

**PRICE**  
occurred  
on Ann  
Tempor-  
ices at  
**TRETT**  
emptly filled  
**LIMITED**  
IN 189

**INGS IN THE**  
**ORLD OF SPORT**  
St. Louis and Boston  
to Second Position  
gh Cards' Defeat  
**TICS WIN AGAIN**

and Gives World's Champions Hun-  
dred in Race—Sinigaglia Would  
Turn Pro.  
ames scheduled in the International  
Interesting game in the National  
n watched in lieu of the real con-

wait until the last inning to hit  
yesterday, but by the fourth inning  
ie Cards. Then in the 8th there  
y which the Giants scored four

Perdue's heart with a homer in  
rit had to be rushed out again to  
at followed. This defeat was a  
e Cardinals, for it meant a drop  
h place.  
well as St. Louis and Boston, four  
s are now the Giants' nearest con-

le a clean sweep of the series with  
stand just one hundred points  
Italian sculler, who defeated the  
and America could produce at Hen-  
and Sculls, is anxious to enter  
nks, and has issued a challenge  
convoys by the steam yacht  
ermuda on Sunday safe and in  
er an eleven-day journey from  
er last stopping place, and from  
New York.

**MECHANIC MARINE.**  
s, Sail and Steam, and Tonnage  
of 23,841,000.  
manac gives comparisons of the  
e world, the returns being those  
s, the French maritime reporting  
covers all steam vessels of more  
and all sailing vessels of more  
or the year 1913-14:  
Vessels. Steam Vessels. Tot. No.  
Net Tons. No. Net Tons. Vessels.  
935,000 6,594 10,786,000 11,539  
427,000 1,510 2,853,000 2,531  
1,215,000 1,103 1,482,000 4,096  
601,000 1,266 1,109,000 2,127  
434,000 692 1,014,000 1,589  
167,000 803 935,000 2,111  
279,000 537 788,000 1,471  
48,000 451 783,000 879  
560,000 822 543,000 4,034  
162,000 940 641,000 2,697  
12,000 345 616,000 457  
31,000 438 510,000 451  
143,000 342 449,000 1,159  
79,000 470 429,000 1,085  
12,000 132 203,000 1,085  
555,000 890 684,000 3,192  
630,000 17,135 23,841,000 33,859

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### 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.

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## ALL FIRE INSPECTORS APPOINTED WERE COMPETENT

Board of Control Decides that All Inspectors Must Qualify as Regular Firemen of the City Brigade.

By decision of the Board of Control yesterday afternoon all those who have been engaged as fire inspectors must qualify as regular firemen of the city fire brigade. There are 37 of these inspectors and, according to remarks made by Chief Tremblay, a number of those taken on cannot pass an examination as well as another was 62 years of age.

Mayor Martin stated that one-half of the men were engaged while he was away from the city, and what he understood was that Acting Mayor Blumenthal had approved a number of names from Deputy Chief St. Pierre, all of which the Board had approved. It was also discovered that all were not properly qualified. That was suggested by Controller McDonald was that those men be examined and those not up to the standard be dispensed with.

The necessity of having such inspectors, who are to make themselves familiar with buildings in their district, was emphasized by Chief Tremblay, who remarked that it was his plan to change the men and thus employ different firemen at each station for the work of inspecting the larger buildings.

As the Board has already approved of the project, it was decided to authorize Chief Tremblay to prepare a report giving the result of his examination with the further understanding that those found unsatisfactory would be replaced by others. The Board was assembled by hearing of the youth of 17 who had managed to get himself employed as an inspector of buildings. He is said to be the son of an alderman.

## DENIES RUMOR.

New York, August 12.—Vigorous denial was made by Julius P. Meyer, vice-president of the Hamburg-American Line of the report that Herr Ballin, chairman of Hamburg-American board of directors had been expelled from Germany on account of pro-British activities. Mr. Meyer arrived from Europe on the steamer.

The steamer came from Rotterdam and Cologne and carried 228 first cabin passengers, 103 second cabin and 299 steerage.

## JAPAN IS ACTING ON HER OWN INITIATIVE

### London "Times" Fears That Ally May Do Britain's Cause More Harm Than Good

## POSITION OF GERMAN ARMY

### 1,275,000 Are Gathered Along Border Waiting For Word to Advance Along Valley of Meuse—Six Corps, on Eastern Border to Oppose Russia.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)  
London, August 12.—Prospects of Japan's participation in the war and movements of the French and German armies are a source of divided interest here. Reports from the Far East saying that Japan is ready to launch an attack on the possessions of Germany aroused anxiety in conservative circles. The Times devotes its leading editorial to this phase of the situation and after stating that the advent of Japan was unforeseen. It says:—  
"Japan is acting in this matter upon her own initiative." She has always bitterly resented the creation of the still unfinished German stronghold, Kiaochow, so near to her own shores. It has always been believed that at a suitable opportunity she would seek to oust Germany from Kiaochow."

Hope Action Limited.  
Retiterating the statement that Japan is acting on her own initiative, the editorial concludes:—  
"We trust that our valued ally in the Far East will limit her action to Kiaochow. Seizures of German territory elsewhere in the Pacific might lead to grave misunderstandings among our kinsmen and might injure instead of helping our cause."  
There is accumulating evidence to indicate that the bulk of the first line German army, about to operate against France, is to advance northward of Lorraine. There are about 20 army corps all ready to move forward, including the fourteenth Austrian army corps, which is reported to have reached Istern. The 18th and 14th German corps are reported to be moving northward by rail.

The 21st German army corps is between Metz and Sarrenbrugg.  
North of a line drawn from Metz northwest for 50 miles to Montmedy on the Franco-Belgian frontier, are hundreds of thousands of Germans. The German forces have been massed into close formation which is a reminder of the military tactics of Napoleon.

With such concentration and in such country as the Germans would have to traverse, supplies would be difficult to obtain, but on the other hand, the German military experts believe that the wooded condition of the territory would make it hard for the French field artillery to assert its pre-eminence.

### 1,275,000 Germans Along Border.

Along the entire front of the German army, beginning at Liege and extending southward, there comes first the 3rd artillery, consisting of the 7th, 9th and 10th corps, facing westward along the River Meuse.

The most advanced troops of the northern wing of the German army are the 4th corps at Rochefort and the 19th corps at Bastogne. These troops have thrown up intrenchments.

The vanguard of the German forces in Luxembourg is the 4th corps, while the 12th and 3rd Bavarian corps are stationed behind it along the Trois Vierges Railway.

The 16th and 2nd Bavarian corps are stationed near Thionville, and are in touch with the 3rd at Metz. The 12th and 21st corps lie farther south, and it is reckoned that to the soldiers would fall mainly a defensive mission.

### Six Corps to Face Russia.

Six German army corps have been left to face Russia on the western frontier. These are the 1st and 2nd Prussian, 5th, 8th, 17th and 20th.

In the aggregate France and her allies will probably have to face twenty German army corps and approximately eight divisions of German cavalry. After the total strength of the grand army of western Germany is marshaled, the German army from the southern boundary of Alsace to the northern line of Belgium, will aggregate 1,275,000 combatants with 732,000 rifles, 65,000 sabres, 4,416 pieces of heavy and light artillery and 1,488 machine guns. The reserve field armies which are being mobilized in the interior of Germany by the German War Office are ignored in these estimates.

### Advance Along Meuse.

But in spite of the magnificent army which Emperor William has put into the field it is difficult to see how the Germans will be able to break through the line of French forts, heavily supported by French troops and their allies. France has only one border to watch whereas the German strength has been divided by proceeding to defend its eastern frontier against Russia. However, the German plan of concentration has the supreme merit of enabling the great mass of men to act together in any direction. The natural line of the German advance, according to the view of British military men, is toward Namur and Verdun, along the Valley of the Meuse.

### 200,000 GERMAN IN BELGIUM.

London, August 12.—Announcement that the French cavalry have reached the Belgian army, indicates that only French advance forces are in Belgium and until allied armies are effectively united, military experts say the Belgian army will be in great danger.

Another announcement at Brussels that the forts at Liege are still holding out was received here with reserve. If they are uncaptured thus far, their reduction under steady bombardment is believed to be only a matter of time.

Reports received here from various sources say 200,000 German troops have passed by Liege into the interior of Belgium and that sharp skirmishes have occurred at Tilsenot, Emael, Cussen-Haven and St. Trond. Advance forces of Germans said to consist of 10,000 cavalry supported by several batteries of gattings.

### GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY AGAINST FRENCH.

Rome, August 12.—Basle dispatch to the Messagero, the official newspaper, says the Germans sustained terrible losses in effort to retake Muehlenhausen from French. It declares that two regiments of German army were completely annihilated and that many officers were killed including commander of famous Freiburg corps.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT ACT FOR BANK OF ENGLAND

### This Scheme will Relieve Present Tension Caused by Forwarding Specie to London at High Rates of Exchange.

(Special Correspondence.)  
Ottawa, August 12.—The Minister of Finance announced this morning that an arrangement had been made with the Bank of England and the Imperial Government whereby the Finance Department here would act as trustee to the Bank of England and accept gold payments due the bank on this continent. This will relieve the present situation in regard to the forwarding of specie to London at high rates of exchange and at war risks.

Since the war broke out gold shipments have almost stopped, while business has been embarrassed by the cost of exchange. Bankers in the United States and in Canada are now authorized to pay their London gold debts in Ottawa to the account of the Bank of England through the medium of the Finance Minister. The holding of the gold here will place the Bank of England in the same legal position as if it were in the custody of the Royal Mint in England and the bank can issue its notes against the gold held to its credit in the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint.

The arrangement will also make it possible to sell grain and other produce bills in Montreal and New York without having to arrange at once for an exchange of specie across the Atlantic. Balances can be temporarily adjusted at Ottawa instead of at London.



### 1,275,000 Germans are massed along the above frontier, the probable line of advance being along the valley of the Meuse.

## GERMAN COUNSELLOR ANGRY.

Washington, August 12.—The German Counsellor called on Secretary Bryan yesterday and requested open communication from the Tuckerton Station. He was informed that this Government would consider his request and act on it within a reasonable time. This did not meet with the favor of the German Embassy here and Von Heimhausen returned to the State Department to-day with a more emphatic request for immediate action.

Secretary Bryan told him that nothing can be done until the President returns to Washington.

Von Heimhausen left the State Department in an angry frame of mind.

## WAR OFFICE SAY FRENCH AND BELGIANS HAVE JOINED.

Brussels, August 12.—The War Office announced to-day that the French cavalry had joined the Belgian field army and issued a statement as follows:—"News from the troops is excellent. The soldiers are impatiently awaiting the moment when they will be able to pit themselves against the enemy."  
"The Allies continue to conceal with the utmost care all movements and disposition of their troops."  
"It is confirmed that the Germans are providing for the eventuality of having to assume the defensive, as it is reported they are putting up earthworks at many places to which they rushed forward."  
"It appears, however, that this is but a fresh attempt at intimidation, with a view to affecting public spirit, and forcing the government to come to terms."

## LIEGE STILL INTACT.

London, August 12.—An official telegram received from French Minister of Foreign Affairs, says:—"Rumors of loss of Liege forts are entirely false. Only a small group of German soldiers entered Liege. All Belgian forts along whole line from Belfort to Liege are intact. Small and unimportant engagements have occurred between French and Germans."

## FELL INTO OWN TRAP.

London, August 12.—Copenhagen correspondent of Daily Mail says: "It is ascertained that German torpedo boat destroyer which was reported to have been sunk by explosion of one of her boilers off South Gueser, on August 5, was really destroyed by mine laid by German warships."

## HEAVY FIRING HEARD.

Amsterdam, August 12.—Heavy artillery fire in direction of Tongres, 10 miles north of Liege, was heard in Maestricht, according to dispatch to the Telegraaf. So terrible was bombardment that concussion was felt in Maestricht, 17 miles away.

## BELGIANS ASK DUTCH STAND.

London, August 12.—The Belgian government has requested the government of Holland to give assurances of its intentions in case Dutch neutrality is violated. The reason for this is that the Belgian government believes the Germans will make an attempt to enter Holland from the north by closing Dutch Limburg. This would force the Belgians to cover the frontier on that side.

## GERMAN NAVY UNDER KAISER'S CONTROL

### From the Beginning This Defence Organization Has Been Imperial in Character.

## SECRETARY'S INFLUENCE

### No Good Thing for Service that Secretary of Navy Should Wield Such Political Power—This Part of Unfortunate System.

(Fourth in a Series of Short Articles on the German Empire.)  
The German navy, unlike the army, has been from its beginning an imperial arm. It is administered by an imperial admiralty, its officers are imperial, and the whole expense of its upkeep calls upon the treasury of the empire. It is under the supreme control of the Kaiser; and immediately subordinate to the Emperor is the Admiralty staff, with its seat in Berlin. On the other hand, the Admiralty is not an independent office, but is a branch of the Chancellery, the chancellor being responsible for its acts.

The Secretary for the Navy, however, exercises at times an important political influence, which is not fortunate for the good of the service. This seems to be part of a general tendency among the departments of the Chancellery, those for the colonies, foreign affairs and so forth tending also to develop an independence of their own. This is due to the fact that since Bismarck's time the affairs of the Empire have become so enormously developed, and developed in so many different directions, that no one man can hope to master all the departments. The danger lies in the fact that the Chancellor's subordinate officers are only responsible to him, and he only to the Emperor; so that there is no real public control, and the burden rests finally upon the Emperor, who is liable to be misinformed at times by his confidential advisers.

It is not worth while here to repeat at length the history of the German Navy. In 1858, through the energetic efforts of the Emperor, the first Naval Bill passed the Popular Assembly (Reichstag). It provided for the construction of a fleet of 19 battleships and 42 cruisers. Two years later, the programme was again enlarged and the law provided for 38 battleships, 14 first-class cruisers and 96 torpedo boats and destroyers. The creation of the German torpedo fleet has been due almost entirely to Admiral von Tirpitz. He entered the Navy in 1855 and became Chief of the Baltic Station in 1891, and is now the Chief Naval Officer of Germany. In 1908, the naval programme was again altered because of the decision to reduce the life of a battleship from 25 to 20 years. It was decided to add a submarine flotilla and to increase the torpedo fleet to 144. It was expected that by 1917 the German Navy would consist of a battle fleet with one flagship and five squadrons of eight battleships each, ten dreadnought cruisers and thirty small cruisers. The foreign fleet was expected to consist of ten large and ten small cruisers. Three squadrons of the active battle fleet were kept permanently in condition and half of the reserve.

The navy is recruited, like the army, by conscription. The sea-faring class is specially reserved, but landmen may also enlist if pronounced medically fit. The age limit for the war call is forty. Petty officers are recruited largely from volunteer enlistment of lads between fifteen and eighteen. The training of the officers of the navy proceeds very much along English lines, although it appears that German cadets join the service rather later than in England.

Some Germans, of course, hoped and believed that Germany would in time possess the most powerful navy in the world. They believed this would be accomplished in the end through conscription; for although it was admitted that England could outbuild them in ships, it was not expected that England could provide men to man such enormous fleets as would be gradually built up through naval rivalry. In a word, the German navy has been built up so that it might, in the words of the preamble of the first naval bill "be such that even the greatest sea-power must hesitate to attack Germany unless she were willing to risk her whole position as a great power." Of late years, there has been a demand that the German navy shall be made so powerful that Germany would be able to compel respect for her wishes in any international complication or development in any part of the world.

England naturally has found a menace in this great German fleet, a fleet that has been built up not so much to protect German commerce as to make the Kaiser the virtual ruler of the world. War was inevitable in view of this attitude of Germany, and it is better that it has come now when we are prepared than that it should have been delayed until naval rivalry merely increased the scope of the war and extended the time of hostilities.

## ITALY CANCELS PARTICIPATION.

Rome, August 12.—Italy has cancelled her participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco next year, owing to the European war situation.

## KAISER ORDERED DISCONTINUANCE.

London, August 12.—Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany ordered a discontinuance of the attacks on the forts of Liege by the German infantrymen, according to advices which reached London to-day from Rome. The information was received in Rome from Berlin and contained an official statement by General Von Stein, a German commander. He said:—"The Emperor did not wish to sacrifice life unnecessarily, but so soon as the heavy artillery arrives the forts will be taken without the loss of a man."

## TO-HELP GERMANY.

London, August 12.—News Agency Despatch from Berlin says Roumania has decided to help Germany, and will invade Servia.

Hamburg American officials state that their boats are not for sale and will not be sold, however long the war lasts.

## CLOTHING FOR THE WAR.

Sherbrooke, Que., August 12.—Provided the necessary help can be obtained, the mill of the Paton Manufacturing Company will be operated night and day for the next six weeks in an effort to execute as promptly as possible an enormous order received from the Dominion Government for clothing to be used in the war.

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## ESSEX SHOT ACROSS BOWS

### Steamer Chignecto Got Abrupt Order to Heave To When Cruiser Shot Out of Fog Bank.

(Special Correspondence.)  
St. John, N.B., August 12.—Steamer Chignecto, Royal Mail Steam Packet Line, in port to-day from West Indies, reports that on Monday, about 3 p.m., a thick fog lifted long enough to show them a vessel some distance away. Then the fog closed again, and shut out all objects. Out of it came a cannon shot, and then a second, while a projectile flew across the steamer's bows. She was brought too, and there was relief when it was found the shots came from the British cruiser Essex, which wanted to learn her name and business. She was allowed to proceed at once. The captain of Chignecto declined to say where the ship was when the Essex stopped her.

## 20,000 AMERICANS ABROAD.

Washington, August 12.—Secretary of War Garrison stated the last official advices from abroad indicated the United States would have to superintend the return of from 15,000 to 20,000 Americans, majority of whom are destitute. Companies owning the steamships to be used to carry Americans home will be guaranteed payment for all passengers by the United States government. Government in turn will charge usual rate for cabins except in case of destitute persons who will be allowed to travel free or with promise of payment when they return to the United States.

"We understand there are 12,000 Americans in Southern Europe alone, who wish to return to the United States at once. In order to avoid international complications all government officials abroad have been warned to deal only with ships of neutral countries."

Representatives of Sicils American Steamship Line say they will immediately put three of their biggest vessels at the disposal of American War refugees in Italy.

## TO PREVENT CO-OPERATION.

London, August 12.—Official announcement by the French War Office that the road between Belgian towns of Louvain and Liege has been blown up by the Germans is of twofold significance. It indicates that the retreat of the defenders of Liege forts has been cut off and that the Germans are moving forward rapidly to prevent effective co-operation of French and Belgians.

Federal troops preparing to leave Mexico City as Constitutionists enter.