

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Possibility of Moratorium Being Declared in Canada at Next Session of Parliament

29,000 MEN VOLUNTEERED

Germany are Being Treated With Justice in Paris, But Spies are Summarily Shot—Active Service for the Prince.

As had been anticipated after the Australasians won the Davis Cup doubles on Friday, the trophy will spend the next twelve months in Australia.

After Saturday's council it was stated that it is regarded as probable that legislation will be enacted at the approaching session of Parliament authorizing the Government to declare a moratorium at any time while a state of war prevails.

An order-in-council was also passed on Saturday removing the restriction on the export of coal to Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The Militia Department has announced that instead of the 25,000 recruits requested as a force from which to select the Canadian overseas contingent, there are already available 29,000 men, this number having enlisted.

The French military authorities and the prefect of police, Celestin Hennion, are exercising generous discretion with respect to the Germans and Austrians now in Paris.

It is now almost certain that Prince Alexander of Teck's departure for Canada will be indefinitely postponed and that instead he will see service with his regiment, the Second Life Guards.

It is also more than likely that Hon. G. H. Perley's stay here will be indefinitely prolonged.

Addressing a public meeting at the formation of a Distress Committee at Sunderland, Mr. Hamar Greenwood stated that he had been detailed for active duty, and sent by Lord Kitchener to the north of England to obtain recruits to the number of 100,000 men.

In order to give his services to the British Treasury Department, Sir George Paish has resigned as editor of the London Statist.

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Davis Cup Leaves United States for Antipodes Brookes Defeated Williams Handily

BRAVES BEAT MATHEWSON

Even "Big Six" Could Not Stop Triumphant March of Boston Club—Royals Play Four in Week-End and Drop Them All.

As had been anticipated after the Australasians won the Davis Cup doubles on Friday, the trophy will spend the next twelve months in Australia.

Even "Matty" couldn't do it. The Braves won their third straight from the Giants and now stand just three games and a half behind the leaders in the National League.

The Royals dropped four games at Newark over the week-end. The first game, Sunday, which was a 2 to 1 defeat, went 11 innings and was a tough one to lose, but the other three of the series were easy pickings for the Indians.

The Athletics still keep it up. Saturday they trimmed the Senators 6 to 0, and now have a lead of 107 points.

The Valleyfield bowlers were to yield the Birks trophy to the Ottawa trundlers on Saturday. The men from the Capital had a margin of 15 shots.

The Rosedale Lacrosse Club will not go west to play for the Minto Cup this fall, owing to the outbreak of war. For the same reason Canadian curlers have cancelled their trip to Scotland.

President Jones, of the Northwestern League, at one time manager of the White Sox, has resigned his position to accept the managerhip of the St. Louis Feds.

A special event will feature to-day's card at the Gros Bois in connection with the races now being run off by the King Edward Jockey Club.

ITALY EXPECTS DECLARATION FROM AUSTRIA.

Rome, August 17.—Government officials here believe Austria soon will declare war on Italy because martial law prevails along Austro-Italian frontier, where Austria has massed large body of troops.

Italy in retaliation for Austria's acts and "as a precautionary measure," has rushed big army to Austrian frontier, in some places Austrian and Italian troops camped only a few hundred yards from each other.

Unconfirmed report reached here that the French defeated the Germans yesterday in an engagement near Muehausen.

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Florida citrus crop is the largest on record. German troops, in revenge for the killing of a German soldier, raised an entire street at Yverville.

John Quinn, 15 years, while playing on a raft in the Lachine Canal, fell in and was drowned.

J. P. Morgan and Company not to make loan to France.

All Canadians enlisting will be urged to submit to anti-typhoid inoculation.

The Japanese Premier and Foreign Minister have counseled the Japanese to maintain a calm attitude.

The Spanish Government has decreed a suspension of the tariff on coal and grain.

S. K. Parsons, who was for many years Montreal manager for the Hudson Bay Company, is dead.

The police of Paris have prohibited the sale of albinos. Bars violating the order will be closed.

British-American and Imperial Tobacco companies have temporarily suspended leaf buying in the South.

Canada will put off settlement of German debts until after war is settled in legal circles in Ottawa, pending final decision by Department of Justice.

Prince Alexander of Teck's departure for Canada will be indefinitely postponed. Instead he will see service with his regiment, the Second Life Guards.

The United States cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina, bearing gold for the relief of Americans in Europe, have arrived in Falmouth.

Traffic will be resumed soon on the greater part of the French railways, with the exception of the eastern roads.

H. C. Stephens, London, Eng., manufacturer of Stephens' Ink, cables that he will replace free all consignments that may be seized or destroyed by the enemy.

Boston Rubber Shoe Co. is running night and day, turning out 6,500 pairs of shoes every 24 hours, with an effort to stock up before crude rubber again advances.

Curtis, Rice & Hutchins' shoe manufacturers of Marlboro, have been asked by the British Government to make a bid for manufacture of 100,000 pairs of army shoes.

Carpet manufacturers throughout the United States have either curtailed or closed down. Big shortage is in dyestuffs, with many mills with only a week or two of raw material on hand.

Western American buyers have rushed to New York in such numbers because of war that many hotels are over-crowded. Number exceeds by 1,000 the largest number ever assembled in New York.

Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch says government has arranged to suspend payments for a while on interest and sinking fund of colony's debt, amounting to nearly \$1,600,000 a year.

First loom operated in Salem since fire has been started at Naumkeag Cotton Mills. Loom is one of 50 now being installed in cement storehouse, which went through the fire untouched.

London Economist says Spanish banks, with their closely interwoven relations with French and Italian institutions, have been paralyzed by lock-up of gold in Paris and Italian moratorium.

The Russian soldiers and peasants have been informed that the solar eclipse, which will be visible in a few days, is a natural occurrence, for fear they may imagine it an evil omen.

Two thousand five hundred passengers, the first to come through from England since the outbreak of war, arrived at Quebec yesterday afternoon on the Virginian, Tunisian and Teutonic.

Principal Peterson, of McGill, who is at present in England, has been inundated with verbal or written enquiries from both past and present students seeking advice or recommendations in order to join defensive forces.

Hon. Adam Beck, of London, Ont., who has one of the finest hunting stables in England, has presented his eleven prize horses to the War Office. The gift is deeply appreciated, as coming from a Canadian who is of immediate German origin.

A German soldier writing to his wife says: "The Belgian army is certainly much superior to what we had believed. You hear the bullets whistle and the shells burst over you, but you cannot tell whence comes the attack."

Germans in Berlin are offering to house stranded Americans without cost. The Deutsche Bank has announced that it will advance \$1,250,000 to Americans on letters of credit. Other banks are following its lead.

Freight traffic out of Jersey City decreased last week more than 50 per cent. on the Erie, and Lackawanna, Pennsylvania and Jersey Central are similarly affected. It is estimated that over a thousand trainmen have been laid off.

Congressional leaders have agreed to confine increased taxes to internal revenue department to meet expected loss of \$100,000,000 in customs due to European wars. Extra tax on liquors, tobacco, proprietary medicines and other articles is being considered.

The first French court marshal has just condemned to death a tradesman of that nationality who sent reports on aviation, on the defenses of the country, and on the wireless telegraph station on the Eiffel Tower to a French Secret Service agent, believing him to be a German spy.

The Canadian War Contingent Association, although only inaugurated at London, Eng., on Saturday, has already been assured of the heartiest support. Mr. Elliot Gault, of Montreal, has made a subscription of five hundred pounds monthly for ten months; Sir Edmund Osler has given a thousand pounds, and yesterday a subscription was sent from Costa Rica.

JAPAN WOULD OUST THE GERMANS FROM CHINA

Hurried Preparations Indicate She Has Seized Excuse for Acting

SEEKS KAISER'S TERRITORY

Germans Have Strong Fortifications and Good Naval Base at Kiaochow—Taishan Garrison Has Been Greatly Strengthened.

Hurried preparations indicate Japan's intention to join Great Britain and Russia in the struggle against Germany, says a New York Sun correspondent. Treaty obligations to her ally, Great Britain, may be a sufficient excuse for participating in the war, but greater than any loyalty to England is Japan's desire to take advantage of the present opportunity to deprive Germany of a foothold in the Far East.

Willing to assist in the capture or destruction of the Kaiser's Asiatic fleet now confined in Kiaochow Bay, Japan doubtless would like to do more. The assembling of transports, the shipping of siege guns hardly can be significant of anything but a determination to attack the Germans at Kiaochow. Two Japanese squadrons, the first the "flying squadron" of seven armored cruisers commanded by Prince Fushima, the second Admiral Kato's squadron of eight battleships, are at sea, supposed to be cruising off the Chinese coast in the vicinity of Cape Ya-tou.

Eluding the British squadron that pursued them for two days, the German cruisers Emden and Nureburg returned to Kiaochow. In the inner harbor at Taishan are fifteen German, three Austrian and two Italian warships. The German naval force in Kiaochow consists of two armored cruisers, four light cruisers, seven gunboats and two destroyers.

The British China squadron comprises the old battleship Triumph, the armored cruisers Minotaur, Hampshire, Newcastle and Yarmouth, three gunboats and eight destroyers. Available to aid the British, Russia has four light cruisers and a number of destroyers. Hongkong will be the only British naval base, as Wei-hai-wai in the present emergency has no military value.

Situated in a region of fogs, flanked by the rocky coast of Shantung, Kiaochow Bay is not easily blockaded. The narrow, tortuous, easily defended entrance to the bay leads inward to a wide expanse of shallow, silt laden water. Kiaochow Bay is a notch in the coast about 50 miles one way and 40 in the other.

The establishment of a naval station necessitated a great deal of dredging. Within the wide, landlocked bay the Germans by great labor and the expenditure of \$17,000,000 constructed an outer and an inner harbor. Besides building breakwaters and great granite piers, the Germans have at Taishan a steel floating dock large enough to accommodate the biggest battleship.

Very soon after taking possession of Kiaochow the Germans commenced to fortify. The rocky, treeless hills on either side of the entrance to the bay now conceal many batteries. It is claimed that "German engineering genius at its best is shown in the fortification of Taishan-tau." Germans assert that "Taishan-tau now is much stronger than Port Arthur ever was."

Twelve forts figure in its chain of defenses. In addition to erecting at Taishan-tau a typically German city the Kaiser's subordinates have made the "military colony" of Kiaochow a point of vantage whence political and commercial pressure could be exerted on China.

Neither Britain, Japan nor Russia was pleased in 1898 when the Kaiser acquired Kiaochow Bay and more than 200 square miles of adjacent territory. Associated with the acquisition of Kiaochow was the procurement of railway and mining concessions, immensely valuable and most reluctantly granted by China.

The building of a railroad at Taishan-tau through Shantung to Tsinan, thus tapping the lower valley of the Hoang Ho, increased the business of the German port, opened new markets for German goods and added to German prestige. Also it gave Germany opportunities to thwart the Japanese. The efforts of Japan and Germany to outwit each other would form the most interesting if not the most important chapter of unwritten history of financing the new development of China.

Checked diplomatically aforesaid, Japan, as chance offers, is desirous of using force. The reduction of Taishan-tau, the capture of German "leased territory" at Kiaochow, with the help of Britain and Russia, may be cheerfully undertaken despite the cost. "Japan would pay much to have Germany eliminated from the Far East." The expression quoted may express the sentiment of the statesmen who govern Japan.

The Germans at Kiaochow know the odds against which they must fight. The garrison at Taishan-tau has been strengthened by reservists brought from Shanghai, guards by the German and the Austrian legation guards just withdrawn from Peking. German reservists in the United States at Chicago and points West were notified that they would be sent to Kiaochow. A few went from San Francisco to Shanghai on Pacific Mail steamers, but the lock of transportation prevented many from going to Asia to fight for the fatherland.

OIL COMPANY PROMOTERS

Calgary Public Refuses to be Taken in By Wild Claims in the West.

The public has refused to be taken in by the promoters of Calgary oil companies. In Calgary the citizens have contributed enough money to test the fields. They will not, however, find the market for shares very good. The invasion of the East by stock speculators has failed. The industry has, therefore, a chance to be developed on its merits.

While many organizers of companies are disappointed with the reception accorded their glowing advertisements, they have only themselves to blame. The field has yet to be proven and any attempt to raise money by claiming that success is certain deserved to fail. At the time of our visit to the field, about a month ago, oil had only been found in one well and yet four hundred companies had been organized and trading was in progress on four stock exchanges.

In contrast with the excitement at Calgary, the scenes at Okotoks were pleasing. There was evidence that some of the money raised is being used to explore the field. Car loads of oil well supplies were on the sidings and workmen were loading wagons to be drawn across the prairie. The citizens of Calgary may not be able to dispose of their shares at a pro-

SUBMARINES' POWER UNKNOWN QUANTITY

Likely to be the Deadliest Weapon or the Greatest Failure in the History of War Equipment

THIS WAR WILL DECIDE

Britain Has the Largest Fleet of the Latest Type of Machines—France Stands Next and Germany is Third.

"Submarines will be the unknown quantity in the next naval conflict," said a prominent naval tactician. "In the more recent battles, notably those of the Spanish-American and the Russo-Japanese Wars all the sea fighting was a straight case of 'knock down and drag out.' The battleships met and fought side to side. The Spanish fleet made a running fight, but the American battleships were fast enough to get practically alongside, and it became a test of gunnery, men and armor. The battles of the Russo-Japanese War were similar—the combatants got together and fought it out, and the best men and guns won. In none of these conflicts did submarines play any part. "In the naval battles of the near future—and now that war has broken out in Europe I might say of the present—the submarine is either going to be the deadliest weapon or the greatest failure in the armament of nations.

"Now, before the acid test—before their actual performance in battle—the submarine is a dreaded, unknown force. The psychological effect of the knowledge that the enemy is likely to use submarines will be a vital factor in all attacks by water or in naval engagements. From the captain or commodore, with the responsibility of 10,000,000 worth of Dreadnoughts and the lives of 1,200 men on his shoulders, down to the stokers, the fear that annihilation may come at any moment from the very depths of the ocean will be a disquieting thought.

Entirely invisible. "Unlike the dirigible or aeroplane, the submarine is invisible. Its periscope or 'eye' is so minute an object and is above the water so seldom that the detection and forestalling of a submarine attack is practically impossible. In night attacks, such as may take place when harbors are blockaded, a fleet must keep moving perpetually, and then it is not safe. The submarine, being invisible, can lie in the track of the battleships and deal its death blow as they pass. The strongest searchlights cannot pick submarines up, except when they are running on the surface, and then it is no easy thing to do.

"It was thought that the U-171 would put the submarines out of business, but now that they have turned out to be a 'fake' the battleships have no defence. By exploding the torpedoes before they left the submarine, the U-171 really would have made the submarine corps a 'suicide corps'.

Deadly to themselves. "That the submarines are as deadly to themselves as to the enemy is the view accepted by those who serve on them. Leaving out all accidents, it is safe to predict that the shock of the submarine's torpedo exploding against the side of a Dreadnought will be sufficient to cave in the sides of the submarine and cause its loss and the death of its crew. A recent test in Portsmouth, Eng., showed that 30 pounds of gunpowder exploded under water had sufficient force to destroy a submarine within a radius of 100 feet.

"All defence against submarines is based on a knowledge of their position, either exact or superficial. The Orling-Armstrong torpedo as used by the British navy can be controlled and exploded by wireless. One plan is to direct a number of torpedoes of this type to a spot where a submarine is suspected and explode them when they are near the spot. This is the same idea as the man who takes a tenor gun and goes after deer with buckshot. Ninety per cent. of his shot miss, but the others do the work.

"It is generally accepted that a submarine detected is a submarine destroyed, and several ingenious plans have been evolved to do away with it. In Portsmouth a short time ago extensive experiments were made with spar-torpedoes. These are explosives on the end of a long spar, and are carried over the bow of a big-knot destroyer. The tests were made with a large barrel, to which was fixed a periscope. The barrel was sunk so that just the 'eye' would show as the waves washed over it. A destroyer, the Starfish, was sent after it, and on the first trial blew the barrel to atoms.

"Drognetts have been tried with success. Destroyers with these great nets between them have been able to catch the submarines, but in several of the tests the destroyers have been technically destroyed by a torpedo from the submarine. Of course, the submarine would have been destroyed itself, but the naval advantage lay with the submarine, the percentage of loss in men and money being about 100 to 1.

England Leads. "Taking all things into consideration, it is safe to say that there is no defence against the submarine unless it is detected, and now that it can remain under water from 20 to 24 hours and have a cruising radius of more than 30 miles, it will be very hard to discover.

"England has by far the greatest number of submarines, and it is conceded that they are more highly developed than those of the other nations. Her submarine corps has had much experience and is most efficient. There are now about 75 submarines ready for active service in the British navy. Many of these can be carried on the deck of a Dreadnought and slipped into the water just before a battle or an attack on a blockading fleet. Germany has 27 submarines, France 55, Russia 14, Austria 6, and the other European nations have about 10 between them.

"Naval officers have differed in opinion regarding the destructive power and utility of submarines, but Sir Percy Scott, the well known British naval authority, thinks very highly of them. He said recently that submarines and torpedo boats would decide the naval battles of the near future, and backed his contention with strong proofs. England, if what he says is correct, will have a tremendous advantage over its adversaries, owing to the great number and high efficiency of her submarines."—New York Sun.

KAISER DICTATES WAR ARTICLE

London, August 17.—The Daily Mail correspondent says the Kaiser has started a journalistic enterprise, dictating war articles he wishes published; the Lokal Anzeiger prints the news.

fit to outsiders without proving their value, but they will themselves reap the benefit if oil is found in large quantities.

This is as it should be. A sufficiently large number have invested in an enterprise known to be venturesome. Further appeals for support should not be made until it has been shown that the money already raised is being wisely expended.

WEATHER: FAIR AND COOL. Vol. XXIX. No. 88

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GERMAN DESERTER'S STORY

Paris, August 15.—Story of former Sergeant of German Infantry, who deserted after the battle of Liege fortis, 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.

being to confusion in commissary department of German soldiers on firing line at Liege were hungry 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 filthy and muddy by constant crossing of troops, he declared.

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

General Von Emmich's 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 before 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 officers, 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.

KAISER GERMANY ALREADY SUCCESSFUL. Berlin, August 15.—Newspaper Korrespondenz publishes interview with Doctor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Chancellor, in which the Kaiser is quoted as saying that Germany has already won great successes, despite the fact that German troops have not yet been completely mobilized.

Germany appreciates the neutrality of Holland, Denmark and Scandinavia, and will preserve it with her strength. "For four years I did all I could to prevent war from breaking out after mobilization of the armies began. I tried to settle it; but in vain. The great responsibility for the conflagration rests with Russia and the most culpable feature is the attitude of England, who does not fight for herself alone. With Germany's fate is bound up the fate of other countries. For this war it is an inner moral force that drives 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."

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

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