

Encouraging News from War Office Regarding Conditions in Europe

DECLINES REQUEST

United States Cruiser to Carry Gold

War Office has reached Oct.

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22 Branches in Canada
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WAR IS AGAINST MILITARISM OF GERMANY SAYS SIR EDWARD GREY

London, September 5.—The issue in the present war is German militarism, which threatens all of Western Europe, declares Sir Edward Grey, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a letter to his constituents in Berwick, which was made public here today.

GERMAN GIRL SPY ARRESTED

Had Valuable Information Regarding Roads and Bridges in Neighborhood of Paris.

London, September 5.—A dispatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Dieppe says:

Commenting September 4th and continuing to September 18th there will be organized campaign to obtain funds for the National Patriotic Fund.

NEW HAVEN'S POSITION.

Boston, September 5.—Advice received by the New Haven Railroad from its counsel in Washington indicates satisfactory progress in arranging with the government for the form of decree under which the New Haven is heretofore to be immune from prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

NEW YORK'S OBLIGATION ARRANGED.

New York, September 5.—To meet the \$80,000,000 obligations of New York City maturing abroad between now and the latter part of January, bankers and Comptroller Frederick have concluded an arrangement whereby New York banks will loan the city approximately \$80,000,000 at 6 per cent.

TAKE BULLION FROM PARIS.

New York, September 5.—Our special correspondent in Paris sent the following cablegram, which was delayed in transmission:

WILL MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY.

THINK GERMAN TIDE IS ABOUT AT THE EBB

Allies Fighting With Back to Wall Are Counted Upon to Destroy Weakened Invaders

THE COST OF SUCCESS

It is Estimated That to Reach Their Present Position the Germans Have Sacrificed About 200,000 Lives.—Another Raid by British Fleet.

London, September 5.—With the Germans to-day almost under the walls of Paris, confidence is felt here that the German tide of invasion has reached its highest point and will begin to ebb before the arms of the Allies. To reach this point it is estimated the Germans have spent 200,000 lives.

Despatches from the front indicate that the German right wing, pushed hook-like around the edge of the French left, is not moving, and that the German centre at Verdun is now being held in check and that the French are hammering away at the Germans in Lorraine and the Vosges with sufficient success to keep them from sending reinforcements from the left to swell the division which is trying to break through the allied lines and force its way into Paris.

Greater than the battle fought between Rheims and Verdun, in which 750,000 men were engaged, will be the battle now to be fought before the outer defences of Paris with the Allies, "with their backs to the wall." The Kaiser's need to crush the Allies now and at one stroke is shown by the great Russian victories in the East, where the Czar's troops are advancing irresistibly through Germany and Austria. The Kaiser cannot much longer delay in turning to meet the Russian rear.

In Belgium there is serious fighting to-day, but its significance is lost in the importance of the battle which is on for the possession of Paris.

There is a hint of another daring British raid on the German navy in the statement issued by the War Office and Admiralty that they have information that seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel badly damaged and that others have been sunk near the Kiel canal. These vessels may have been taken in the recent battle off Heligoland, but it is likely there has been another engagement.

The French War Office publishes the following statement: "On our left the enemy appears to neglect Paris to pursue its turning movement. It has reached La Fere Sous Jouarre (Department of Seine Et Marne, 11 miles east of Meaux), passed Rheims and descended on the west bank of the river in Argonne. This manoeuvre has not succeeded to-day more than on preceding days.

"On our right in Lorraine and in the Vosges, the fighting proceeds with alternate rests. Maubeuge (?) which is being bombarded, resists vigorously."

A GREATER VICTORY THAN LEMBERG'S FALL

Defeat of Austrians At Zamost Will Be of More Advantage to the Russians

WAY CLEARED TO BERLIN

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)
Petrograd, September 5.—Through the Russian capital is jubilant over the capture of Lemberg, members of the General Staff declare the defeat of the Austrians near Zamost was of greater advantage to the aims of Russian arms than the fall of the Galician capital.

With the Austrians retreating southward from Zamost and the vicinity of Lublin, the way has been cleared, in part at least, for the Russian advance toward Posen, which is the shortest route to Berlin.

Discussing this phase of the situation to-day, one of the General Staff members said: "While the capture of Lemberg was of the greatest importance, the rout of the Austrians in the neighborhood of Lublin, Kholmehelm, and Zamost is of more value from a strategical standpoint. We understand the bulk of the Austrian army was to advance on Lublin with view of preventing a direct Russian advance on Posen. They have been driven back.

"Austrians are retiring to their fortified positions at Cracow, Jaroslav and Prynemysl. These will be invested by troops while the main army will pass on westward to co-operate with that of General Rennenkampf now proceeding through East Prussia.

To defend the three strongholds from capture, 200,000 soldiers will be required, and this will considerably weaken the offensive ability of the rest of Austrian army. The War Office has been informed that German troops are moving forward from Posen to help the Austrians in Galicia.

Despatches from Warsaw state that the Austrian and German forces have been active for a week near Lodz, but that they are being held back by the Russian troops who are now to be assisted by large reinforcements.

"The occupation of Lodz was announced by the German War Office early this week."

TO PASS WAR BUDGET.
Tokio, September 5.—Both Houses of the Japanese Diet met in a special session to pass legislation for carrying on the war with Germany. Premier Okuma addressed the House of Representatives and presented a war budget, framed by the Cabinet. He asked its immediate passage.

"The army and navy are doing their duty," he said, "and the Government looks to you to do the same."

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THE NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FUND.
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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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KAISER ADMITS LOUVAIN OUTRAGES BUT EXCUSES THEM

Says Germany Is "Deeply Grieved" at Destruction and Adds That His Soldiers are "Jolly Good Natured Fellows."

New York, September 5.—The Kaiser, through his wireless press bureau, admits the appalling crime of Louvain and attempts to justify the destruction of the wonderful buildings, the churches and art galleries which were the pride of the whole world, not to speak of the shocking murders of hundreds of help less women and innocent children, by the plea that the population of the famous old town took up arms to defend itself from the modern huns.

In this defence, which, according to the whole English press, is really a plea of guilty without any extenuating circumstances, the Kaiser evades the issue which appeals to all right thinking people of the world, that the murderous huns ravaged fair Belgium in violation of all the laws of civilization, without a formal declaration of war, and that the men who took up arms against the terrible invaders were like the minute men of Lexington and Concord, who fired the gun which was heard around the world.

Warned by Count von Bernstorff that America was shocked by the crime of Louvain by the murder from the skies in Antwerp and other unspeakable atrocities by the Germans in this mad war, the Kaiser's mouthpieces say:

"Germany is deeply grieved that a great part of Louvain has been destroyed," but as the Daily Express puts it:

"There is no word of sorrow for the priests and nuns who were shot and killed; for the young girls attacked and mutilated by the hundred, nor for the old women bayoneted to death as they knelt and prayed for the lives of little children.

"However, the Kaiser says, 'My troops are jolly, good natured fellows.'"

"And while these horrors which have shocked the world are being perpetrated the German wireless press has daily been issuing bulletins in which the Kaiser and the minor German Kings and Princes of the military autocracy have praised God for the victories of the war which are a direct result of these barbarities and the utter disregard of the rules of civilized warfare."

The German wireless admits the German Crown Prince's army has been repulsed notwithstanding the Kaiser himself who was with his son on the anniversary of Sedan, and that the Duke of Wurtemberg's army has been compelled to withdraw across the Meuse. The rest of the bulletin deals with mythical Austrian victories in Galicia, where, as all the world now knows, the Russians practically annihilated four corps of Francis Joseph's main army.

ITALY STANDS FIRM
All Efforts to Persuade Her to Join in Conflict Are Vain.

Rome, September 5.—Germany is continuing her persuasions to endeavor to induce Italy to support Germany and Austria.

It cannot be learned whether or not these efforts have met with any success. There are reports, however, that Italy is contemplating some military coup. It is again asserted that Italy is concentrating troops on the Austrian frontier, but this report cannot be confirmed. Two prominent German Socialists, including Deputy Suedekum, came here to persuade their Italian comrades that they were right in supporting Germany in the present war.

According to the newspapers, the Italian Socialist leaders told Her Suedekum and his colleagues that German hegemony would be a greater danger than Carism, and that it was impossible for Germans to talk civilization after the destruction of Louvain.

The Italian Socialists expressed the hope that the war could lead to the triumph of democracy.

NEW N. B. RECEIVER GENERAL.
(Special Correspondence.)
St. John, N.B., September 5.—Dr. H. C. Wetmore, dentist, of this city, is to succeed the late Hon. Robt. Maxwell, as Deputy Receiver General for New Brunswick at the Dominion Savings Bank here.

CZECH REGIMENT MUTINIED.
London, September 5.—The Daily Telegraph says it learns from a reliable source that two Czech regiments at Vienna mutinied when ordered into active service. They were drawn up in the Prater and a large number were shot. Similar reports of disaffection in a Czech regiment have reached London from another source.



Paris is universally regarded as the strongest fortified city in the world. It has three circles of forts, the outer line of which has a circumference of nearly 80 miles. These outer forts are eleven miles from the centre of the city. In 1870-71 Paris withstood a siege of nearly four and a half months but since then the city's defences have been greatly strengthened. According to to-day's despatches the Germans are in touch with the Allies at Fort de Cormeil, but as it will take at least 50,000 men to surround the city the Allies are not worrying over the German advance.