VOL. XXIX. No. 81

NGS IN THE RLD OF SPORT

Instead of Cleaning Up more Were Cleaned p by Orioles

CARDS A SCARE

Rally in 9th.—Australians Having defaulted Last Two Games.—Sherr. Baird For Canadian Title.

ng up at Baltimore, as was anti- surprised and disappointed their trounced in all four games which r of double headers in Baltimore ay.

wo out of three against the Skeet- nd.

forging ahead. The Greys made m the Bisons Saturday. The tcher. Bill Bailey jumped to the

first of the series from the Giants were fortunate. Sallee held the ess till the ninth. Then started rallied and scored two by vicious tired. With one on and nobody r Perrett, who took up the pitch- orse when Merkle rolled a safe as forced. Perrett showed his t Robertson and Miller saved the t stop of Meyer's bounder, retir- l and saving the game for the

slipping.

still climbing.

Baird for the Canadian Lawn to Saturday.

cured the right to meet America llenge round for the Davis Cup, defaulted the two singles matches been played with the team from urday. This left the final score s 3 to 2 in favor of the cup as- tipodes.

those of Norman E. Brookes to Wilding to J. C. Parke,

the senior series of the Pro- n Tennis Association was played n at the courts of the Y. M. C. eam defeating the Mount Royal s to one and by so doing win the second year in succession.

olfers won the special cup offer- in the district of Montreal medal eated the Country Club by 16 nsfield men won out in three while the other match resulted

T SAILED UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

—A Reuter despatch received kio says: "It is believed that the spirit of the Anglo-Japan- ery extreme limit. The where- squadron is not disclosed, but enacing British shipping." se fleet has sailed from Yo- orders.

DVANCE CHECKED.

Brussels correspondent of the -day that the German advance n completely checked, and that ssels and Central Belgium are rom invasion.

DECLARE WAR ON AUSTRIA

hough France has demanded an nna, of the fact that Austria to French frontier, the republic Austria. The French govern- t Austria is trying to provoke order to induce Italy to give erms of triple alliance. rin, Austrian Ambassador, said no reply to French complaint

m Germany in the past fiscal 36,000, while our exports to that ,000.

West, are feeling much better, airs. Quite a number of West- mash came, had many securi- later became commensurately market. Now they are fairly as sold at high prices a tre- heat for which it must ulti- ps as a rule are excellent, and ues. War will create in time products at least. The coun- conservatively figured, should hillion dollars than would have on it had the world's peace not

stment Position.

s are unsettled but could be time since the closing of the en really demoralized. A large seek good stocks and bonds things become normal again. so clerical forces of the lead- working till late at night as usiness which came in at the before last. This is not with- l market. It shows investors on bottom. But, of course, unning up into the thousands be reckoned with in the bond

Cotton.

sm that war wrought on the that it is over traders are sustained by important oper- the cotton business. So ter- ter prove they have probably de's history. Yet the losers asly to start business again

ADAMS.

WEATHER: FAIR AND COOL.

The Journal of Commerce

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY

Vol. XXIX. No. 82 MONTREAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1914 ONE CENT

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THREE GERMAN CRUISERS LYING OUTSIDE SYDNEY

Watching for Chance to Pounce Upon Collier With Holds Filled—Essex Will Return Soon.

(Special Correspondence.)

Sydney, August 11.—Shipping on the Nova Scotia coast and up the St. Lawrence River is at a standstill, the two principal ports of the marine province, Sydney and Halifax, being closed. Three German cruisers, the Dresden, Karlsrhue and Strasburg, cruising off this coast, are short of coal, and the capture of one of the giant colliers of the Dominion Coal Co., laden with 12,000 tons, would prove a valuable prize.

It is expected shipping will not be resumed until the cruiser Essex returns from Bermuda and goes on patrol duty again.

Several amateur wireless operators have been ordered by the military in charge here to dismantle their plants. Twelve French steam trawlers in here from Newfoundland and Grand Banks for supplies are under orders not to proceed to sea until notified.

Eight companies of the 94th Argyle Highlanders are on guard at the colliery, cable and wireless stations. They are assisted in the work by a squadron of troops from the Halifax garrison.

OPEN MARKET FOR SILVER DISAPPEARS IN NEW YORK

Production of the White Metal More or Less at Sea With Regard to Their Operations in Future.

New York, August 11.—The open market for silver having disappeared as completely as that for copper, producers of the white metal have been more or less at sea with respect to their operations.

Silver in New York may be obtained for 52 cents an ounce although producers as a result of premiums being secured in the London market have concluded that the domestic market should reflect that condition.

Such conclusions have not, however, become general.

Kerr Lake Mining Company has shut down its property in Cobalt owing to the disappearance of silver and the uncertainty regarding the price.

The premier mine of the camp, Nipissing, has closed down shipments, but has decided to maintain production at capacity. The company has $1,300,000 cash and cash assets.

Production of silver in the United States will be automatically curtailed to some extent by the decision of the copper mines to cut down their output. Anaconda and Utah, the leaders of this group, contribute largely to the silver yield of the country.

For more than a year the silver production of Mexico has been seriously hampered, so that the total production of this continent has been curtailed for some time.

Some of the silver producers have been fortunate in having spot silver in London warehouses, and they benefit, as a result of the premium in the market, share in the higher prices now ruling at that centre.

AUSTRIA PLANS TO CRUSH SERVIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11. — Austria plans to wipe out Servia as quickly as possible and then send its army to Eastern frontier to repel Russians, according to Jassy correspondent of Retch. He stated that Austria will march its Danube and Drina River armies through Servian territory, that the two will meet a third at junction point and that this combined army will attempt to crush out of Servia what little life is left.

EXPECT JAPAN WILL BE INVOLVED.

Washington, August 11.—Japan notified the Post Office Department to partially suspend international money order service to that country and that deposits made in the United States be held here. This is regarded by the officials as indicating that Japan expects to become involved in war and will not pay money orders.

ESSEX NEAR AMERICAN COAST.

New York, August 11.—That Essex is near the American coast was confirmed when S. S. America of the Italian Line, arrived. Her Captain stated that he was hailed off Nantucket Monday night by a British cruiser and ordered to hoist her flag. She did so and the Essex departed.

ADMIRALTY ACCEPT CANADA'S OFFER.

London, August 11.—The offer of Canada to furnish two submarines for use on the Pacific Coast was officially accepted by the British Admiralty to-day.

OFFICIAL WAR BUREAU ISSUES A STATEMENT

Confirmation of Report of German Losses in Attacks Made on Belgian Lines.

A DISCONNECTED STORY

Official Statement Concludes With Series of Bulletins Which Are Evidently Unconfirmed Rumors—Austria and Not Germany to Blame for War.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

London, August 11.—The official press bureau established by the British Government to prevent the publication of false dispatches in newspapers, today issued its first extended statement. In discussing the movements of German troops it said:

"About two German cavalry divisions are reported to be in the neighborhood of Tongres, 10 miles north of Liege. Three German corps are still opposite Liege, while other German troops are reported to be entrenched in line with the River Aisne. A large German force is moving through Luxemburg and an advance guard is already on the Belgian frontier. An Austro-Hungarian advance from Krakow toward Rieloe is reported. At the same time Russians are said to be advancing from Rouno up the valley of the Styr River toward Lemburg, the capital of Galicia. An Austro-Hungarian captain-generalcy on the Russian frontier.

"German cavalry patrols have been reported near Geddinne and Arlon in Belgian Luxemburg.

"It is stated that the Germans have lost 8,000 killed before Liege.

"An unconfirmed report states that the principal Liege forts are still holding out, though some of the forts have been captured by the Germans.

"German bombardment of Belgian forts continue without intermission. On one occasion one fort was apparently silenced, but when the German infantry advanced to storm the works, a hail of bullets poured out suddenly and so effectively into the advancing ranks that they retired with heavy losses. The attacking forces which have displayed great courage throughout are being constantly reinforced. It is stated that 120,000 men are now engaged in attack.

"Refugees from Liege describe conditions in that city as terrible. Many houses have been damaged or burned."

On account of the scattered sources of other telegrams received by the press bureau the balance of the statement appears disconnected. It follows:

"A report from the Hague says that public nervousness has been allayed since publication of England's attitude respecting neutrality of the Netherlands.

"British Consul at Shanghai reports that no British vessels have been pursued nor molested.

"Bulgarian Government has decided to issue credits for $10,000,000 for mobilization expenses in addition to previous credits of $30,000,000 granted for armaments.

"Grand Vizier of Turkey insists as a purely precautionary measure that military forces of Turkey be mobilized. He states that it is the intention of Turkey to have an army of from 200,000 to 220,000 in Thrace.

AUSTRIA, NOT GERMANY TO BLAME.

London, August 11.—Austria, and not Germany is responsible for the European war, according to Robt. Croseir, a war correspondent, who recently arrived here from Berlin. He said: "Causes of the war apart from traditional race hatred were two. For neither of these was Kaiser Wilhelm guilty. First cause was the incredible folly of the Austrian Foreign Minister Count Berchtold, in refusing to negotiate with Russia direct, after July 29, and after Russia had mobilized the districts of Odessa, Kieff, Moscow and Kazan. All these districts are mobilized against Austria.

"It was at this point that the German Chancellor Baron Bethmann Hollweg, who wanted peace in Europe, sent a threat to Austria that if Austria did not alter its stand toward Russia he would tear up the Triple Alliance negotiations. I saw a copy of the Chancellor's threat. Kaiser Wilhelm backed up the Chancellor. He wanted peace and did everything possible to bring about peace, but despite the pleas of Baron Von Moltke, his chief of staff, the Kaiser delayed issuing mobilization order until the very last moment."

"When Berchtold received Bethmann Hollweg's threat that Germany would desert Austria if that country did not back down at once in its stand against Russia it changed Berchtold's views immediately. He climbed down and started direct negotiations with Russia, but it was too late, the mischief had been done. Russia by that time had mobilized her entire force and had ignored the Kaiser's warning which compelled Germany and Austria also to completely mobilize.

ONLY FEW IN CITY.

London, August 11.—The following statement was issued to-day by the Belgian Legation in London:

"Reports that the entire German army of the Meuse to the number of 120,000 men has entered Liege are absolutely false. Only a few thousand Germans are in the city. The remainder of the German invading army is still engaged in an unsuccessful effort to reduce the Liege fortifications, which are still undamaged by the German artillery bombardment."

LUSITANIA SIGHTED.

New York, August 11.—The Cunard Line has received a message from London stating that the Lusitania has been sighted off the Island of Fastnet and is proceeding to Liverpool.

EVACUATE MUELHAUSEN.

The French War Office confirmed the report that the French army evacuated Muelhausen.

AUSTRIANS BEAT COSSACKS.

Vienna, August 11.—Austrian cavalry captured the town of Miechow, Russian Poland, after an hour's fight with an opposing force of Russian Cossacks. Official announcement stated that 140 Cossacks were killed and wounded.

SAYS FOOD STRINGENCY WAS THE REAL CAUSE OF WAR

J. F. Mills in Co-operative Wholesale Manual, Called Attention to Increase in Living Cost Three Months Ago.

The statement reiterated constantly in the newspapers that the real cause underlying the present European war is economic is nowhere better exemplified than in Germany. That conditions in the Kaiser's Empire have been leading to the present conflict for nearly fifty years was brought out three months ago by J. F. Mills, a Scotch statistician, who published the results of his investigations in the "Co-operative Wholesale Manual."

"After nearly half a century of profound peace and material progress," he wrote, "during which wealth has increased by leaps and bounds, Germany, the richest country on the Continent and the most powerful military State in the world, finds herself confronted with the vital and elementary question of food. Germany's present economic condition is a piercing satire on the twin cult of Mars and Mammon.

Cost of Living Highest.

"While she builds battleships and dreams of empire the cost of living for workers soars higher than in any other country in Europe save Hungary. From 1900 to 1912 the cost of living increased in the United Kingdom 15 per cent., in France 15 per cent., and in Germany 30 per cent."

Although two-thirds of German soil is arable land the country each year finds it necessary to spend $1,166,660,000 in importing food. For its hundred millions of population the United States is producing this year 960,000,000 bushels of wheat; Germany for her 70,000,000 produces only twenty and one-half millions. Germany's foreign trade each year amounts to about $3,797,825,000 and she has only the Baltic seaboard to ship from and no foreign colonies of any size save those in Africa.

"Food shortage in Germany," said Mr. Mills, "is a burning social and political question, ranking with the burden of militarism and the cross infliction of the three class franchise system instituted in Prussia. The problem is a stupendous one and nothing but an epoch making measure will solve it."

The Franco-German Frontier, along which the Allies and the Germans are fighting desperately.

GERMANS MASSING ON DUTCH FRONTIER.

Brussels, August 11.—Despatches to the Times says Germans are reported massing on Dutch frontier, and quotes Dutch Minister at Brussels as declaring that "Whatever happens Holland will maintain her neutrality."

GERMANS WISH TO USE U. S. WIRELESS.

Washington, August 11.—Formal request for use of the Tuckerton, N.J., wireless station by official representatives of Germany for the purpose of transmitting messages in code was made to the State Department by the German Embassy to-day. Secretary Bryan promised to take the matter under consideration, but it is not likely that the request will be granted inasmuch as this is considered to be a breach of neutrality.

Tuckerton station which is now in wireless communication with Europe is under the supervision of the Navy Department and no code messages are allowed to be sent, neither will the Government accept any uncensored despatches.

GERMAN TANK STEAMER CAPTURED.

Hamilton, Bermuda, August 11.—The German tank steamer Leda, which was captured by a British warship was brought into port to-day. The Leda was owned by the German American Petroleum Co. of Hamburg.

GERMAN BARON KILLED.

Paris, August 11.—A report received here to-day states that Lieut. Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein, son of the former German Ambassador at Constantinople, was killed in a fight near Glenaville, France, on August 5.

FRENCH TO PREVENT JUNCTION OF AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN FORCES.

Paris, August 11.—The severance of diplomatic relations between France and Austria was taken to indicate that a formal declaration of war would follow. In some quarters the belief that the French cabinet had decided to declare war against Austria but was postponing action until troops on the northern border of Switzerland could be marshalled in positions of increased strategic importance. Those who profess to believe that France will formally declare war on Austria, expect that the French will send an army into Southern Alsace to prevent a junction of Austrian and German forces.

PRUSSIA SERVES AS MODEL FOR ARMY

All Germany Bound by Prussian Army Regulations Adopted Subsequent to 1870

INCREASE PEACE FOOTING

The Bill of April 1913 Increased Peace Footing to 661,176 Privates, 109,535 Non-Coms. and 37,553 Officers.

(Third of a series of Short Articles on Germany and the Germans.)

The German Epmire was founded with the sword, and the deep-seated German conviction is that it must be defended by the sword. Hence the consolidation of military forces is the first care of the Imperial powers.

The German Empire was founded with the sword, of the Empire. He has the right to mobilize the troops of the whole federation, the right to declare war, if German interests are threatened, and the right to declare peace. He appoints the highest officers of the army, and receives the oath of obedience. According to the constitution of the Empire every able-bodied male is liable for service in the army for a period of one, two or three years—one, if he has passed the volunteer service examination, two if he is to serve in the infantry, and three with the cavalry.

There is, however, no imperial Army Board, no imperial War Office, and no imperial "Military Gazette." This is due to the development of the Empire out of the northern confederation. Theoretically, every State of the Empire contributes a contingent to the army; but, practically, there are only four contingents, those of Bavaria, Wuerttemberg, Saxony, and Prussia, the Prussian contingent including the minor contingents of other States. Although the imperial constitution gives the control of military affairs to the imperial bodies—which will later be described—practical control is given to Prussia, if Prussia cares to cast her vote in the Bundesrath (the Council of Empire), to maintain the existing state of things.

The Prussian military system is the model for all. The Prussian military code was made obligatory for all States, although they returned the right of appointing other than the chief officers. The latter are appointed by the Emperor, but such appointments are gazetted, not in the name of the Empire, but in the name of the princes or senates of the several States. Bavaria has certain distinct army privileges; she has the right to voluntary conform to the Prussian system. But she is bound by all military regulations adopted by Prussia subsequent to 1870.

The regiments of the German Army are numbered continuously, and uniformity is insisted upon as far as possible. The numerical strength of the contingents is determined by the Emperor, in time of war; but the peace footing can be attired only by imperial law. It has, of course, since 1870, been altered very considerably. The bill of April, 1913, raised the total peace strength of the army to 661,176 privates, 109,535 non-commissioned officers, and 37,553 officers and officials holding officers' rank. To these must be added about 20,000 one-year volunteers.

Next to the regular army comes the reserves, into which are drafted the men who have served their terms with the colours. The infantry serves five years with the reserves, and the cavalry and horse artillery four years. They are called up in large contingents each year to exercise with the regular troops, but the same men are not called up more than once in two years, and for the most part their services consist of two periods of thirty days each. From the first-line reserve, men are passed into the Landwehr, or second reserve, to which they belong for six years, if infantry; and three years in the first division, with eight in the second division, if cavalry. Infantry of the second line are called up for about a week or fourteen days at various periods. The last line is the Landsturm, for which there is no adequate English equivalent. Landsturm men are called for occasional roll-call, but they are not called upon for manoeuvres. At 45 years of age obligation ceases. It is this force that the Kaiser has just called to the colours.

This covers the compulsory enlistment scheme. Then there are about 50,000 volunteers, who "compound," after reaching non-commissioned rank in their first enlistment. They enlist voluntarily at eighteen (instead of at 21), for three years in the infantry and four in the cavalry. They may re-enlist. These men are entitled at the end of twelve years' service to a bounty of about $250; they are also eligible to certain vacancies in the civil service—that is, in the postal service, the police, etc., reserved for time-expired men.

The skeleton reserve must be supplied with officers both when called up for periodical short service and for active service. To provide these officers, at least in part, theer exists thep rivileged classes of one-year volunteers. These men belong to the well-to-do classes, and must have passed the second-class examination in a full-grade academy, or an equivalent examination from other schools. These may pay for their own rations, arms, quarters, and equipment, and may choose any branch, or even any regiment of the army, or they may choose the navy. At the expiry of their year's service they are put up for election to the corps of officers of the regiment they have chosen; and the officers have the absolute right of blackballing them. It is this veto which gives rise to the complaint about the system.

Quite apart from the strain of the examination on leaving school, which is disastrous to the health of many young officers, there are many injustices in the methods of selection by the officers' corps. Jews are almost certain to be excluded, and it is notorious that blackballing excludes many excellent young officers, while many are included who do no credit to the army or the officers' corps.

Other officers are secured from cadet schools, where sons of officers are specially educated from an early age for a military career. They usually enter the army at 18 as ensigns, become second lieutenants between 19 and 20, lieutenants six years later, captains about 33 and majors about 45. The maximum pay of a lieutenant is $425; of a captain $1,275. Thus, indebtedness in the crack regiments is the rule rather than the exception. The Emperor insists upon simplicity and abstinence in the officers' corps. It explains, too, why German officers have "become a name for seeking rich brides."

About 65 per cent. of recruits accepted as fully fit for the two or three years' service are provided by villages with populations not exceeding 2,000, while cities of over 100,000 provide not more than 7 per cent. It is clear that this is a heavy drain on the able-bodied Populations of the villages and is a serious handicap to German agriculture.

The German army is not organized for expeditionary purposes. The whole scheme, the carefully regulated plans for the employment of the railways upon mobilization, the details of supply and the calculations of the quantity of fodder which the farmers are under obligation to provide at the outbreak of war, the lists of available motor-cars, etc., are all based, as is the organization of the army itself, upon the theory of the defence of Germany upon two frontiers. This is, of course, the very nature of a "nation in arms", which is what the newest bill has made Germany, and it is the basis also of the German claim that the army is not intended for offence but for defence.

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MAKES SPLENDID DONATION.

A Montreal millionaire, whose name is not divulged, has given $500,000 to be applied for defence purposes. It is likely that this splendid donation will be devoted to the purchase of some quick-firing guns, this being considered the chief need of the Canadian forces at the present juncture.

VIENNA SAYS RUSSIANS UNSUCCESSFUL.

Vienna, August 11.—The Russian advance upon Austria has begun, the War Office announced to-day but the Czar's troops had not met with any success, being time and again forced back all along the line.

ORDERED TO LEAVE PARIS.

Paris, August 10.—More than a score of Austrians were to-day ordered to leave France. No attempt has been made to attack citizens of dual monarchy, though there has been no diminution in bitter feeling toward their German allies.