system. What it is, why it is, and how it should function in the interest of the country, as well as in its own, is so lucidly expressed that it is to be hoped the whole series will be published in pamphlet form and distributed broadcast: containing, as it would, the fundamentals for a complete understanding of details so necessary in commercial activities if

That you have reached a position as instructor of the public is clearly shown by the fact of your having pierced the pachydermatous hides of financiers, witnessed by the extracts you print today from The Montreal Financial Times, Aug. 29. Good. Having got the range, continue shelling their position until surrender becomes inevitable; a national ourrency established; with the disappearance of the numerous bank notes; and Dominion ones

To be the means of creating a public demand for such a change in the banking system is a role to be envied, even by a demagog.

Editor World: Don't make any mistake; every business man in Toronto and the rest of Ontario is reading your articles on banking. The one paper that everyone buys in the morning is The World. And let me say that if there is not much public expression of approval, there is widespread appreciation, as your circulation figures must show. Next to the war your deliverances are the talk of the town.

We begin our discussion of the financial situation today with the above letters two of many received. They prove that the public are at last showing interest in system. The remarkable thing is that, whereas every other country has for years been discussing the question of banking, and especially the question of ncy, Canadians have been nursed in the belief that their currency and banking is the best possible, that it could not be improved, and that to revise our methods in the light of what other countries are doing would be a waste of energy. As a matter of fact, we have few public men or public newspapers that pay attention to comparative politics. The best that most of the papers in Canada will do is to say a good word for public ownership and public service in some other country. They have a parcel post system in the States and our papers gave a good deal of attention have a parcel post system in the States and our papers gave a good deal of attention to it, but they are very slow in comparing our system with the system they have in the States, and the magnificent work that is being done across the border. They are afraid to discuss banking by comparing our system with others. At last the people of the United States are versed in banking; their public men have been talking it for years; their newspapers have been expounding it; their progressive newspapers have been especially elert in telling the whole story, including the merits of banking in Burope, and the result is that the United States is reaching toward a system based on modern practice. More text books on banking and politics and the science of government have been sold in the United States during the last four or the years than in all the rest of the world put together! five years than in all the rest of the world put together!

Ign't & about time that Canadians wakened up, and the writer of the abov)

letter seems to think so, too? Why not hold some meetings?

When the member for South Tork discussed the banking question in the house of commons the other day he got an average report of less than ten lines in the news spers, and if it had not been for The World the public would have been absolutely egnorant of what he tried to say; and when, over a year ago, he brought the question of currency before the banking committee, he was told time after time to sit down by members who were anxious that the Banking Act should go thru without any amendment, and just as the bankers wanted it to go thru. But the great change is

In the meantime we take the liberty of reproducing and black-liming a portion of an article in The Mail of yesterday: CANADA'S PATRIOTIC BANKS

Editorial, Toronto Mail, Sept. 1. In an incredibly short time the large sum of \$320,000 has been subscribed to the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund. . We think it not out of place to refer to the handsome contributions from the banks. The generous subscriptions of these institutions ought to be heartening to trade, The patriotism which prompts them to give so freely to she fund for the families of the men who are to serve abroad can be depended upon to keep them very loyal to the trade and industry of the country. Thereby in a very signal way can they serve the commonwealth. It is not to be expected themselves not wanting in the precious quality of confidence. Their example in that particular will be of the highest public value. Of over-confidence there is no need to bid naem, of all business interests, to beware. It is rather under-confidence against which they may need to be stiffened. Confidence, under-confidence against which they may need to be stiffened. Combence, the happy mean, is what is wanted. Of all the securities well regarded by banks, general trade confidence is werth mest. Without it the values of the most gilt-edged bonds become more or less voiatile. And if there is not warrant for confidence in the general business situation of this country, where in all the world is there warrant for it?

When the war is over Canada will spring to the front. The volunteering of British money will be as spontaneous as the volunteering now of Canadian troops. The mother country and her investors will then show confidence in us. In the meantime, let us show our confidence in ourselves, our banks setting a strong example,

We, too, want to testify to the patriotic contributions of the banks; we wish could also testify on what they are doing to help business; but all we can see in The Mail article is this discussion about confidence and the bouquets thrown at this peculiar quality of the human mind. It is very much like what we copied in yes. terday's paper from The Globe of the day before, and we again print a portion of

LET OFTIMISM PREVAIL

maisoned. Toronto Globe, Aug. \$1,

The Dominion Government has taken the steps necessary to sustain stadit and confidence. It remains for men in every line of enterprise to keep an estimatic outlook and continue in articipation of a normal volume of business. Confidence is an essential of business. Credit is the main dependence of many enterprises. It bankens see evidences of public timidity they protect themselves by reducing credits. This means that all the manufacturers demendent on heats credit must reduce that any other demendence of the manufacturers demendent on heats credit must reduce that any other demendence. pendent on bank credit must reduce their scale of operations, dismiss some of their employes and practice many discouraging economies. Thus the less of confidence brings hard times without a failure or the possibility of any fine of confidence brings hard times without a failure of the possibility of any fine ancial calemity. The government has made timely concessions to the banks, and thru them to the business community. Confidence and optimism are the only other essentials. There are ne grounds for clarm, or even timidity, and the practicing of needless economies is certain to shrink business, obstruct industry and cause general depression.

What we can't quite make out from these two articles is whether the lack anddence is in the bankers or in the public, and if in the bankers whether it is lack of confidence in their nuctomore; We almost imagine that the public are to blame, and that they are too timed in asking any help from the banks in these trying times, and that the banks are just waiting to help customers out that need help! At all events, it is very fine writing and it looks almost as if the two articles had been sleeping in the same bed before they appeared in two different papers. In fact, as we said yesterdey about The Globs, Gaesas and Pampey are very much alike, but especially Casser; and having read the two spicing we now say the same thing of them. But what we regret is that, with all this fine talk about confidence, there is not more information about the real questions: if, for instance. Finance Minister White has deposited aftern millions of gold (thirty tons of it) in the banks, what banks have it, and under what terms are they lending it out; and why the minister chose to take it from the gold reserve in proference to borrowing from the panks here or elsowhere; and why there is a scaroity of currency and credit in Canada; and what banks, if any, are applying for the use of Dominion notes, as against securities in order to belp out the timid public? Also about the question relied by The World as to the merits of Dominion notes in place of bank otes; and if bank notes are tegal tender why they do not go in the clearing louse? But on this point we notice that Colonel Wilkle, president of the Banker tation, takes the floor in a despatch in The Montreal Star of Monday:

Toronto, Aug. 81 .- There is no objection to banks paying their ances in bank notes rather than Dominion notes, as has been the custom in ordinary times," said D. R. Wilkie, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, as he discussed the strenuous objections made by a morning paper to the action of the cleaning house in continuing to settle balances in "bank legals" rather than bank notes, altho the latter have been declared

This is lordly talk-a little like the way the kalser talks

The World bolieves that this question came up again yesterday in the local haps now the minister of finance will intervene. Notwithstanding the claim in the lespatch, it is a matter of public interest. There are two kinds of banks of above despatch, it is a matter of public interest. There are two kinds of banks of this situation: (1) those who want to keep strong and yet afford little relief to customers needing it; (2) those who'd like to help customers and whose freedom it this respect would be greatly facilitated if clearings could be made in bank notes—in other words, that the banks accepted and paid out one another's notes. The pressure of protecting a bank's own notes, and meeting any withdrawals of deposits in these days is a serious affair and consumes energy, and forces the managemen to be more concerned in protecting itself in the clearing house than in serving and helping the public. The attitude of the banks of the first class is to greatly nimize any good effects of the recent legislation of the minister of finance Therefore he must threaten to name the hold-back banks like Lloyd George

An Appalling Financial Situation in the United States.

Further on the line of our discussion of the financial situation in the Unit States—and it has a lesson for us—let us first print another editorial: WHY NOT A STATEMENT FROM THE LEADERS?

Some Uncertainty May Develop Unless the Public is Frankly Informed About Conditions.

From The New York Financial World, Aug. 29. The financial crisis, as the result of the war in Europe, has been upon American hankens business men and men of affairs, for a full month. It has dislocated and wrenched accepted standards of trade and commerce to an extent never before dreamed of. It has forced the issuance of emergency, currency, clearing house certificates and other expedients familiar to business men, to an amount approximating \$300,000,000 and forced an invasion legal surplus reserves of all the banks of the country to an extent that would be classed at any other time as sheer recklessness. We have been hurrying, with aimost galloping speed, towards a paper basis. There is a deadlock in the markets, half of the machinery in that regard being at a

So grave is the situation that a proposal was made in all seriousness this week in Washington that a moratorium of from 30 to 60 days be declared. In many directions the banks cannot expand loans and they cannot call existing ones. In short, a state of semi-paralysis has developed. The most fantastic schemes for relief are being proposed and some of them are excit-

While those who are close to the situation know that the above imperfect outline of conditions is correct, the country as a whole does not know it, the a vague uneasiness has been felt even among those most inexperienced in these matters. This uneasiness is quite likely to grow and it is also quite likely to be the agent for the creation of other and wilder alarms. wholly unjustified. We are not prepared to state what the remedy for this dislocation of finance is, but we do say that if there is any leadership in finance in New York or elsewhere it should be exercised,
We have never seen the American people scared by the facts. They have

never been frightened by frankness. If we were at war and a great mili-tary disaster overtook us the people could be filled with the wildest alarms if the attempt were to be made to suppress the details, but they would instantly cease worrying or asking whether the government was capable of continuing its existence, if all the facts, even the worst, were laid before them. They are a self-governing people. They do not want others to do

It is the same way with finance, and the present crisis. We say, therefore, and with deliberation, that this is the time for a frank declaration of the entire financial situation, from Maine to California, and from the great lakes to the guif. Let there be no concealment of anything, tell the good and the bad and trust the good sense of the American people to shoulder the burdens or take heart from the promises. Told the best or the worst, they will in the good American way bravely face the storm and stress, if conditions herald such things, and get busy. To say that "everything is all

right" is begging the question,

A duty devolves upon the American leaders in finance and commerce.
It is a solomn and imperative duty. We think they ought to assume it and

This actounding confession is further confirmation of what The World said resterday in regard to the United States. Their big financial interests, including the banks and loaning concerns, of that country, are affeld to tell the people the actual condition of affairs, viz., that outside of any gold accumulated in the banks and in the national treasury and high-class securities like public bonds, the great bulk of the savings of the people of the States that has been accumulated in the ments Be Made to Property insurance companies, banks, trust companies and other saving concerns, have been loaned on American railway, industrial and like securities, securities that since the break at the beginning of August are not worth 25 per cent, of face value; and that by reason of this drop in securities nothing but a panic need be expected when the

rear arter year now for the last seven years these countries and who had been induced to pay in further good money in order to save the attaution by taking off the market all that was offered, have lived in the fond hope that the public would fater on buy them in Wall street and pay for them out of the profits of business, and especially out of the money get for the enemnous crops gathered yearly in the Mississip Valley. As long as the people would buy, or there was hope that they would buy these securities at inflated values by these crops all was well, and the United State, could keep her end up in business with the rest of the world. But today the people there are being asked to give their crops and their profits in manufacturing for securities now nigh worthless. This they refuse to do, and the real trouble outlined in The Financial World is that nobody in the United States from the president down, including the financial institutions, have the courage to tell the real facts Millions of money have been lest on these stocks, and much of it went into ex-travagances; the rest of it in the way of profits gald to European buyens of these

All other questions in the States are secondary to this issue, and until it is settled, and settled right, there will be no sound business conditions among our neighbors, notwithstanding their enterprise, their manufacturing organization and the many electric formally of the Mississippi Valley, and their many other advantages. marvelous fertility of the Mississippi Valley, and their many other advantages. They have been exploited to the bitter end by the men of high finance, the men whom they werehipped as the highest type of American business manhood, men like Morgan, Recisefeller, Harriman and all the ethers of that lik, Not only must this confession be made, but the practice of watering stocks must seems forever, and Wall street and all its practices must be relegated to the past. There can be no redemption, no reorganisation of the United (Sates until sane fin-

ance and a sane way of selling securities have been put in operation. But the effort is to try and get by the confession and to get someone to come in and buy the water-logged securities. The was will inexorably force the confession and a revaluation in a cold and necessarily unsympathetic way of these investments, is what the madness of the kaiser has done for them.

Arrival of Armed Ship

British Steamer at Philadelphia Protected By Guns -Washington to Decide Whether She is to Disarm or Leave Port in Twenty-Four Hours.

Special to The Toronto Worle.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The attention of the state department last steamship Merion of the American Saturday, when the Adriatic of the same line, also armed, arrived in New York. Association, as he discussed the strenuous objections made by a morning paper to the action of the clearing house in continuing to settle balances in "bank legals" rather than hank notes, eithe the settle balances in "touck segment of the clearing house in somtinuing to settle balances in "bank legals" rather than hank notes, eithe the seasons.

"It is not a master of public inherent," continued let, white, "It is an instantly made the subject of an off-pound of the clearing house size. When they wish they will be matter for themselves, it has been the rule of the clearing house ever since it contents the clearing house size. Now that bank more are on a par with government notes here is no reason why they notes are on a par with government notes there is no reason why they have displayed not be settled in that way as any other. No change has been made, "It simply means that the banks are going clong paying their debts in the issual way," said another banks are going clong paying their debts in the issual way," said another banks. "The government's measure is a preconstitionary one, and calculated to save anything sites a pane, if the banks are going clong paying their debts in the listing of the compaint thru william H. Berry, collector of the port here.

"At some il ae, also armed, arrived in New York, or cluster on her forward duck and two more art, was an her forward clot and on the proper time of the clearing in the clot and of the clearing in the later than hank totes, either than hank cotes, either than hank cotes, either the wind two more art, was in the case will be given before the next two days, since the ship is to sail on Thurs. It is any interest the clot and the formation in the case will be payed to each will be hased on the returnality limit. The question is now interest the payed to be esticed in that was a common thing to a complete the clot in the case of the clearing like any warship, within \$1 hours, the language of the

NURNBERG COALING IN HONOLULU PORT

Allowed to Take on Sufficient to Sail to Nearest German Station.

OFFICIALS ARE PUZZLED

Find Difficulty in Discovering Where is Her Nearest Home Harbor.

Canadian Press Despatch HONOLULU, Sept. 1 .- The Germ cruiser Nurnberg, whose whereal have been a mystery since she led here early last month, appeared of this port early today.

As the Nurnberg left this port as days ago, just before war was de clared between Germany and Great Britain, she is entitled to take on an much coal as will carry her to the nearest port and may remain in Hone lulu 24 hours.

The British steamer Strathardle made port here last night after has been chased by a warship, supposed to have been the Nurnberg. Where the Nurnberg's nearest he

where the Nurnberg's nearest home port now is becomes a point for the international lawyers to decide. The British have seized German Samos and the Japanese are blockading Germany's naval base in Klacchow Bay. Had there been coaling points in Germany's other Pacific insular possessions.

many's other Pacific insular possessions, supposedly the Nurnberg would have gone there.

If it should be held that German Samoa is still technically German possession, the occupied by Great Britain, the neutrality regulations would allow the Nurnberg only sufficient coal to make Apia.

Preparations for a facility of the side of the parameters of the side of the parameters of the side of

Preparations for coaling were made at once, especial care being taken that no Japanese should be among the coal The Nurnberg's commander said he expected to remain for several days in Hawatan waters after coaling.

LEIPZIG MAY DISMANTLE. SEATTLE, Wn., Sept. 1.—There has been a relaxation of the activity of the three cruisers using Esquimait as a base since it was officially amounced that the German cruiser Leipzig no longer was a menace to commerce. It is thought in British Columbia that

is thought in British Columbia that the Leipzig may enter an American port and dismantic until the end of the war.

The Leipzig has not been reported since Aug. 19, when she held up the American tank steamer Catania off Cape Mendocine, California.

HAMILTON SCHEME TO PROVIDE WORK

ments Be Made to Properties During Winter.

MAYOR MAY RUN AGAIN

New Plan Launched to Raise Money for Patriotic Fund.

By a Staff Reporter.

HAMILTON, Sept. 1.—A plan to give work to Hamilton's unemployed this winter was outlined to the board of control this morning in a letter from the Ma-Kittrick Syndicate. This is to make local improvements on the McKitrick properties, provided the city will issue debentures of \$250,000 to cover the cost of the work. The plan is favored by Mayor Allan.

Allan,

It is proposed to put down sewers and
water mains on the property under the
direction of the city engineer. The company will pay, the entire cost, but asks
to be relieved of the maximum rate of

Wages,

Wants Mayor toRun Again.

Mayor Alian admitted today that he has been approached by leading Conservatives asking him to remain in office another year in view of the unusual conditions existing. The mayor declaration in the conditions of t

was will inexorably ferce the confession and a remain unsympathetic way of these investments, That alses has done for them.

At a private conference at noon today Mayor Allan and a representative of the Alexander Rink and Pavilion Company discussed the opening of the James street in a season's revenue from the building. It is proposed to buy all the necessities of life for distribution from the manufacturers for a season's revenue from the building. It is proposed to buy all the necessities of life for distribution from the manufacturers at a price lower than the wholesalers pay, If the plan is carried out the city will have to vote at least \$75,000.

To Raise Fifty Thousand.

The executive committee of the Canadian Club decided to launch a compaign for the raising of \$50,000 for the local National Patrictic Fund. A mass meeting will be held next Tuesday evening. Mayor Allan and T. J. Stewart, M.P. opposed affiliation with the National Patrictic Fund, being of the opinion that Hamilton should look after its own.

HAMILTON HOTELS

JAP Consul

Canadian P NEW Y not send t the allies f stands read east, accord general her statement tions as to soldiers to soldiers to organize at Turkey at "Our agre said the co she need hat troops from agreement terests of

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German Losses

casualties ! cal newspa local adming The Cole contained belonging form part list. Only published fighting wengagement

FRENCH PARIS. PARIS, of the avis the Germa yards, was fire. A she stopped the ciliated villeutenant in volplar He landed information positions.

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