

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

London Times Urges Britain to Stand True To The Treaty Of Paris

GOV. GENERAL STAYS

Prince Alexander of Teck Being Engaged in Active Service, H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall Will Retain Post at Ottawa.

The London Times combats the suggestions of Mr. Gibson Bowles and the Globe that the treaty of Paris be denounced and that neutral ships be searched for food supplies consigned to the enemy. The Times says: "It is important that our relations with the neutral states from which food supplies are drawn should continue to be most friendly. Above all, let there be no semblance of the slightest appearance of any violation of our engagements. In the presence of the cynical contempt of our adversaries for public law, it is well that the name of England should stand for good faith and loyal adherence to our word."

Concurrently with recruiting of a militia contingent, volunteers have been offering rapidly for the naval service. As is the case with the land force, the standard of entry into the naval service is fairly high, and many applicants have been rejected. However, recruiting for the militia is already nearly completed, and next week will see her ready for active service.

The naval service department, as is the case with the militia department, has received a number of offers from patriotic Canadians. The offer of Mr. C. B. Gordon, of Montreal, of his private yacht has been accepted, and she will be used in despatch work. Another Montrealer to make an offer of this kind was Mr. Jack Ross, whose yacht Albatross, has been sent to Halifax, and will be employed in exploring vessels in that port.

The Duke of Cornwall is taking an active interest in all that the Canadian Government is doing to assist the Empire in the war. The sudden outbreak of hostilities is likely to result in prolonging the stay of His Royal Highness in Canada. The new Governor-General-elect, Prince Alexander of Teck, will remain with his regiment, the 2nd Life Guards for active service in which case his departure for Canada would be postponed indefinitely. Under these circumstances it is thought here that the Duke of Cornwall will continue at Rideau Hall pending developments in the European situation.

SOME OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

London, August 15.—Official bulletin, issued by the War Office, and Admiralty, deals exclusively with victories alleged to have been won by the allies. It says: "After successful resistance of five days at Vesles Mountain passes of St. Marie and Bonhomme, French occupied region about Saale Pass, which commands the valley of the Bruche, which is continuous with the Rhine at Saale. There were numerous desertions from German ranks. We have been notified that the French have taken many prisoners and captured machine guns. Confirmation is obtained that Belgians fought successful engagement on August 12, against six regiments of German cavalry, supported by 2,500 infantry."

PLAN RAID ON CANADA.

Germans in the States of Maine and Vermont are said to plan a raid upon Canada, but the authorities at Washington are taking steps to circumvent such an object.

BLACK DIAMOND

Established 1883 FILE WORKS Incorporated 1907
Highest Awards at Twelve International Expositions. Special Prize, Gold Medal, Atlanta at 1895.
G. & H. Barnett Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
Owned and Operated by NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY

Awnings

TARPAULINS, TENTS, FLAGS, CARPETS and CANOPIES of every description.
TENTS FOR HIRE
THOS. SONNE, Sr., 18 Commissioners' St., 3d Fl. Tel. Main 1191

YOUR PRINTING

Mr. Business Man,

Quality and quick service are the two greatest essentials you demand. We are equipped to furnish you with both, and further, we will assist you in the preparation of your literature if you so desire.

Phone Today. Main 2662

The Industrial & Educational Press

LIMITED
"Ye Quality" Printers
35-45 St. Alexander St. Montreal

27 BILLION DOLLARS FOR 18 MONTHS WAR

At Rate of \$50,000,000 a Day Expense of Present War Will Mean Stupendous Load for Europe to Carry

WEALTH IS 270 BILLION

Apart From Loss of Life, Financial Loss Will Make Great Hole in Wealth of Nations Concerned—Expense of Maintenance Has Increased Rapidly.

Army and navy experts who are figuring upon the cost of the European war in cash, not to speak of the destruction of lives and property, are willing to concede that the daily expense will not fall far short of \$50,000,000 a day, or \$17,550,000,000 should Earl Kitchener's prediction of 18 months as the war's duration be true.

The loss of untold thousands of lives of young men who are needed in the fields and workshops of Germany, France, Austria, Russia and Great Britain, the nations engaged in the greatest war in history, will be equivalent, experts say, to the loss of billions of money in the crippling of industries all over Europe. The destruction of property of all kinds looted in the pathway of the contending armies, not to speak of the destruction of costly war ships, will foot up high in the billions, but how high even the most imaginative expert refuses to venture an opinion.

When it is considered that in thirteen years the cost of maintenance of the armies and navies of the countries at war, as well as the cost of naval construction, has exceeded \$20,000,000,000, some idea may be had of the expense attached to war and the preparations of European countries for just such contingencies as arose in Europe last week. The cost of the Panama Canal, one of the most useful aids to the commerce of the world, was approximately \$375,000,000, but the expense of the preparations for war in Europe during the time it took to build the canal exceeded the cost of this gigantic undertaking nearly fifty to one.

Rival Nations Spend Vast Sums.

The wealth of the five nations at war is estimated at \$70,000,000,000, and in thirteen years the cost of the maintenance of armies and navies, naval construction and the like exceeded \$20,000,000,000, or about nineteen per cent. of the total wealth of the countries involved. The same money if spent in the construction of railroads and extension of a merchant marine would have made all of these nations commercially the most powerful in the world.

England's great navy of 579 warships, of which fifty-eight are battleships and fifty-one cruisers, with fourteen dreadnoughts now under construction, was built up at a cost of many billions of dollars. Naval construction in the last twenty-five years has undergone sweeping revolutions, so that year by year the British Government was compelled to replace its obsolete warships with fighting machines which embraced all the latest ideas suggested by experience and approved by the naval experts.

The expense of construction was enormous and from 1900, when \$48,840,000 was voted for new construction and armament, the vote increased gradually year by year until \$80,560,000 was voted for the fiscal year 1913-14.

This activity in naval construction forced the other nations of Europe to keep pace proportionately. These amounts have been expended by the various countries for naval construction and armament since 1900:—
Great Britain \$18,070,000
Germany 51,620,000
Austria 100,000,000
France 189,530,000
Russia 283,440,000

Total \$214,260,000
The general naval expenditures for upkeep in the same period, which were increased from fifty to one hundred per cent., and to defray which taxes were heavily increased, were:—
Great Britain \$238,590,000
Germany 1,948,260,000
Austria 700,000,000
France 1,132,340,000
Russia 848,220,000

Total \$5,448,620,000
Rapidly Increasing Expenses.
According to these figures, the naval expenditures of the five nations involved were more than double the cost of construction in the period specified. This enormous expense, paid by the people in the way of taxes, was only part of the imperative expenses of the various governments for defence purposes. The cost of maintaining the armies approximated \$1,900,000,000 a year for thirteen years as the following statistics will show:—

Great Britain \$2,718,800,000
Germany 2,340,000,000
Austria 1,049,900,000
France 2,448,400,000
Russia 4,314,000,000

Totals \$13,138,400,000
The total expense of maintenance of armies and navies together with the cost of construction in thirteen years, was as follows:—
Naval expenditures \$5,448,620,000
Construction 2,148,740,000
Cost of armies 12,181,400,000

Total \$22,488,660,000
The wealth of the same nations in round figures is:—
Great Britain \$80,000,000,000
Germany 90,500,000,000
Austria 25,000,000,000
France 66,000,000,000
Russia 40,000,000,000

Total \$270,000,000,000
This enormous expense which was incurred in preparation for war will now be rapidly increased to meet the expense of actual warfare. The British House of Commons authorized \$25,000,000,000 on August 12, 1914, while the German Reichstag voted \$125,000,000,000. Austria and France have set aside vast sums for their respective war chests.

Half Century to Pay Debts.

In anticipation of trouble last year Germany voted \$24,000,000 for extraordinary war expenses and about \$100,000,000 was spent on an aerial fleet. France has thus far spent \$60,000,000 for the same purpose, and American experts are now watching developments to ascertain if the money was judiciously spent. The annual cost of maintaining the great armies and navies of Europe even on a peace basis is enormous, and it must be vastly increased during the present war. The official figures for 1913-1914 are:—
British army \$224,000,000
British navy 224,140,000

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Southern Automobile Manufacturing and Supply Co. will build \$700,000 factory near New Orleans.
About \$2,000,000 is immediately due European creditors from United States debtors.

Viola Baron, three years old, of Paterson, N.J., died as the result of swallowing a small button.
The British Government is chartering a steamer to transport German prisoners to England.
The Russian Poles have decided to support the Czar against Germany.

To save coal, train service in Argentina has been reduced and electric lighting power is furnished only to 3 a.m.
Manufacturers National Bank and Citizens' Trust Co. of Brooklyn have merged under title of Manufacturers-Citizens Trust Co.

On security of \$50,000 in gold deposited in a New York bank, Swiss International Bank is advancing funds to Americans in Switzerland.
Chief Engineer Janin was given a present of \$2,000 in a box of cigars, but the sum was returned to the contractor from whom it procured.

For the erection of a Diocesan seminary in London, Ont., parishioners of Bishop Fallon have pledged \$244,000.
State bankers met at Raleigh, N.C., to devise a plan for protecting the cotton crop by formation of a North Carolina currency association.

Edward P. Amory, of Chicago, a patent attorney and secretary of the Western Railroad Association, was murdered and his body locked in his office.
"Teddy" Fetslaff, the racing driver, drove his car to a new world's record at Salt Lake. He covered a mile over a straightaway track in 25 1/2 seconds.

James F. Toole, proprietor of two well-known hotels at New Haven, Conn., was shot and probably fatally wounded by Walter Sherman, a discharged bell-boy.
The celebration of the 300th anniversary of chartered commerce in the port of New York, was postponed indefinitely because of condition resulting from the European war.

The New York Zoological Society is trying to devise a plan by which Gunda, the elephant that has been so unmanageable at the zoo, can be left at large without risking the lives of its keepers.
John W. Manary of New York, president of John W. Manary & Co., paint manufacturers, started suit for \$100,000 against the Long Island Railroad for being forcibly ejected from a seat on one of its trains.

William B. Peck, a structural engineer of New York, filed suit for \$20,000 against Dr. Percy R. McNeill, a dentist, on the ground that his health had been permanently ruined through the dentist's treatment.
Camille Blanc, the French race-horse owner, has sold his whole stable for forty remounts. The rate of 1,000 francs, (\$200) apiece was the maximum price allowed. One horse alone was valued at 60,000 francs.

Germany will lose \$10,000,000 in trade with New England alone on account of war. Trade consists of toys, colored prints and dyes used by New England mills.
Frederick Underhill, a hardware merchant of New York, was discharged on a charge of having a pistol in his house without a permit. He said the pistol is an heirloom. He mistook a policeman for a burglar and shot at him.

District Attorney Whitman has ordered Assistant District Attorney De Ford to start investigation into food stuffs situation in New York. Mayor Mitchell will appoint 50 citizens to co-operate for same purpose.
An Albatross engine driver, in charge of a train conveying 190 Uhlans, ran the cars full speed into France. He stopped at the first French station and handed over the whole trainload of Germans with their horse equipment to French soldiers.

Edward S. Green, of New York, a bondholder, has applied for receiver for Interstate Telephone Co., of New Jersey, claiming that it is practically controlled by Bell Telephone system, and that for a time it has been operated in the interest of the Bell Co.
Minister Nion of Argentina, at Washington, has been authorized by his government to receive deposits of gold for account of American houses doing business in Argentina and equivalent of money so deposited will be paid in Buenos Ayres.

London special says it is estimated that reserve stocks of white rib paper in England are normally equal to 10 weeks' supply, but at present rate of consumption even with a reduction in size of the papers, there is only sufficient paper for six weeks.
Testimony of Paul M. Warburg revealed that although he was normally republican, he had contributed to the Wilson campaign after Roosevelt entered the contest. At same time his brother supported Taft, and another member of firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. voted for Roosevelt.

German army 183,000,000
German navy 111,300,000
French army 191,431,580
French navy 119,571,400
Russian army 317,800,000
Russian navy 122,500,000
Austrian army 82,300,000
Austrian navy 42,000,000

Total \$1,618,482,980
It is expected that the taxes to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war will be quadrupled in Germany and France within the next six weeks. As business is at a standstill throughout Europe and every part of entry blocked, experts are wondering where the money is to come from. All agree that when peace is declared and the figures are all in, the result financially will be staggering and that the heaviest burden it has ever borne will rest upon Europe for fifty years to come.

GRAIN FINANCING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Precautionary Measures Announced by Finance Minister Aimed Largely to Give Confidence to Bankers

PAYMENT IN BANK NOTES

Methods of Payment Will Work no Hardship on Farmer Unless They Should go to Discount—Procedure Will Follow Usual Course.

In two or three weeks the wheat crop of the three western provinces will begin to come on the market and it is essential to the maintenance of financial stability that the arrangements necessary for financing the movement be duly made. The farmers must have cash on delivery of the grain, and the dealers who purchase must have bank loans on a large scale in order to pay cash at the country points.

Owing to the breakdown of the credit machinery in Europe and America upon the outbreak of the war, the banks in Canada as in other countries ceased to make new loans. The future looked so black and threatening that no banker wished to increase his exposure, and the general policy has been to keep a tight hand on all resources. So far as Canada is concerned, it is obvious that commencing September the banks will have to make large advances to the milling companies and elevator companies, otherwise the country would not be able to dispose of its grain products, and great loss would be experienced.

It is probable that the precautionary measures announced by the Finance Minister on August 3rd, were largely designed to enable the banks to make grain loans with confidence. The exemption from the obligation to pay depositors on demand in specie or legal tender notes relieves the banks from fears of runs of depositors or wholesale withdrawals of cash and always tends to give their attention to the grain loans. Possibly the general trade of the country will be injured in various respects as a result of the partial suspension of specie payments, if the banks generally take advantage of the authority now given them. It will be necessary to await developments in order to discover what the exact effect will be.

The banks can then provide all the currency that is needed by the grain buyers for purchase of grain. They simply pay out their own notes—printed promissory notes. The business man may enquire what will happen when the farmer on selling his grain and receiving payment therefor in bank notes, presents these notes to the issuing bank and demands cash. It is not likely that the partial suspension will be a great hardship to the farmer unless the bank note currency goes to a discount as compared with gold. The probability is that the method of financing will be practically the same as in the past. The farmer will keep such of the bank notes as he needs for local payments and make use of them as he has always done. He will use the remainder to purchase bank drafts on Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto, and other centres for the purpose of paying debts due in those places. The banks will redeem their notes through giving credits on their books, through giving exchange on Canadian points, and also on New York. Probably in the course of a little while they will be able to again give exchange on London. Redemption of the notes will be effected in these various ways, and the deposits will be paid, as demanded, in much the same way. People will give cheques as in the past, transferring funds from their accounts to other parties to whom they are indebted. The banks will pay these cheques largely through the clearing houses. Then where cash or currency is needed for local payments, bank notes will be paid out.

Apart from the matter of currency the grain loans this fall present some most extraordinary difficulties. In ordinary times the banks lend the money required to purchase the grain; it is hurried to the Lake Superior ports, thence down the lakes for export to Europe, via New York or Montreal. As quickly as the grain is exported the bills of exchange are sold in New York and the bank then gets its money back. In making a loan it is quite an important consideration to know that the money will be paid back in this way within a few weeks.

But at present the banks cannot reckon upon getting the grain loans converted so promptly into cash through sale of the bills of exchange in New York. In the first place the facilities for shipping to Europe are entirely deranged. The big firms and companies that buy the grain from the farmers cannot count upon promptly getting space in an ocean steamship for such grain as they have undertaken to export. Under certain conditions they could not get any space at all. There is thus a prospect, if the banks make heavy loans to the grain trade in the usual way, that the loans will be lock-ups for a time until the clearing trade of the North Atlantic finds its bearings. In other words the loans from the beginning of the season would resemble the grain loans made after the close of lake navigation in that they would be dead or dormant.

Making grain loans in that manner would, of course, be an extremely unprofitable process; the banks would not have the opportunity of turning their money over and over in the customary way. In addition to the problem of getting ocean transportation there is that of marine insurance, and if marine insurance and transportation are arranged for there is the question of negotiating the exchange. Action just taken by the British Government promises to settle the insurance question satisfactorily. The Imperial Government undertakes to guarantee the war risk in case of shipments to the United Kingdom.

That it has been proposed by American bankers that, as regards exchange the British importers should bear all risks involved in connection with shipments from the United States. Their proposal is that the importers deposit in the Bank of England the funds necessary to pay for what crosses prior to shipment from New York or another American port. Then the bills of exchange could be negotiated without trouble. Possibly arrangements will be made where under it will not be necessary to take such drastic measures for regarding the exporters. At any rate it is likely that the governments and financiers of the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada will arrange matters so that grain and other exports can go forward in such manner as to permit of the negotiation of exchange at or near normal rates. These points are mentioned to show how peculiar are the conditions under which the banks are required to finance the grain movement this year. That they will complete their arrangements so as to satisfy the farmers and the grain trade is practically certain, but it will take much thought and unusual methods may have to be used.

State board of conciliation and arbitration has recommended that strike at Heywood Bros., & Wakefield Co., Wakefield, be called off and agreement of June 3 resumed.

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Australasian Tennis Players Took Three Straight Sets From Americans Yesterday Afternoon

BRAVES TAKE ANOTHER

Joe Connolly's Perfect Work With the Bat Helped Boston to Trounce New York—Royals Lose To White Sox.

Wilding and Brooks won the doubles from McLoughlin and Bundy yesterday in straight sets by play which was well nigh a perfect exhibition of clock work team co-ordination. The veterans were steadier, more accurate and more brilliant. McLoughlin and Williams must with their games to-day to retain the cup. The Californian has a chance to beat Wilding, but Brooks should account for Williams. This would give the Australians possession for the fifth time. Following is a record of the cup competitions:—

Year.	Played at.	Challenger.	Winner.
1901	Longwood C. C., Boston.	Br. Isles.	U.S.
1902	No match.		
1903	Crescent A. C., Brooklyn.	Br. Isles.	U.S.
1904	Longwood C. C., Boston.	Br. Isles.	Br. Isles.
1905	Wimbledon, England.	Belgium.	Br. Isles.
1906	Wimbledon, England.	U.S.	Br. Isles.
1907	Wimbledon, England.	U.S.	Br. Isles.
1908	Melbourne, Australia.	Austra.	Austra.
1909	Sydney, Australia.	U.S.	Austra.
1910	No match.		
1911	Christchurch, N.Z.	U.S.	Austra.
1912	Melbourne, Australia.	Br. Isles.	Br. Isles.
1913	Wimbledon, England.	U.S.	U.S.

Joe Connolly, once a Royal, now one of the bravest of the Braves, won the game for his club yesterday by great batting. Three hits in three times up, one a home run and another a two-bagger, besides scoring two runs is a pretty good day's work for a small man like Joe. Teague, Demaree and White were all tried, but the last mentioned was the only finger who made any impression on the Boston batsmen. The score, 7 to 3, was about the fair margin. It will be up to Mathewson to-day to repel boarders.

Karl Ketter won the open golf championship of Canada for the second time yesterday. Charlie Murray dropped back to fifth place.
The Royals dropped all of the series at Providence. They had a chance to snatch the last one from destruction, but McGraynor blew up, and the Greys won in a canter.
The All Montreal cricketers defeated the New York team yesterday 185 to 155.

CHECKS ARE CASHED.

New York, August 15.—Sale of American Bankers' Association Travellers' checks for use and redemption in the United States has been resumed. Cable advices from Vice-President Kent, of Bankers' Trust Company, now in London, state American tourists throughout the United Kingdom and at all accessible places on Continent are experiencing no difficulty in cashing travellers' checks or obtaining small amounts on letters of credit.

GIVING NEWS IN TABLOID.

The slip service supplied by The Journal of Commerce has its counterpart in Germany, though the reason for the existence of the one is not the same as the other. An American citizen, who has arrived in Brussels after escaping from Germany, says no newspaper in Germany is permitted to print more than a few messages of three or four lines each about the war. These are distributed by an official agency.

Lamoureux's Clothes

—ARE—
Gentlemen's Clothes
We have a Splendid Trade with Leading Business Men. There is a reason. Always a pleasure to talk it over.
C. E. Lamoureux,
("CHARLIE")
61 ST. JAMES STREET CITY

SUITS

For The Hot Weather
Made in either two or three pieces, in Scotch Homespun, Tweeds and Flannels, in all the newest shades and designs.
W. Heron Ritchie,
MERCHANT TAILOR, 85 BLEURY ST.
Phone Main 4158. Over Sayer Electric

To the Conservative Business Man

The man who appreciates appropriate wearing apparel and who is able to distinguish the difference between garments of known merit and those ordinarily shown as being "distinctly in the prevailing mode" our products will appeal.
My Summer Fabrics
Have been selected with a view to provide for the tastes of the conservative dressers of Montreal. You are cordially invited to inspect this exclusive showing.
I was for a quarter of a century Head Cutter for
W. J. INGLIS, MONTREAL
See me at my own place.
A Pleasure to Show Styles and Samples.

T. COLLIN

MERCHANT TAILOR
15 McGill College Ave., City