

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Royals Win Second Straight Victory From Indians via Kippert's Home Run

BRAVES KEEP IT UP

Boston Club Just One Step Behind the Giants—Can They Keep It Up—Hockey Players' Salaries Reduced.

The Newark Indians outthrew the Royals 6 to 4 yesterday but the locals put across the only run of the game, Kippert's home run in the sixth with two down giving the Royals two straight over the visitors.

Baltimore still limp along up there near the top, but in the nature of things must crack soon. This race in the International would be hard enough for the best aggregation that could be secured.

The next week should see some one or two of the first four slipping away.

Iron Man Mays won his game again yesterday.

The Braves are just one step behind the Giants. They beat the Cubs yesterday with Vaughn in the box. It is a case of nerve now and if Stallings could pull the club up from the ruck in which he found it, he can surely maintain the pace the team has been hitting long enough to nose out the veterans who seem to have been travelling on little more than a bluff lately.

However, the Braves are not the only ones to watch. The Cardinals are stepping along at a great clip and show no signs of distress.

The Tigers beat Walter Johnson 2 to 1 yesterday, getting 5 hits from the big fellow.

But what is the use, each game in the American is only an isolated incident with the Athletics sailing along 25 games to the good.

President Lichtenhein will pay hockey players a maximum of \$600 this winter. This is a little less than the same man pays some of his ball players. Hockey players don't perform as often but must keep it as good, if not better, physical condition and run more risks of injury in one game than ball players take in a whole season. However, Mr. Lichtenhein says he lost money last season so next season salaries must be reduced.

MARCONI CO. EXPLAINS PLEA FOR LIFTING OF CENSORSHIP

No Statutory Inhibition is Placed on Wireless or Other Communication with Ships or Stations of Belligerents—No International Law Forbids Communication Between Neutral Country and Belligerent.

President John W. Griggs, of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., has written to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, explaining the request of his company that it be permitted to despatch business for its customers to foreign countries without censorship. The letter supplements a previous communication, in which Mr. Griggs, though not contesting any policy of the Government, asked to be informed in what manner, if any, the company committed a breach of neutrality by accepting business for foreign delivery.

In this letter also Mr. Griggs starts by recognizing the propriety of the Executive Departments enforcing the obligations of international law incumbent upon this Government as a neutral. He contends, however, that no breach of neutrality whatever, and no question of any such breach can be involved in the customary conduct of the Marconi business. The salient portion of his argument follows:

"In the first place, there is no treaty, rule of international law, or statute of the United States which forbids a wireless telegraph corporation engaged in business in the United States to transmit messages from its stations in the United States to ships or land stations of any of the belligerents engaged in the present war."

"The question is not whether the United States could act in this capacity, but whether a private corporation or a private individual engaged in carrying on such a business for commercial purposes may lawfully communicate in this way."

"The statutes of the United States have prescribed with particularity the things which may not be done within their territorial boundary by private individuals in violation of neutrality. No statutory inhibition is placed upon wireless or other communication with the ships or stations of belligerents. Nevertheless, statutes regulating wireless telegraphy have been recently passed, and if Congress had been of the opinion that a regulation of this kind is necessary, it would doubtless have made such a provision in the law. Its failure to do so indicates the desire of the legislature to have communication under such circumstances as I have mentioned free."

"There is no rule of international law that forbids communication between a neutral country and a belligerent in a foreign war. The people of this country are free to carry on with any of the European countries now in conflict trade and commerce, to ship them arms, material of war, food supplies and other commodities which, if captured by an enemy, could be declared contraband of war. Telegraph and cable companies, railroad companies, steamship and mail from the United States, are all engaged in direct trade and commerce with some or all of the belligerent powers of Europe, and there is no duty incumbent on the Executive to interfere with or prevent such trade, commerce or communication."

"Of course, if a wireless station were being operated by one of the belligerent powers from a neutral base in this country, a different question would arise, but the Marconi Co. is an American corporation, has been engaged in business for years, its stations are licensed by the Department of Commerce, and it is, besides, a public service corporation, bound to accept and send messages when proffered payment therefor."

"I submit, therefore, that the transmission of radio telegrams from the wireless stations of the Marconi Co. in America to steamships or land stations of any of the belligerents is not unlawful under the statutes of the United States, and is not in violation of any rule of international law."

"In the second place, it is assumed that in some respects or to some extent the Marconi Co. were

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Loyalty of South Africa to British Government Expressed in Cable to Colonial Office

PREPARED FOR WAR

J. H. Sanford Tells of Experiences in Antwerp, Where Germans Were Trimming Sails for the Storm—P. E. Island's Gift.

Resolutions expressing the loyalty of South Africa to His Majesty's Government have been received by cable at the Colonial Office from the acting high commissioner, Lord De Villiers, at Pretoria. Among these is one from the municipal associations of the Orange River Colony, together with separate ones from Bloemfontein. These are most interesting in view of the fact that one year after the war it was a common action among the Boers of the Orange River Colony to make a rush for the doors where public functions were concluded with the British national anthem. Expressions of loyalty were also received from native organizations.

J. H. Sanford, Canadian emigration agent at Antwerp, who has arrived in London, narrates some interesting experiences. It was on his advice that Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, was persuaded not to proceed to Berlin. Mr. Sanford saw several well-known German citizens, including a hotel proprietor, arrested as spies, it being discovered that they had sold out all their securities under the guise of ordinary business, such transactions being taken to prove their fore-knowledge of the war. In one case a wireless installation was found in the cellar of a hotel having a German proprietor.

Prince Edward Island has lined up with the other provinces which are making war contributions. The little province is giving one hundred thousand bushels of oats, and will probably come back later with another gift. What the second contribution will be has not been made known to the Government and may not have been decided. It will probably consist of horses.

The Canadian first contingent may form part of an overseas force of 100,000 men. Australasia is sending approximately 30,000 and the Indian regulars will number 40,000. Some 7,000 will be added by the Imperial forces in South Africa, and 8,000 more will be gathered from other parts of the Empire. The Canadian first contingent may form part of an overseas force of 100,000 men. Australasia is sending approximately 30,000 and the Indian regulars will number 40,000. Some 7,000 will be added by the Imperial forces in South Africa, and 8,000 more will be gathered from other parts of the Empire.

The Princess Patricia Light Infantry, which is now recruited up to full strength of 1,000 men, will be the first Canadian force to leave for the front. It was semi-officially announced yesterday that the regiment in command of Col. Farquhar would leave Ottawa on Friday and sail from Montreal for England on Saturday. There is considerable doubt, however, as to whether this plan, as announced to the regiment, will be actually carried out. If there is any doubt as to the whereabouts of any German warships on the Atlantic or any possibility of a stray submarine or destroyer of the German fleet being loose, the actual date of sailing will, of course, be kept secret as a precautionary measure. The men of the regiment believe, however, that they are to leave on Saturday night and for the present at least this report is given credence by military headquarters.

COMMITTEE IS FORMED TO ASSIST STRANDED AMERICANS

New York, August 25.—A committee consisting of officers of the Department of State and others, was formed yesterday, and went into session at the Hotel Biltmore in the afternoon. The object of the meeting was to supply further relief to American residents and travellers in Europe.

R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner of this city, is chairman of the committee. He returned yesterday from Italy on the SS. Udine, which was chartered from Lloyd Sabando for \$100,000 by Smith, Howard Vanderbilt, ex-Mayor George B. McClellan and others. The committee was formed at the suggestion of the refugees who had to leave hundreds stranded in Italy.

BRIDGING THE NIAGARA

Washington, August 25.—The House Inter-State Commerce Committee to-day ordered a favorable report on the Gittins Bill, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River at the town of Lewiston, Niagara County, New York.

under legal duty not to send despatches of a certain character to certain destinations because such sending is in violation of some law of the United States, rendering it liable to indictment, nevertheless, there exists no legal authority for the Navy Department, or any other department of the Government, to institute and maintain a censorship over the messages delivered at the stations of the Marconi Co. for transmission. The fact that an individual carrying on a lawful business may possibly violate a criminal statute, does not authorize the Executive Departments, in the absence of statutory enactment, to establish a censor over his business in order to prevent the commission of a crime. It would be quite as justifiable for the Government to place a censor in every newspaper office in order to see that no seditious article or criminal libel is printed. A person or corporation engaged in trade or commerce as a transmitter of messages or carrier of goods is liable for violations of the law, but is not subject, in the absence of a statute expressly authorizing it, to governmental inspection beforehand. A system of censorship is antagonistic to that regulated liberty of action which is the basis of our free government. Such a system could be justified only when our own Government is engaged in war, and it would then be an exercise of martial not of civil law. A censor, determining upon his own judgment whether a proposed act is lawful or unlawful, and permitting or forbidding it accordingly, assumes the functions of a court of justice, but without the right of appeal. In effect, he issues restraining orders of his own motion against parties that are innocent, and with no opportunity for future correction or reimbursement for damages.

"This company favors a strict enforcement of our national duty as a neutral, but does not think that it is justifiable to broaden the scope of neutrality by adding new rules not sanctioned by general public law, especially when such new rules operate to the injury of private concerns carrying on trade and commerce, and thus suggest those unavoidable indirect damages which are suffered by the people of a neutral nation on account of a deplorable war status between other powers."

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

The present strength of the camp at Valenciennes is 15,000.

The Russian advance continues in East Prussia, where the Germans are reported cornered.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is going into active service immediately.

Prize courts are said to have been established in all of the states in the Australian commonwealth.

Joseph E. Willard, the American Ambassador to Spain, and his wife, left London for Madrid.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania Railroad is to be named Northern Central of New Jersey.

Frankfurter Zeitung declares German economic crisis is becoming grave.

Fore River Shipbuilding Co. has laid off 400 employees, mostly painters.

Jamaica plans to send sugar to England free as a war contribution.

National Biscuit Co. announces that several new factories will be opened immediately.

Count Sergius Witte, former Russian premier, says Russia could stand ten-year war without bankruptcy.

A German has been shot, who, wearing the badge of the Red Cross, went over the battlefield shooting Belgian wounded while ostensibly treating them.

Several C. P. R. conductors have been arrested on a charge of allowing passengers to ride free or at reduced rates.

The first annual convention of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association will be held in Chicago, October 7-8.

Herman Schwartz, of Brooklyn, choked to death on a chicken bone while celebrating the fifth anniversary of his wedding.

They've got the fever in London. Two babies were christened Albert Leman Liege Hopkins and Marie Alsace-Lorraine Lecomte.

Secretary of State Bryan has gone away for a rest. He will keep in touch with the White House by telephone.

The torpedo boat destroyer Ericson was launched from the yards of the New York Ship Building Co. at Camden, N.J.

The Cleveland Three Cent Fare Railway announced that a penny charge for transfers will go into effect September 1.

A campaign against rattlesnakes has been started at Ogdensburg, N.J. Twenty men killed sixteen large rattlers in one day.

Herman Levy and his son Phillip E. Levy, diamond dealers of New York, were arrested charged with conspiracy to conceal assets in the failure of their firm.

Consideration of \$120,000,000 New York City 7 per cent or 7 1/2 per cent serial loan to meet its obligations abroad is reported.

Paris mint has turned out \$900,000 silver coins of a total planned of \$2,500,000 to remedy deficiency in small coins.

San Francisco banks are using greenbacks instead of gold coin and more paper currency now in circulation there than ever before.

The New York Department of Health announced that all children will be admitted to public schools hereafter without being compelled to show certificates of birth.

Steamship Oceana, owned by the Delaware-Hudson Steamship Co., and previously under the British flag, will be registered under the American flag on August 29th.

The British Columbian Government is said to be considering the confiscation of \$9,000,000 worth of timber limits owned by Baron Alvo von Alvensleben and other German interests.

The Rev. Guy Roberts, "Main Sneeze," President of the United States Hay Fever Association, announced that the annual convention of the sneezers will take place at Bethlehem, N.H., September 2.

There is talk in New York of raising a city loan of \$120,000,000, maturing serially in one, two and three years, to meet its obligations which fall due between now and the middle of January. It will probably bear interest at from 7 to 7 1/2 per cent.

Liverpool Journal of Commerce says the American Government is making inquiries on the Tyne and Clyde for considerable number of ships which can be used for conveyance of foodstuffs and passengers during the war.

Anthracite coal, which will reach \$6.90 a ton on Sept. 1, will go to \$7 on January 1 in New York on account of increased cost of delivery during the winter weather. This increase was agreed to by dealers prior to the war.

Holland is raising a defense fund of 100,000,000 florins. Netherlands silver circulation is 20,000,000 florins more than at the beginning of August. The Netherlands Bank has silver reserve of 94,000,000 florins. State issue of silver vouchers amounts to 12,000,000 florins.

The Bank of France and the Bank of Russia are the greatest single treasure houses on earth. There is about \$600,000,000 in gold in each of them, and concentrated under a single roof in each case. On Jan. 1 there was \$510,000,000 in gold at Denver mint, in the Philadelphia mint \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000, and in San Francisco \$170,000,000.

President Wood, of the American Woolen Co., just returned from Europe, says prosperity is in store for the United States as a result of the foreign upheaval, especially in the woolen and cotton industries. England and Germany cannot fill foreign orders, factories in both countries being requisitioned by the government to work on government orders. Under the conditions, he says, America should step in and secure all the foreign business of the belligerents.

The Backbone of National Prosperity

FARMING is by common consent the basis of our national wealth and prosperity. The farmers of Canada have, for the past two years, been getting top prices for what they have had to sell and have been able to obtain what they have had to buy at moderate prices. The war means better times for farmers.

Where the foundations of national wealth and prosperity are sound and assured, hopefulness may build her structures with confidence.

Business in Canada can and will be good if our business men will do their utmost to keep the bottom in business. Advertising is a good workman for this purpose.

When the Canadian Farmer Prospers All Is Well.

NATURE OF MORATORIA DECLARED IN PRESENT CRISIS

Ten Countries Are Known to Have Taken Action—In England the Moratorium Only Extends to Long Bills of Exchange—In France it is More General—Germany Making Liberal Use of Paper Currency.

The countries that are known to have declared a moratorium, or taken some extraordinary financial steps to protect their credit in the present crisis, are England, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Brazil, China, Argentina, Uruguay, and Canada.

The nature of the various moratoria which have been declared in Europe and elsewhere, on account of the war, are as follows:

In England a moratorium was declared for thirty days beginning August 4, the suspension of payments applying only to long bills of exchange. The suspension, however, is not complete, and the banks are honoring some drafts upon them, depending on the circumstances. So far as the Bank of England is concerned, the bank act has been suspended and the institution is issuing paper irrespective of the gold security. The denominations of bank notes has been extended to include those of £1 and 10s. The bank rate has been reduced from the high of 10 per cent. to 5 per cent, and the institution is discounting quite freely.

In France the moratorium which was extended to August 31, is wider in its application and includes suspension of payments on sight drafts, as well as long bills. The large banks in Paris have been making the most of the moratorium, but lately there is a disposition shown to be more liberal. Depositors are now allowed to withdraw 10 per cent. of deposits. The Bank of France has not suspended discounting and has been meeting promptly all drafts on it, but is fully exercising its prerogative of paying out in currency only. The bank rate, which went to 7 per cent, has been reduced to 5 per cent.

What the true financial status of Germany is, is not quite clear, owing to the lack of communication with that country. It was at first stated that no moratorium existed in Germany, and that the banks are meeting all payments unreservedly, but according to a recent advice a three months' moratorium has been declared. The Reichsbank's rate is given as 5 per cent, although it is quite possible that this is an error and that a higher rate exists. The institution has resorted liberally to note issues, with complete suspension of the gold tax.

Italy has declared a moratorium for a month, but probably more on precautionary grounds. The rate at the Bank of Italy is 5 per cent.

Turkey announced a moratorium of one month on all obligations except coupons.

A four months' moratorium was declared in Brazil, which is exercising a bullish influence on the price of coffee in that country.

China is said to have declared a moratorium, although to what extent is not known.

A bill is pending in the Argentine government to provide for a thirty-day moratorium on 80 per cent of expired credits and those about to expire, and for a suspension during the same period of gold withdrawals.

Uruguay is providing for an increase of paper currency, a suspension of the conversion of notes of the Bank of the Republic for thirty days, with a general moratorium for fifteen days.

The Canadian Parliament is providing the necessary legislation empowering the Dominion government to declare a moratorium whenever it should be deemed necessary.

Switzerland declared a 30-day moratorium, which has been extended to September 20. Denmark voted a three months' moratorium. No suit is allowed for debts contracted abroad after August 1.—Wall Street Journal.

NEUTRALITY AGAIN PROCLAIMED

Washington, August 25.—President Wilson signed a petition of neutrality with reference to the war now existing between Japan and Germany. Its text is identical with the other proclamations issued shortly after Germany declared war on France and Russia.

The Society of American Playwrights will receive \$200,000 from the estate of Bronson Howard after the expiration of two trust funds.

CONDUCT OF BRITISH SOLDIERS TRUE TO HISTORY OF PAST

Infantry Cool and Steady Aimed and Fired as Though at the Ranges—Cavalry Charges Were Brilliant.

London, August 25.—The correspondent of the Central News at Paris sends the following: "I have been talking with British officers from the front, who tell of the wonderful coolness and daring of the British soldiers in the fighting around Mons."

"The shooting of the British infantrymen on the firing line was wonderful. Every time a German's head showed above a trench, and every time the German infantry attempted to rush a position there came a steady withering rifle fire from the khaki-clad men lying in extended formation along the wide battle front. Their firing was not the usual firing of nervous men shooting without aiming; rather it was the calm and careful marksmanship one sees on English rifle ranges when men fire with all the artificial aids permitted the match expert."

"When quick action was necessary the men showed no nervousness, no excitement; they showed cool, methodical efficiency for which the British army is noted."

"The British troops went to their positions silently, but happily. There was no singing, because it was forbidden, but as the men deployed to the trenches there were various sallies of humor in the dialects of the various English, Irish and Scotch countries. The Cockney was there with quips about 'Uncle Bill' and every Irishman who went into the firing line wished he had money to buy a little Irish horse so that he might 'take a slap at the 'Ulans'."

Charged Like Berserkers.

"As for the cavalry, the officers declare their charges against the Germans were superb. They gave the 'Ulans the surprise of their lives."

"With the close of the first series of combats between the British and Germans, the scene of interest shifted to the Paris Railway Station, where the injured British soldiers were being taken. The handling of the wounded was all that could be desired; everything was perfectly organized and without theatrical display."

"The station at the time was crowded with Americans who were on their way to England from Switzerland. The Americans joined with the French in cheering the first arrivals of British wounded from the scene of the fighting. While the crowd waited, train after train rolled by carrying fresh British troops to the front."

"I witnessed a notable scene on the road between Boulogne and Paris. Two English Cardinals, Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster and Cardinal Gasque, abbot president of the English Benedictines, were on their way from London to the conclave at Rome. Their train stopped on a siding and by a curious change a regiment of British troops, which included in its ranks a large body of Irish Catholics, was drawn up along side for a moment. The cardinals leaned out of the window and gave the soldiers their blessing, which the Catholic soldiers, by spontaneous impulse knelt to receive."

AROUND THE CITY HALL

Mayor Martin Refuses to Deal With Real Estate Middlemen and Says Money Can Be Saved.

By refusing to deal with middlemen Mayor Martin is of the opinion that the city might purchase the Hochelaga Park property at a more reasonable price than was accepted by the City Council on report from the Board of Control, but which Mayor Martin refuses to approve of. His Worship has accordingly drafted a statement for the information of the City Council, giving his reasons for vetoing the purchase of the proposed park site for \$100,000.

GETTING COLD FEET.

Paris, August 25.—News of the progress of the war caused an exodus of Americans from this city. Trains for the coast, where passengers will embark on packets for England, were crowded.

WEATHER: FINE AND COOL.

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\$1,028,943 WAS THE TOTAL OF CANADA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Of This Amount \$1,674,000 Represented In-While Exports Amounted to Only \$154,000

Canada's trade with Austria-Hungary amounts to a comparatively small amount, the total for being at \$1,028,943. Of this \$1,674,000 represents imports, while Canada's exports to Austria-Hungary totalled but \$154,000. The following table shows the imports and exports for the past ten years:

Table with columns for Year, Imports, Exports, and Total. Data for 1904-1913.

Table showing principal articles imported from Austria-Hungary in the fiscal year 1913. Includes Breadstuffs, Buttons, Collars and cuffs, Cotton and manufactures thereof, etc.

The following table shows the principal articles exported by Canada to Austria-Hungary during fiscal year 1913:

Table showing principal articles exported from Canada to Austria-Hungary in 1913. Includes Harvesters, Mowing machines, Agricultural implements, Asbestos, etc.

GERMAN EDITOR TRYING TO AROUSE AMERICANS

New York, August 27.—Herman Ridders' review the war situation in the Staats Zeitung to-day, with the situation in the Far East. He says: "To Great Britain frankly: 'Does she intend to let the arms of the Yellow Man of Japan against the White Man of Germany?' 'I put it to the American people: 'Cannot they see in this pronouncement of the Japanese Diplomat the loosening of leashes?'"

GERMANS REPULSED AT TORNAL

Amsterdam, August 27.—The Ghent correspondent of the Handelsblad reports that the Germans gained no important advantages near Courtrais, Tournai. He says heavy artillery fire was heard from Tournai on Wednesday.

GERMANS OCCUPY ROUBAIX

London, August 27.—A News Agency dispatch stated that the Germans have occupied French towns of Roubaix and Valenciennes.