

WINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

ook First of Series from City League Tightens Up

TS PULLING AWAY

ull out Only One of the Four Game the Giants-Dibbs Wins at Philadel-

the first of the series from Jersey City

the Greys and the Hustlers fell before taking the race for the International closer. Baltimore did not play yesterday to the top again through Rochester.

ere are three games between the Orioles and the Browns in third place. The Orioles have maintained a 30-40.

n the last of the series from the Cubs through the Chicago crew outfit them 19. They used two pitchers and the Cubs a batsman's day. Derrick made three runs up, one of these being a two-bagger.

ubs go to Brooklyn and St. Louis in four game series.

won again yesterday. Cleveland be-

heat at the meeting of the National Amateur Oarsmen yesterday. Several events were won by Canadians and

an, at one time the best all round in the country, has volunteered for with the Victoria Rifles.

lpton yesterday declared the big the America's Cup had not been seen merely put off, awaiting the ter-war now raging in Europe.

Swimming Championships will be held on the island this afternoon when eight races. Entries have been received from the Maritime Provinces, and while a large number have been various clubs in this city.

ANDERED 21 LINERS.

8.—The British Government comers, presumably to move troops in

ing about a great European recon themselves be carried away in the brewing. "Some day," he wrote, "I shall look forth in that immense heap of iron which will crash against nations, and in the shock, and then, in a moment everywhere prepared will sweep, victory, victorious and just, emperor their millions, and all that select people to such a catastrophe."

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WILL TAKE THE OFFENSIVE London Times War Correspondent Warns Britain to Beware of Duperate Enterprise Against the English Coast.

London, August 10.—The Times military expert to-day, at present, when all eyes are directed westward, to France and Alsace, it is necessary to state plainly that our main and immediate military interest does not lie here, but is directed to the German coast.

The latest copies of the Lokal Anzeiger, brought by fugitives from Germany, gives their readers plainly to understand that the German navy will take offensive.

England is clearly indicated as the objective, and we must be prepared for desperate enterprises by the German navy, and for attempted operations of Germany army in event of attack not only from North Sea, but from the Baltic.

From the point of view of a military strategist, the time for the German navy to strike is within the next fortnight.

It is difficult to believe that the young German navy, with all its laurels to win, will submit to complete stragulation of German maritime trade in progress.

The Journal of Commerce

MONTREAL, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914

THE BUSINESS MAN'S DAILY ONE CENT

GERMANY'S FUTURE LIES ON THE WATER.

Memorable Statement of Emperor Now Bids Fair to Be Put to the Test.

TWO GREAT DIVISIONS

Geographical Position Determined Political Adhesion—Great National Differences Seen in Two Great Divisions of the People.

(Number Two in a Series of Short Articles on the German Empire. By Prof. W. W. Swanson.)

The German Kaiser asserted on a memorable occasion that the future of the German Empire lay upon the water. That will shortly be put to the test. But certainly the past history of Germany has been largely determined by the water—not by the course of trade and commerce upon the seven seas, but by the influence upon her life of the great rivers that flow through Central Europe.

It is only necessary to recall such phrases as "there must be no line of the Main" (that is to say, the particularist or separatist tendencies of North and South Germany must be made to disappear), or "the Junkens East of the Elbe" (that is, the land-owning and ultra-conservative squire of Eastern Prussia), or "the line of the Lippe" (which forms an almost complete division between the seats of the poorer Evangelical and wealthy Catholic landlords and nobles of Westphalia) to see that even to-day rivers play a great part not only in the unity of the Empire, but also in its political and social life.

The Geography of Germany. Germany is made up of two great divisions—the northern, drained by the rivers Rhine, Weser, Elbe and Oder flowing northward, and the southern drained by rivers flowing to the south, with their commercial connections northwards for political reasons. The multiplicity of small German states is explained by watershed divisions. The northern states united first, because they were geographically united. It was not until after a severe struggle that the states south of the Main broke loose from their more natural connection with Austria, and joined themselves with Prussia. Thus one looks for, and finds, great differences existing to our day between the Bavarian and Prussian character and their political, religious and economic tendencies. There is still a clearly defined "line of the Main."

We may leave aside for the moment the states conquered through war—Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig-Holstein and Prussian Poland. A second great natural division is made by the course of the River Oder, to the west of which lies the industrial region of Northern Germany, and to the east the agricultural section Westphalia, the Rhineland, the valley of the Weser, these are the districts which developed Germany's foreign trade, and which demanded a high tariff for the protection of their industries. To the east of the Oder lies that long and dreary stretch of flat country, which, at first pastoral, gradually merges in the pine-forests and sand-dunes of Brandenburg. From this ungenious soil the East Prussians force a hard living. To it may be traced the hard, unyielding, domineering Prussian characteristics.

The north-eastern part of Prussia is subject to extremes of heat and cold as great as those of Central Russia. The farmer earns a hard living from the soil and grows hard as the labour. That Prussia is to-day the predominant partner in the federation of states called the German Empire, is due largely to the fact she has always had the hardest task to subsist at all.

German Empire a Federation. The German Empire is not in itself a unity. It is a federation, a close political coalition for certain purposes, chief of which is that of defence. Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, are independent kingdoms. Baden, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Altenburg, the Mecklenburgs are independent Grand-Duchies the two Reusses are independent Principalities—with their own legislatures, their own constitutions, and in the case of Bavaria and Saxony, their own State railways; in the case of Bavaria alone her own coinage and postage stamps. They levy taxes independently of Prussia, and the Emperor; they maintain diplomatic representatives at each other's Courts, and expect foreign countries to be represented at their Courts. But all these political units combine for purposes of national defence, and possess an army in common. They all submit to one Imperial tariff-union, they contribute through their individual exchequers to an Imperial Treasury, and they recognize as head of the federation the German Kaiser, who is also King of Prussia.

The formation of the customs union was facilitated by the diversity of climate and of natural resources of the several States which now comprise the Empire. The mineralized East needed the agricultural West; the little Dutchies and States by the head-waters of the rivers needed unrestricted access to the sea along the rivers, and the developing industries of the West needed a protected market. But there was another reason why these small nations should have combined at that time. They had brought up, and will endeavor to move south along the Meuse river.

BATTLE BETWEEN FRENCH AND GERMANS. Paris, August 10.—It is reported that a big battle between German and French troops is now going on on the frontier. It is supposed that troops engaged are those that crossed the frontier at Escharty, although the War Office has given out no statement.

PRINCE OF WALES JOINS REGIMENT. London, August 10.—The Prince of Wales joined his regiment to-day, motoring to the headquarters of the Grenadier Guards, where he reported to the Colonel and was assigned to his company.

WAR OFFICE SAYS FRENCH INVADDED ALSACE. Paris, August 10.—War Office announced that French troops invading Alsace had captured the strong Bonhomme and Saint Marie passes in Vosges Mountains. It was officially admitted that the French loss was heavy but no estimate was given.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK. The British Admiralty announces that German submarine attacked a British cruiser squadron. The British ship escaped unharmed, while one German submarine was sunk.

FEELING TOWARD AUSTRIA IN ROME. Rome, via Paris, August 10.—There is a bitter feeling here toward Austria because when the Austro-German alliance was signed, they were said to have caused considerable damage to Italian property there.

FRANCE AND GERMANY FIGHTING ON BORDER

Despatches Say That Important Engagement is Now Being Fought on Border of Alsace

KAISER IN COMMAND

It is Reported That Emperor Will Direct His Army in Person—Germany Mobilizing Another Million Men to Invaade France.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.) London, August 10.—No word came from the Admiralty to-day to confirm the many reports that Great Britain is in complete control of the North Sea as far north as Antwerp. It is accepted as fact, however, that the German fleet has been driven back toward the Holland coast.

To-day's despatches indicate that an important battle is being waged along the Alsatian border. After the capture of Muehlhausen the French troops are said to have occupied Colmar. Both German and French losses were heavy and both sides are awaiting re-inforcements. Eight Austrian regiments have crossed Lake Constance, en route for Alsace, where they will join the Kaiser's troops and attempt to check the French invasion.

An unconfirmed report from Berlin says the Kaiser has arrived at Aix la Chapelle to take command of his army. Another despatch said Germany is mobilizing another million men for the invasion of France. Franco-Belgian and German armies are now engaged on the Meuse, south of Liege. Battle was opened by German troops after they had been heavily reinforced. Reported that 100,000 Germans and 140,000 Franco-Belgian soldiers are engaged.

Daily Mail's correspondent telegraphed the following from Charleroi: "A French force arrived in time to take part in fine success gained by the division of General Lehman, which is investing Liege. French succeeded in reaching Liege and working behind German, cut off the retreat of the invaders. Reported that Germans lost 8,000 killed and wounded and 1,700 prisoners.

GERMANS INVADE FRANCE. Brussels, August 10.—Forty-six thousand German troops that had concentrated at Esch in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, invaded France to-day. Before moving across the frontier, they had felled trees and dug trenches for temporary fortifications, on which they might fall back if repulsed. A large part of the invading force was cavalry that had been taken to Esch and disembarked on platforms 1,200 feet long that had been hurriedly constructed.

RUSSIA BLAMES GERMANY. St. Petersburg, August 10.—Foreign Minister Sazonoff to-day submitted to the Duma a statement reviewing the negotiations leading up to the war between Russia and Germany and Austria. M. Sazonoff charged that Austria was responsible for the great conflict, saying that it had attempted to overthrow Russia's position in the Balkans, and that it had sown fratricidal strife between Bulgaria, and the other nations in the one time Balkan league. He also charged that the Austrian attempts to make Servia an "Austrian Vassal State," was a blow struck indirectly at Russia. The Russian Foreign Minister said that Germany could easily have stayed Austria's hand, but the Kaiser chose in favor of war, believing the present time was propitious for German arms to sweep Europe and raise German military prestige to a point hitherto unreachd.

Russia tried to avert war, M. Sazonoff declared, but all the peaceful overtures made to Berlin were rejected. The word of Czar Nicholas II, had been pledged, the statesman said, that Russia would not resort to force so long as there was the possibility of an amicable adjustment.

Germany declared war, and at once began to trample under foot the recognized rights of neutral states in such a manner as to arouse the whole civilized world," said M. Sazonoff.

BIG BATTLE EXPECTED SHORTLY. Paris, August 10.—A big battle in Alsace is expected shortly as it is admitted that the Germans are concentrating on the French front, the centers of the German advance being Neubreisach, eastward of Colmar and Strausburg to the north. It is thought that the German army of the upper Rhine already is moving against the French, and it is probable that a battle is already going on.

Some fighting was going on this forenoon and a late report said that the passes at Bonhomme, Saint Marie, on the frontier below Muehlhausen were taken from the Germans by the French only after a fierce fight.

The village of Saint Marie aux Mines, according to reports received at the War Office has been occupied by the French. It is reported here that Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany is at Aix la Chapelle, and will probably take over the supreme command of the German army, attempting to get to the French border through Belgium and Luxemburg. The presence of the Kaiser is taken to mean that the crack Prussian infantry has been brought up, and will endeavor to move south along the Meuse river.

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DOMINION'S GIFT NOT TO AFFECT PRICE

Flour Sent to Old Country Will Not Raise Foodstuff Prices Appreciably.

CROP TO BE SUFFICIENT

Wheat About to be Harvested Should Prove Ample For Canada's Wants With Enough Left Over for Great Britain's Needs.

Canada's great gift of one million bags of flour to the Mother Country to nourish her in her time of need, will prove to be one of the greatest services which the country could offer, irrespective of the men and horses which she contemplates sending. At the present moment, according to all official advices, Great Britain is commencing to feel the pinch of hunger to a very great extent, despite the efforts of the Government to keep the prices of all foodstuffs as near normal levels as it is physically possible. Local milling men are as one in stating that this will be of the most vital importance to Great Britain in this time of stress.

What is more, it will have practically no effect upon Canadian flour of breadstuff values, as with the arrival of the new crop, which, although below normal, will be ample to supply the Dominion's wants and still leave a surplus for exports to the United Kingdom. This is all the nation is looking for at the present moment. Another fact which has helped to steady values, despite the prospective shipments is that all large millers were taken into consideration and notified that this offer would be made. The result was that the offer was fairly well discounted in milling circles.

Profuse Thanks From Britain. Great Britain's reply to Canada's offer was prompt and her appreciation keen. The message sent by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was as follows: "My advisers request me to inform you that the people of Canada, through their Government, desire to offer one million bags of flour as a gift to the people of the United Kingdom to be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government and to be used for such purposes they may deem expedient."

The reply was as follows: "On behalf of the people of the United Kingdom, His Majesty's Government accepts with deep gratitude the splendid and welcome gift of flour from Canada, which will be of the greatest use for the steady- ing of prices and relief of distress in the country. We can never forget the generosity and promptitude of this gift and the patriotism from which it springs."

Plans for the shipment of this offer, have been perfected and the first consignment will be made in the very near future. Ample precautions for the protection of the flour whilst upon the water will be taken, and it is understood that England will furnish transports for the conveyance of this from Quebec.

Although it is not definitely known, the flour was contracted for by the Canadian Government at a figure in the neighborhood of \$2.80 per bag, and the following companies contributed to the total: Western Canada Milling Co., the Ogilvie Co., the Lake of the Woods Co., and the Maple Leaf Flour Co.

When approached this morning, local milling men were unanimous in claiming that the price of Canadian flour would not suffer from the effects of this heavy withdrawal upon such short notice. Since the war started, although the price of flour has advanced, it has been held fairly well by the large milling interests, who claim that they do not intend to see the consuming public bled in this time of stringency, and they will do all in their power to keep values as near normal as it is physically possible. They will also make efforts to see that all interests are well supplied and keep the delivery systems at the highest point of efficiency.

Wheat, since the beginning of the war, has advanced equivalent to \$1.25, when converted into flour. The advance has only been reflected by an advance of 70 cents in the price of flour. Flour is now quoted at \$7 per barrel in local wholesale markets, where it is stated that supplies are extremely short.

GOVERNMENT RE INSURANCE

Dominion Government Will Follow Great Britain's Lead in Shipping Protection. (Special Correspondence.)

Ottawa, August 10.—Announcement is made by the government of a scheme of governmental war risk insurance on ships and cargoes as adopted in Great Britain. The Imperial government is co-operating in the scheme with the War Risks Assurance Association of Shipowners. It provides for Imperial government re-insurance up to eighty per cent. of all King's enemy risks assumed by the Association. This re-insurance is subject to the following conditions: (1) On voyages current at the outbreak of the war no additional premium is charged for re-insurance.

(2) Directions as to route, port of call, stoppages, etc., must be complied with.

(3) On voyages begun after the outbreak of war, a premium of not less than one per cent. and not more than five per cent. is charged for each voyage and the route to be fixed by the government.

GERMANS TO CHECK FRENCH. Paris, August 10.—The Germans are attempting to check the French advance on Metz by trying to flood the Valley of the River Selle, which flows across the frontier about midway between Metz and the French fortress of Nancy, according to an official despatch received here.

BELIEVE GERMAN FLEET BOTTLED UP. Shanghai, August 10.—It is believed here that the German warships in Far Eastern waters are bottled up in the harbor of Tsing Tau. A British fleet passed Shanghai to-day bound in the direction of Tsing Tau and a ship which has arrived here reports hearing cannon firing. Announcement is made that British merchant steamers will resume their voyages along the Chinese seaboard to-morrow. This could not be done if the German warships were sailing about freely.

GERMANY TO DEAL WITH FRANCE FIRST. St. Petersburg, August 10.—Indications are that Germany will withhold its campaign against Russia until it has settled with France.

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THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

Mexico City, Aug. 10.—People here were in a state of terror to-day following an announcement that Provisional President Carralja was preparing to turn the government over to Minister of War Velasco, and leave the city. Velasco is preparing his army to resist Constitutionalists. General Obregon and his rebel forces have arrived at Saltillo, 60 miles from the capital.

NO MORATORIUM IN GERMANY.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 10.—There will be no moratorium in Germany, but the courts are empowered to deal leniently with debtors.