VOL. XXIX. No. 87

RINES' POWER NOWN QUANTITY

e the Deadliest Weapon Greatest Failure in the y of War Equipment

WAR WILL DECIDE

Largest Fleet of the Latest Type rance Stands Next and Germany is

ill be the unknown quantity in the t," said a prominent naval tactician. cent battles, notably those of the and the Russo-Japanese Wars, all was a straight case of 'knock down The battleships met and fought side nish fleet made a running fight, but ttleships were fast enough to get de, and it became a test of gunnery, The battles of the Russo-Japanese —the combatants got together and l the best men and guns won. In flicts did submarines play any part. attles of the near future—and now en out in Europe, I might say of the arine is either going to be the dead- e greatest failure in the armament

e acid test—before their actual per- —the submarines are a dreaded, un- e psychological effect of the knowl- ny is likely to use submarines will n all attacks by water or in naval om the captain or commodore, with f $10,000,000 worth of Dreadnoughts 200 men on his shoulders, down to ar that annihilation may come at the very depths of the ocean will ought.

Entirely Invisible.

gible or aeroplane, the submarine periscope or 'eye' is so minute an e water so seldom that the de- ling of a submarine attack is prac- In night attacks, such as may arbors are blockaded, a fleet must ually, and then it is not safe. The visible, can lie in the track of the l its death blow as they pass. The hts cannot pick submarines up, are running on the surface, and ing to do.

that the Ulivi rays would put the business, but now that they have 'fake' the battleships have no de- ng the torpedoes before they left Ulivi rays would have made the suicide corps.'

y to Themselves.

rines are as deadly to themselves the view accepted by those who aving out all accidents, it is safe shock of the submarine's torpedo e side of a Dreadnought will be the sides of the submarine and he death of its crew. A recent Eng., showed that 30 pounds of under water had sufficient force ine within a radius of 100 feet. nst submarines is based on a position, either exact or super- -Armstrong torpedo as used by n be controlled and exploded by is to direct a number of torpe- a spot where a submarine is sus- hem when they are near the spot. ea as the man who takes a ten- after deer with buckshot. Ninety ot miss, but the others do the

cepted that a submarine detected oyed, and several ingenious plans do away with it. In Portsmouth tensive experiments were made These are explosives on the end re carried over the bow of a 30- e tests were made with a large fixed a periscope. The barrel st the 'eye' would show as the it. A destroyer, the Starfish, on the first trial blew the barrel

n tried with success. Destroy- nets between them have been bmarines, but in several of the have been technically destroyed he submarine. Of course, the e been destroyed itself, but the vith the submarine, the percent- money being about 100 to 1.

gland Leads.

into consideration, it is safe to defence against the submarine and now that it can remain un- 24 hours and have a cruising 0 miles, it will be very hard to

r the greatest number of sub- ceded that they are more highly f the other nations. Her sub- much experience and is most now about 75 submarines ready e British navy. Many of these deck of a Dreadnought and slip- st before a battle or an attack Germany has 27 submarines, Austria 6, and the other Euro- ut 30 between them.

differed in opinion regarding and utility of submarines, but ell known British naval author- y of them. He said recently orpedo boats would decide the near future, and backed his proofs. England, if what he e a tremendous advantage over to the great number and high rines."—New York Sun.

ATES WAR ARTICLE.

—The Daily Mail's correspon- as started a journalistic enter- ticles he wishes published; ints the news.

proving their value, but they he benefit if oil is found in

e. A sufficiently large number terprise known to be venture- s for support should not be shown that the money already expended.

WEATHER: FAIR AND COOL.

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

Vol. XXIX. No. 88 MONTREAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1914 ONE CENT

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GERMAN DESERTER'S STORY

Did Not Know That They Would Have to Fight Way Through Belgium.

Paris, August 18.—Story of former Sergeant in third German Infantry, who deserted after the first assault on Liege forts, is published by Parisian newspapers. This officer, an Alsatian, said that German mobilization was carried in haphazard manner, owing to haste. Many regiments, he says, moved forward without their full quota.

Owing to confusion in commissary department, many of German soldiers on firing line at Liege were inaction for days, with nothing to eat but a handful of sausages and a scrap of hard tack. They had nothing to drink but water, taken from streams made dirty and muddy by constant crossing of troops, he declared.

Brunt of fighting in early assaults on Liege was borne by ninth corps, seventh corps, tenth corps and a brigade of fourth corps.

Superior officers of German troops consistently endeavored to maintain moral of rank and file by saying "we shall be in Paris within 15 days."

Many reservists had been told that Belgium had agreed to give unrestricted passage to the German army.

On approaching Liege, violent cannonade was heard, and fusillade of rallies swept German ranks. Some of the men rebelled, the Sergeant declared, and refused to move forward.

General Von Emmich announced to his superior officers that first line had suffered tremendous losses, and that troops must be hurried forward at once to re-inforce advance brigade.

General Von Emmichs' brigade commenced to move forward, but in a little while the rear guard was surprised to see the head of the column falling back in disorder befoer counter attack by Belgians.

General Von Emmich jumped into the thick of the fight, and ordered the 165th to retire. Regiment fell back 10 kilometers, when men got their first hot meal in three days.

The deserter said that the rank and file was almost completely demoralized. About this time Belgian prisoners, brought first intelligence that some of the soldiers had received, that Belgium had gone to war against Germany.

SIR JOHN FRENCH.

The Commander of the British forces now going to the aid of the Allies, was accorded a splendid reception in Paris.

SAYS GERMANY ALREADY SUCCESSFUL.

Rotterdam, August 18.—Newspaper Korrespondenz Arden publishes interview with Doctor Von Bethemann Holweig, German Chancellor, in which the latter is quoted as saying that Germany has already won great successes, despite the fact that German army has not yet been completely mobilized. Doctor Von Betheman Holweig's statement follows:—

"Germany appreciates the neutrality of Holland, Denmark and Scandanavia, and will preserve it with all her strength.

"For four years I did all I could to prevent war. Even after mobilization of the armies began, I tried to localize it; but in vain. The great responsibility for the conflagration rests with Russia and the most incomprehensive feature is the attitude of England. What does England expect? Why does she fight us? Germany does not fight for herself alone. With her fate is bound up the fate of other countries. Political factionalism has disappeared.

"In this war it is an inner moral force that drives us forward. Although our mobilization is not yet complete, our army has had great success. A nation which has arisen as one man cannot be trifled with."

Losses of French troops fighting between Namur and Dinant said to have been extremely heavy.

RECRUITING SERVICE ALMOST PARALYZED

Enlistment in England Going on at Such Rapid Rate Hard to Handle

7,000 MEN IN TWELVE HOURS

Germany Still Moves Forward. Deterred Only For Moment by Belgian Successes—Fear That Brussels Will Fall Leads to Moving of Arch.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

London, August 18.—Enlistments in England, for the war have almost paralyzed the army recruiting service. It is estimated now that fully 40,000 volunteers were enrolled during the first week after the declaration of war and as the recruiting service is organized to handle about 30,000 annually, the rush of volunteers almost overwhelmed the service. The record for the war was the enlistment of 7,000 men in a space of twelve hours.

The City of Plymouth is being used as England's principal base for military operations. There were assembled the troops who were taken over to Belgium to join the allied army. At Plymouth now there are thousands of soldiers encamped, ready for war duty. The movement of troops towards Plymouth began on August 5. The busy English seaport which is one of the most important of the southern shipping ports, was transformed into an armed camp in a few hours. By August 9, the British War Office had moved 120,000 men into Plymouth.

Meagre despatches from the war zone in Belgium to-day indicate that the Germans are attempting a general advance and that sharp fighting has taken place. The German advance is being made in strength and their army is slowly rolling back the defenders towards Brussels.

The despatches indicate that there has been heavy fighting since yesterday morning, the Germans apparently pushing slowly, but surely forward.

The news that the Belgian Government had removed from Brussels to Antwerp was taken to indicate that the German advance was going forward as planned and that Brussels was in imminent danger of being captured.

All the national records at Brussels have now been removed to Antwerp, which will be the temporary capital of Belgium. The Government officials have also removed there as well as the French and Russian ambassadors.

The Daily Mail to-day received the following despatch from its correspondent at Boulogne, concerning the British troops now with the allied army. The despatch dated Saturday, but was held up by the censor: "For two days the finest body of troops that England has ever sent across the sea, has been marching through the narrow streets of Boulogne in solid Khaki clad columns. Thousands and thousands of them are marching past roaring as they go the new slogan of the English fighter on the Continent: "Are we downhearted? No—o—o—o. Shall we win? Y—e—e—e—e—e—s"

"To-day they are marching to the camps on the French hills. Watch them pass. Every man is in the prime of life, not a youth or a stripling among them. Their shirts are open at the front and as they shout you can see the working muscles of throats and the dazzling teeth in the wide open mouths. Every movement spells fitness for the field, for long marches in the day and long nights in the trenches, for hard fighting and rough living."

BATTLE GOING ON.

Paris, August 18.—4 p.m.—Censored—Belief is growing here that decisive battle between allied army of Belgians, French and English on one side and Germans on the other, is being fought in Belgium. French War Office has made no mention of operations in Belgium and this is regarded as highly significant.

For two days War Office has said less and less of operations in Belgium.

It is probable War Office will withhold all its information as to battle between allies and Germans on Belgian soil until there is a decisive ending one way or another.

FIGHTING ON GOLD COAST.

London, Aug. 18.—Dispatch from Accra, capital of British Gold Coast of Africa, says that British and German soldiers have had several skirmishes in Togoland and that English captured 2 trains, securing number of prisoners.

MOBILIZATION COMPLETE.

London, August 18.—Russian Embassy received message from Russian General Staff stating Russian mobilization is complete and that several members of Imperial family are already at front.

BIG BATTLE EXPECTED AT STRASSBURG.

Paris, August 18.—First great battle between the French army invading Germany and German forces is expected to take place at Strassburg, the capital of Alsace-Lorraine.

Announcement was made by the War Office that the French advance is proceeding successfully, and that the Germans are being pushed back toward the Rhine.

French claim to have taken many prisoners and captured heavy spoils of war. As French advance they are throwing up fortifications and earthworks on which they can fall back.

Tremendous strength of the German position in Strassburg is not under-estimated by French General Staff. Germans believe defensive works at Strassburg are impregnable. City is surrounded by a circle of 14 of the strongest fortresses in the Empire.

All of the approaches to the city can be flooded.

Strassburg lies two miles west of Rhine, and heavy German force of infantry and cavalry, supported by reserve artillery is massed there.

Flying squadron of French cavalry approached to within 10 miles of Strassburg ,according to the French Military Authorities. Main advance of French is along the Valley of the Bruche.

Artillery of the heaviest calibre in French ordnance department is being sent forward as rapidly as possible to support French line, and to bombard German forts.

Great part of western Alsace and Lorraine, however, is unsuited to artillery operations owing to dense forests.

MR. HAMILTON GAULT,

The Princess Patricia Light Infantry, the gift of Mr. Gault to the Empire, is nearly fully recruited.

CAN GERMANY WIN BATTLE BEFORE RUSSIA ATTACKS?

Herman Ridder, Editor of "Staas Zeitung," Discusses the Situation, and its Probable Outcome —What is Being Done in Russia?

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

New York, August 18.—Merman Ridder, Editor of Staas Zeitung, discussing the European war from the German standpoint, declares that the keynote of the whole plan of the general staff of the German army is the occupation of Belgium.

"Germans could not have anticipated the desperate courage with which the Belgians entered on the defence of their frontier," declared Ridder. "But nevertheless, the plans have been carried out with grim determination. It is true Germany has violated the neutrality of both Belgium and Luxemburg, but she took this step because she knew France was prepared to take a similar one.

"The German front extends from Liege on the north to Muelhausen in Alsace on the south. Against the extreme left wing of the German army the French started an offensive movement from Belfort for the purpose of seizing and holding the passes through the Vosges Mountains.

"St. Petersburg will await the results with the keenest anxiety. The whole problem is contained in the question, 'can Germany invade Northern France and attack from two sides before the Russian army gains sufficient impetus to make such a plan impracticable?'

"The next ten days should give a clear idea of the probabilities of such an undertaking. A victory in Belgium assures an advance on Paris, a defeat along the line from Namur to Louvain, would place the German army in desperate straits.

"Reports that the Russian army has been mobilized and is preparing to invade the eastern portion of Germany come to us from St. Petersburg. Russia is not prepared to move millions of men to a frontier in a space short of three weeks. The main delay will be caused by the fact that most Russian railroads are single track affairs, totally inadequate to handle the enormous traffic incidental to the movement of her armies.

"The frontier skirmishes along the Russian frontier are isolated cavalry engagements. No battle can be expected in that direction for at least at month.

"The situation in Russia cannot be decided satisfactorily in view of the remarkable proclamation of the Czar to his 'beloved Jews.'"

Japan's Share.

"With the entrance of Japan into the war, the interests of the United Staies are placed in jeopardy. I fear the seizure of Kiau Chau is the first step in a British-Japanese plot to obtain control of the Far East.

"In this event Japan has decided to take this step at the instigation, or ot least, with the consent of England.

"England apparently prefers her alliance with Japan to her friendship for the United States. This latest complication can be of no real assistance to England, but it is of decided advantage to Japan.

"Were Japan entirely satisfied that England would observe the strictest neutrality, Japan would not hesitate to adopt a vigorous anti-American policy. If the Japanese flag ever waves over Kiau Chau, we will never live to see the day when it will be withdrawn.

"Germany also holds the Mariana and Caroline groups in the Pacific between our Phillippines and Hawaiian Islands. Are these also to fall into Japanese hands for coaling stations for use against us?

"In China the English and Germans, while competing commercially, will sooner or later be forced to combine against Japan, unless the little yellow nation takes advantage of this situation to wipe out the German possessions in the Far East."

OFFICIAL GERMAN VERSION.

London, August 18.— The following matter has been circulated officially through German wireless stations giving the German version of events in Berlin.

"Berlin, August 17.—Administration of navigation announces mines have been laid in Swedish waters; commanders of vessels must observe regulations.

"The Kruz Zeitung observes: "The loss of life incurred in the real engagements shows the spirit that animates the army to-day is the same as that of 1870. Officers lead their men against fortresses with absolute disregard of death ,and therefore by the Grace of God we shall meet victory."

The Post says: "Mobilization was completed with remarkable accuracy, and the alarm and excitement noticeable in the early days of the campaign has now passed, and given place to quiet steady confidence."

"Fortune has up to the present favored us, and in these trying times hope becomes conviction that we will achieve final victory.

"Austro-Hungarian troops continue their forward march on Servia. The enemy being driven yesterday from eastern bank of the Drina at Leish Nitza. Servians made a counter attack, but were repulsed. Losses on both sides considerable. Montenegrin troops are being repulsed along the entire frontier."

Despatch to London D. Express says big battle is on in Belgium between Germans, Belgian and French allies near field of Waterloo.

BRITISH TROOPS MOVED SMOOTHLY

Scene at Plymouth During Embarkation Was One of Well-Ordered Celerity

'BUSSES COMMANDEERED

Prominent Amid Equipment of Embarking Troops Loomed Huge Busses That Had Been Carrying Crowds in Busy London Streets Few Days Before.

New York, August 18.— The New York World prints to-day a detailed account of Great Britain's activities in despatching troops to join her Continental allies in the war against Germany. The information was obtained by a Staff Correspondent, who returned from England yesterday. The story follows: The principal base of British military operations is Plymouth, one of the most important of the southern shipping ports. There the already perfected organization of the regular infantry and artillery branches of the service has been concentrating since the morning of August 5.

During that day and night more than 10,000 troops of these arms were assembled. The mobilization of these soldiers moved smoothly and within twenty-four hours they were ready with full equipment for service.

The busy English seaportw as transformed into an armed camp over night. The railways centering there were virtually in possession of the Government that morning. Until August 9, when the correspondent of the World left for New York, the regular schedules of train service between London and Plymouth were suspended, the Government assuming complete control.

The movement of troops and paraphernalia of war continued day and night without interruption from the morning of the fifth. In the four days from August 5 to August 9, 120,000 British fighting men had been assembled at Plymouth, according to officers of the service to whom had been instructed the mobilization preliminary to the execution of plans for their transportation to Continental points.

This transportation began on August 7, being conducted mainly at night and under the most rigid secrecy. Even the residents of the town were deprived of the opportunity to witness it at close range. The town was policed by territorial troops, organized for service at home, and to take the places of the regulars as they were sent away.

The military compelled the extinguishing of all lights throughout the town and particularly in that quarter facing the harbor.

On August 7, eight cruisers and destroyers convoyed into Plymouth harbor ten coastwise vessels and regular army transports. These were anchored under the shelter of the forts at Drake Island and Devonport, commanding the approaches to the harbor from the landing stages from which all civilians were strictly excluded.

Early in the morning of August 8, the work of loading the regulars began. On the first three of the transports field artillery and their crews were loaded. The other troop ships were given over to infantry. Just how many troops were sent on board three transports could not be learned, but the officers connected with that part of the service were making provisions for the despatching of about 20,000 a day for several days.

FRENCH SHIPS HELP.

French warships were seen outside the harbor of Plymouth during the 7th, 8th and 9th of August.

It was the understanding that these vessels were to co-operate with the English warships in convoying the British troops to the Continental rendezvous agreed upon by France England and Russia.

The belief was general among the officers who accompanied the first expeditions that their destination was to be some place in the North Sea, beyond the northern boundaries of neutral Holland.

On Saturday night, August 8, and Sunday, August 9, the advance guard of the cavalry service began to pour into Plymouth, together with trainload after trainload of quartermaster and commissary supplies, sufficient to care for a large army for several weeks, besides hospital corps and other paraphernalia of the campaign on foreign soil.

A feature of the latter equipment was the assembling of 700 London motor busses which had been commandeered by the Government for field hospital service.

The make-up of the British fighting force sent to re-inforce the Belgians and French in Belgium under command of Sir John French, the Field Marshal, is about as follows:—

THREE ARMY CORPS.

The field force comprises three army corps. Each of these includes two divisions and in addition there is a cavalry division of uncertain proportions, which is commanded by Major-General Edmund Allenby.

Twenty-four thosuand men make up the infantry section of an army corps of Great Britain. It is divided into twenty-four infantry battalions of 1,000 men each. Then there are six cavalry battalions, eighteen batteries of field artillery, two batteries of Howitzers or heavier guns and in addition, there are engineers, signal men, army service corps and other minor details.

As nearly as could be figured out, therefore, the British field force should consist of seventy-two infantry battalions, eighteen cavalry regiments, twenty-four batteries of horse drawn artillery (totalling 144 guns), fifty-four batteries of field artillery, (324 guns), and six Howitzer batteries; as well as the minor details.

Lieutenant General Sir Douglas Haig commands the first army corps. The second was commanded by Lieutenant General Sir James Grierson, but he died suddenly yesterday, and will have to be replaced, and the third is led by Major-General W. P. Pulteney.

From the magnitude of the plans under way at Plymouth on August 9, the despatching of England's contribution to the allied Continental armies, opposing Germany was to be in full swing during the week that followed.

It was the belief of officers engaged in the service that more than 200,000 troops of all branches would be assembled at Plymouth during the week ending August 15.

Seat of Belgium Government moved from Brussels to Antwerp.

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PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK.

The future Governor-General of Canada is with the British Expeditionary Force in France.

100,000 BRITISH ON CONTINENT.

London, August 18.— More than 100,000 British soldiers, infantry, cavalry and artillerymen, together with nearly 500 guns, made up the first expeditionary force sent to the Continent to support the French and Belgians. This force is under the command of Field Marshall Sir John French.

Preparations are rapidly going forward to send more troops into France, and the greatest activity prevails at the War Office to-day.

French gave English allies tremendous ovation.

London papers made big display over announcement of Government. Hitherto news of sending of British troops to Continent has been rigorously suppressed here.

For days Dublin, Sheerness, Bristol and Southampton have been packed with troops embarking on transports to carry them to an unknown destination. However, most of the soldiers guessed they were being sent either to France or Belgium, although some thought an invasion of Germany might be under contemplation.

During the voyage of a few hours across the English Channel, transports were under convoy of powerful flotilla of British warships, which sailed with decks cleared for action.

Most of the British soldiers were landed at Dunkirk and Boulogne.

RUMOR CROWN PRINCE WOUNDED AND DYING.

The Hague, August 18.—Persistent rumors are in circulation here that Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany has been wounded and is dying at Aix la Chapelle. It is reported Emperor William is hastening to his side. No official news has been received confirming these reports.

GERMANS URGE UNITED STATES TO INTERVENE.

Washington, August 18.— The National German Alliance of Philadelphia called on President Wilson to make representations to Japan and urge her not to engage in the European conflict.

President Wilson will, of course, decline to take any action along the line indicated. He intends that the United States shall remain absolutely neutral.