VOL. XXIX. No. 85

NINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

ates and Australia Split Even First Day's Play for Davis Cup

ALS ARE DROPPING

Two to Providence Yesterday —Boston Rudolph Pitching Took First of Series from the Giants.

lians won and lost in their singles he Davis Cup yesterday. Anthony Wilding three straight to Norris Williams, rilliant Philadelphian by his steadiness match in three straight sets 7—5, 6—3, was the McLaughlin-Brookes match 13,000 spectators on their toes. The first e hour and twenty minutes to decide, he Californian carrying him to a 17—15 dentally this made a new record for matches. The next longest was the between Lowe and Wilding the week ying won the first set, McLaughlin's enustained brilliance gave him the second omparatively easy fashion. The doubles singles on Saturday must be won by s in order to retain the Cup.

lown; if Jersey City doesn't duck they Royal outfit on their heads. Yesterday s dropped both games with ease and 1 and 8 to 2 being the respective scores. the Greys hit our flingers for 24 hits in ctions combined with 9 misplays, make sy.

ot a good take off from the prostrate Jersey City athletes and once more e Orioles to the upper berth and by erit should stay there.

cheduled game between Newark and on by the Indians.

hered the western danger, the Giants upon to subdue their rivals from Bosy the subduing was all done by the Dick Rudolph, ex-International, in the bduer. This in spite of the fact that ls made him a presentation before the ccording to all precedent will sop the d the eye of the baseball superman, rvious, however, and while he did alhe got out of tight corners with daz The score was 5 to 3. Mann, of the sponsible for three of the five and our nolly batted in another.

ed for waivers on Pitcher Ruelbach Yesterday he shut out the Phillies e of the two runs made by his team.

his game yesterday. He allowed the hits while his team mates made seven e hits they got from Ayres and Harper.

g years in gathering together one of et combinations in Canada, the McGill ceived a severe jolt yesterday, when ed that no less than fifteen of their unteered for active service. Of these re on the senior eleven while the othnt members of the second team.

pro. of the Royal Ottawa Golf Club, est card at the open championships in ay. Charles Murray, of Royal Montd of 151 for the 36 holes, was just one he Ottawa man.

NA SQUADRON LEADS.

y," published in Washington by the f the United States, there appears in e an article on the gunnery of the For the fifth time in eight years the leads in gunnery. For individual hits hion—which was sunk recently by a ed the entire British navy with a reout of 56 rounds, or a percentage of he battleship Superb stood first, in ur, and in 1910 the Natal.

• •

NG

usiness than stopped

office in Canada for our long experience you of thorough

ith Good Quality

62

PRESS, LIMITED

MONTREAL

WEATHER: FAIR AND COOL.

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

Vol. XXIX. No. 86 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1914 ONE CENT

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

HE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1855
ital Paid Up - - - $4,000,000
erve Fund - - - - $4,800,000
Head Office: - MONTREAL
88 Branches in Canada
nts in all Parts of the World.
Savings Department at all Branches.
TERS OF CREDIT ISSUED
TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED
DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS ISSUED
A General Banking Business Transacted

HE DOMINION SAVINGS d INVESTMENT SOCIETY
DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING
LONDON, CANADA
pital - - - - - - - - - $1,000,000.00
serve - - - - - - - - - 200,000.00
. PURDOM, K. C. President, NATHANIEL MILLS, Managing Director

WAR NOTICE
To Holders of Small Amounts of Securities
This company will store free of charge during the war, in its safety deposit boxes situated in one of the strongest burglar proof safes in the city of Montreal, any small blocks of securities.
Official receipts will be issued, and immediate withdrawal will be allowed during office hours upon return of receipts.
Persons out of town should send securities by express or registered mail.
Office Hours: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
STANDARD SECURITIES
LIMITED
Montreal, McGill Building.
HALIFAX—Can. Bank of Commerce Building.
Quebec - - - 98 St. Peter Street.

CENSORSHIP TIGHTENS AS BATTLE GROWS NEAR

Belgian War Minister Urges Press to Maintain Silence as to Disposition of Troops

MOVEMENTS ARE SLOW

Huge Mass of Men Involved Makes Rapid Action Impossible—"Times" Correspondent Is Pessimistic Regarding the Force Which Earl Kitchener Has at His Command.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

THE WAR TO-DAY.

The British, French and Belgian armies have united in Belgium, and are opposing the German advance. The impending battle will be the greatest fight ever waged.

The British and French commanders have met, and are working in complete harmony.

The French are holding back the Germans along the Franco-German frontier.

Frequent fights have taken place between French and Belgian aeroplanes and German dirigibles. The Allies' aeroplanes have rendered inestimable service in locating the German forces.

It is now stated that all the Liege forts are intact, although earlier in the day it was reported that one of forts had fallen.

Belgians remain confident of being able to stem German advance, despite the fact that the latter are slowly advancing through northern and central Belgium.

Japan is expected to declare war on Germany, and then seize Germany's possessions in Asia.

The Russians have over two million men on the Eastern frontier of Germany, and half a million on Austrian frontier, with another three million in reserve. Their advance into Germany will soon force the latter to recall large part of her army from Belgium and France, in order to defend Berlin.

London, August 15.—The big battle is near This is shown by tightening of censorship here and following announcement from Belgian Ministry of War: "In view of present disposition of French and Belgian armies, it has been decided not to make any further announcement of movements of the armies. Government relies on patriotism of the press to maintain absolute silence on military operations."

Seeming slowness of opposing forces to grapple in decisive conflict is due to the fact that rival armies are of unprecedented size. Their vast numbers throw an almost inconceivable burden on the commissariat, but the waiting period is now nearly ended.

Germany recognizing that anything short of decisive victory in the first great onset will be disastrous is bringing up forces in enormous numbers.

Germany has so much at stake, she may be counted on to make the combat the fiercest in history. She is fighting not only against enormous forces, but against time itself. Russia is treading fast upon her heels and life itself depends on victory in the western theatre of war.

"Times" Expert Pessimistic.

London, August 15.—Under current of pessism over England's chances runs throughout the article of the "Times" military expert, which says in part: "Lord Kitchener does not find under his hand the means for waging war on a great scale. We are dreadfully in arrears. The present generation by its efforts and its very patriotism is called on to make up for neglect, selfishness and calloused indifference to defense which has characterized our peace loving nation.

"What is the situation? We are fighting a nation of 70,000,000 people, and we have no good reason to suppose they have any other object in life but to crush us. France has thrown the whole of her manhood into war. She can do no more. Russia is a mighty power with immense capacity for defense, but with untried and unproved offensive power.

"We may beat back Germany but behind the first German line are reserves. We must take it that Germany will fight this fight through as the Kaiser said to the last breath of the last man, and last horse. Under such conditions, war may be long, very long.

"Lord Kitchener may quite conceivably have to employ 500,000 additionl men. There must be no question of peace, except at our own terms, even if all our allies are struck down. We should continue the war until the enemy has relaxed her grip. We are fighting for liberties and for the very existence of Europe."

French Airmen Brilliant.

A French official statement says the aviation corps is conducting itself brilliantly.

A German aeroplane flew over the frontier and dropped three bombs on the French troops in the Department of the Meuse. The German was put to flight by a fusilade of rifle shots fired by the French aviator.

Another aeroplane carrying two German officers was struck by French bullets, while it was more than 3,000 feet in the air and the pilot had to descend. Both Germans were captured.

The Paris Matin prints a thrilling story of a battle between a German dirigible and a French aeroplane. The aeroplane flew high above the Zeppelin dirigible and dropped two bombs upon it. The second bomb wrecked the Zeppelin and all 25 members were killed.

IN DANGER OF CONFISCATION.

Alvo Von Alvensleben, a German, who until recently was a resident of Vancouver, has gone to fight for "the Fatherland." He is said to be worth over a million dollars and the investments he has made in the West in his own behalf and in that of the Kaiser are now in danger of confiscation.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AS IT AFFECTS PRIZES

"Prize" is Term Applied to a Ship or Goods Captured by Maritime Force of Belligerent

MUST AWAIT JUDGMENT

Ship or Goods Cannot be Sold Until After Judicial Sentence—Liability of Neutral Ships For Breach of Blockade.

"Prize" is the term applied to a ship or goods captured during war by the maritime force of a belligerent at sea, or seized in port.

If the ship is, or goods are, captured in a port, a creek or a roadstead the prize belongs to the Admiralty and will be condemned as such to the King in his office of Admiralty. Seizures may be made by the officers and crew of a ship other than a ship of war. In order to deprive the captors, as grantees of the Crown, of the right to the prize, if captured in a port or roadstead, the latter must be so connected with the common uses of the port as to constitute a part of the port in which the capture is made, and the ship must have come in voluntarily or through stress of weather, and not from a cause connected with warlike operations.

The ship or goods cannot legally be sold until after a judicial sentence for the property seized does not pass to the Crown or its grantees until after the judgment. Neutral property may be condemned when it is being used, or is of a nature to be used, in a manner which violates the rules of neutrality. Prize is taken by a maritime force, the term booty is only applicable to property of the character of war material but goods belonging to the hostile state or a public trading company which are taken in waters defended by or belonging to a fortress or possession and a Prize Court has jurisdiction as if they were captured at sea.

A neutral is at liberty to purchase goods or merchant ships from a belligerent, even after war has broken out, and any transfer where war is not imminent is good against a captor; but, when a state of war exists or is imminent, a transfer by documents is not sufficient to change the property, as against the captors, while it is in transitu.

Capture of an enemy ship or goods is lawful unless the ship is employed exclusively as a Coast fisherman or of a small boat employed in local coasting, or of a ship employed on a religious, scientific or philanthropic mission, or of what is known as a cartel, a ship under a flag of truce exchanging prisoners, negotiating with the enemy or the like.

Some Interesting Questions.

Some interesting questions arise as to the liability of a neutral ship for a breach of blockade. A ship is not liable if informed by a warship of the blocking squadron that the port is not blockaded nor if she enters in consequence of an absolute or unavoidable necessity. Nor is she liable if she leaves a blockaded port in ballast or with a cargo bona fide purchased and delivered on board before the commencement of the blockade, but is liable if outside a blockaded port she loads cargo which has been brought out of such port in another craft. Notice must have reached the master of the neutral ship, the simplest form of course being by the commander of blockading ship to those on board the neutral ship, but notice is presumed when a ship attempts to come out from a blockaded port when a blockade has been on for some time and also where there has been a diplomatic notification to neutral powers, notice presumed after a reasonable time has elapsed from the time of notification.

A blockade to be valid must be effective and if under diplomatic notification must be, as stated in the notice, to neutral powers. Capture of a neutral ship may be made if the cargo is contraband, or when it is only conditionally contraband if the real destination is not a neutral port.

If the port of destination is a general commercial port it is presumed the articles (suitable for war or peace) were intended for civil use. If the port is one of naval or military equipment, it is presumed they were intended for military use.

Capture is also lawful if the neutral ship is employed by a belligerent state to carry persons in its naval or military service or officers of the civil service, or if she carries despatches of a belligerent state. But she may carry despatches from an ambassador's resident in a neutral state. And postal correspondence is safe on a neutral or belligerent ship.

Capture is lawful except in the estuaries of rivers and the three mile limit or waters which are bays within the neutral territory. Capture is not lawful when the act of hostility commenced within neutral territory as when a ship of war anchored in neutral waters and sent boats and captured an enemy ship in the open sea.

The commander of a belligerent ship of war has a right to visit any ship and examine her papers—and he may search her even through a neutral ship under national convoy. Opposition to this right subjects her to condemnation and if captured by her own fault she will be restored subject to payment of costs.

The jurisdiction of the Prize Court is permanent and extends to the high seas or in any port of His Majesty's Dominions. In the Colonies there are Colonial Courts of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty Prize Courts in prize matters and the High Court of Justice of the United Kingdom has power to enforce all orders of the courts just mentioned and of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in prize appeals.

Special Commission.

Prize jurisdiction in a British possession is derived from a special commission and may be established at any place in a such possession and notwithstanding the existence of peace, but the court cannot act until a proclamation has been made by the Vice-Admiral of the possession that war has broken out and every such court has power to and must enforce within its jurisdiction all orders and decrees of the Judicial Committee in prize appeals, and of the High Court in prize causes.

His Majesty has power to create such a Court outside British territory and in 1888 a British Prize Court was established in Zanzibar, the Sultan being at that time an ally of Queen Victoria and independent. If a British ship is re-taken by a British ship of war the prize must be restored to the owner on his paying as prize salvage one-eighth part of the value as settled by the Prize Court, or a sum not exceeding one-eighth as agreed between the owner and re-captors, but the Court may, under special circumstances, allow an amount not exceeding one-fourth.

All naval men are familiar with what is known as prize bounty which may be granted by proclamation or Order-in-Council to the officers and crews of ships of war who are present at the taking or destroying of any armed ship of the enemy. The sum is calculated at the rate of $25 for each person on board the enemy's ship when the engagement begins, and the amount is payable by the Treasury out of money provided by Parliament. The decree of the Court as to the persons to be paid and the amount is subject to appeal.

The ransoming of British ships or goods by British subjects has been prohibited and is now regulated by Order-in-Council and any contravention of such Order it makes one liable to a fine of $2,500. Contracts of ransom are under the jurisdiction of the Prize Court.

All civilized countries except the United Kingdom recognize the contract. An enemy subject cannot sue in a British Court for payment of the ransom money, but the payment may be enforced by an action brought by the hostage in the Courts of his own country for the recovery of his freedom. Other countries allow the captor to bring suit directly upon the ransom bill.

GERMAN COLONISTS "NO PLACE IN THE SUN"

Germany Arrived Late on Scene, All Best Portions of the Globe Having Been Preempted

CONTROL IS PATERNAL

More Than Suspicion That Emigrants Seek Colonies of Other Nations to Escape Stern Discipline —Present Overseas Possessions.

(Number Six in a Series of Short Articles on Germany.)

(By Professor W. W. Swanson.)

Germany up to 1870 merely consisted of a loose confederation of states bound together by outside pressure and the necessity of pursuing common interests and aims with respect to commerce. It was only after the Franco-Prussian War that the Empire was again able to make a bid for possessions abroad. But Germany arrived late on the scene and found the fairest portions of the world already appropriated by Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, and even Belgium. One of the bitterest complaints of the ruling caste in Germany has been that the empire "has no place in the sun"; and that although German subjects when they go abroad make ideal colonists, they are lost to the empire. For one thing, the colonies that Germany does possess are tropical or semi-tropical in nature, and offer no attraction whatever to her sons to emigrate. There is more than a suspicion, however, that the Germans who do go abroad are anxious to escape from the iron-like discipline to which they have been subjected in the Fatherland. Hence they have swarmed by tens of thousands to the colonies of the United Kingdom and to the United States.

Such colonies as Germany posseses are directly under the control of the imperial authorities. Bismarck saw the difficulties which would arise if the Empire ever entered the colonial field, because there was no machinery in existence to take care of colonies that might be acquired. Until quite recently, there was no Colonial Office or Colonial Secretary in Berlin. There was only a branch of the Foreign Office, dealing with the "protectorates"—a sufficiently clear indication of the view taken of them! Recently, the Colonial Office, however, became a separate institution; though like all the other imperial offices, it is merely a branch of the activities of the Chancellor, who it will be remembered, is directly responsible to the Emperor and to him alone.

We have already mentioned the bitter plaint of the Germans regarding the non-possession of habitable colonies. Germany's foreign trade has enormously increased in all parts of the world. Her passenger ships, the Vaterland and the Imperator, are the greatest on the water, and her foreign connections have everywhere been extended. All these considerations, it may be mentioned in passing, have been used to justify the claim that Germany's navy has been designed for defence and not offence.

As has been said, the Germans are valued as colonists wherever they go—in the United States, in Canada, in South Africa, in Australia and even in India. But there are practically no districts under the German flag whither they can go. It is estimated that there are some 15,000,000 of Germans living out of Europe under the protection of foreign flags. In other words, Germany has an expansive population with no direction for that expansion except in countries where the emigrants are lost to Germany and to the influences of German culture.

The present overseas possession of the Empire consist of Togo and Camerun on the west coast of Africa near the equator; Southwest Africa, which lies between latitudes 15 and 30, and has recently increased in value owing to the discoveries of diamonds; German East Africa, wedged between British East Africa and Portuguese territory; a part of New Guinea; the Carolines and Bismarck Archipelago, Samoa and the port of Kiautschou in China. Of the other parts of the globe outside Europe, where German organization, German enterprises and German money have been most successfully invested, none belongs to Germany. It is not likely, however, that Germany itself would, under present conditions, even if she possessed suitable territory, prove a success as a colonizing nation. Her children have been drilled and dragooned at home until they are sick to death of the military caste and of the military organization; and, in all likelihood with freedom of choice before them, they will continue to seek the wider freedom and the broader and more liberal ideals to be found under the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes.

P. E. ISLAND SOLDIERS LEAVE.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., August 15.—The Ninth Field Ambulance Corps, under Major Yeo, about seventy officers and men left this morning for Valcartier, Que., where they will remain as a stationary hospital for the Canadian troops until further orders.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Lieut.-Governor Rogers, yesterday remitted to Toronto $1,300, and the first instalment from Prince Edward Island towards the Women's Hospital ship.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce
Head Office—TORONTO

Paid Up Capital - - - $15,000,000
Rest - - - - - - - - 13,500,000

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

Alexander Laird, General Manager.
John Aird, Assistant General Manager.

WITH BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND MEXICO, AND AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THIS BANK OFFERS UNSURPASSED FACILITIES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF EVERY KIND OF BANKING BUSINESS IN CANADA OR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Collections Effected Promptly and at Reasonable Rates

Founded by JOHN F. DRYDEN
THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR
Pioneer of Industrial Insurance in America

The Life Insurance Salesman
is practically in business for himself, although he has none of the usual responsibilities that come to the average business man.

We Want Agents

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA
FORREST F. DRYDEN, President.
Home Office - - - Newark, N.J.
Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

GERMAN WING STUBBORNLY FORCING ITS WAY INTO BELGIUM

Checks by Belgian Forces Halt Invaders Only Temporarily—Allies Are Going to Relief of Belgian Army.

London, August 15.—The Belgians in the outpost skirmishing are said to have inflicted severe checks on the German forces but on the whole the German wing has kept on its way and has reached a line from north of Namur to Haelen, which suggests that the first big battle will be fought somewhere between Louvain and Diest, where the allies probably will try to block the roads to Brussels and Antwerp, and prevent the German attempt to render north Belgium untenable.

Farther south French troops have entered Belgium through Charlerol, going to the relief of their neighbors and to aid in any attack directed toward Namur, while in the east the French are reported to have secured possession of ridges in the Vosages Mountains and to hold the passes of Le Bonhomme and Saint Marie-au-Mines, through which important roads pass and which it is declared gives them great strategic advantage.

The Germans again are hammering away at the Liege forts and, according to their accounts, one of the forts, Pontisse, has fallen. This, however, is denied by the Belgians, who tell of another slaughter of the invaders who they say, attempted to rush the fortress.

Military strategists are of the opinion that the Germans are meeting with a delay which they did not count upon, and that every day the Belgians keep them fighting means an increase of Russian forces on their eastern frontier. They express the belief that unless Germany soon disposes of Belgium and France, she will have to choose between withdrawing a great part of her army from the west or leaving the road to Berlin open to the forces of the Emperor of Russia.

Already hordes of Russians are reported to be marching toward Prussia on the one side and to Austrian Galicia on the other. In the latter country they are said to be in the vicinity of the Styr River, which is on the route to Lemberg.

The official news bureau of the Army and Admiralty has issued a warning to the public against placing the slightest reliance in the many rumors current daily regarding alleged victories or defeats or concerning the arrival of wounded or disabled ships of Great Britain. "These are, without exception, baseless," the warning says.

ENCH RESERVIST SHOT BY LOCAL MILITIAMAN

er to Move Away From Drill Hall Not Obeyed Promptly so Sergeant Shot and Killed Foreigner.

French reservist, Antoine Notter, on his way from west to the front, was standing in front of the ill Hall yesterday afternoon, and failing to underand the order of Sergeant Hooten to move away, shot through the abdomen and died in a few ments. Sergeant Hooten, who is attached to the ry Artillery, is under military arrest until the ing of the Coroner's inquest.

e young Frenchman was one of a great crowd und the Drill Hall, and orders had been given ear the sidewalk. Notter failed to obey immeely, but finally turned and started to run. It was that the fatal shot was fired and Notter threw is hands and dropped in his tracks.

A PRACTICAL CAMPAIGN

d of Trade Will Start Movement to Aid Dependents on Volunteers by Meeting Monday Night.

executive committee of the Canadian Club, actwith the central citizens' committee formed by Board of Trade, are starting a campaign for the ng of funds for the suport of the wives and deents of the volunteers and reservists of all the countries whose cause Great Britain has made own.

is campaign is to be started by a public meeting held in the Windsor Hall on Monday evening the seventeenth, at 8 p.m. At this meeting, Mr. Ames, M.P., has consented to deliver an illusd lecture upon the British Navy. The magnifiviews and pictures which Mr. Ames secured last will illustrate the composition organization and ribution of the British Navy and the speaker's nations will enable everyone to intelligently folthe great naval campaign now going on.

r. R. B. Bennett, M.P., for Calgary, Alta., has ited to give a fifteen minute speech. Mr. Ben is one of the most brilliant orators in Canada to-

e committee will probably arrange other features e way of patriotic songs, etc.

e hall, lecture, lantern, decorations, etc., are becontributed free of charge, and those attending meeting are to be asked on entering the hall to d in their name and one dollar for the fund. e subscriptions will be acknowledged in the pubpress.

SAYS JAPAN WILL DECLARE WAR.

ris, August 15.—Japan is resolved to declare war Germany, according to Stephen Pinchon, edof the Petit Journal, who claims that his statet is made on the most unimpeachable authority. on formerly was Minister of Foreign Affairs.