NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Principal Peterson Writes to London Times Regarding Emergency Which Many Canadians Doubted

PREDICT REVOLUTION

Le Journal des Debats Says Outside Enemies Are Not Principle Danger Which Germany Should Fear at This Time.

Principal Peterson, of McGill University, writes to the London Times in regard to the French-Canadians and the war, and says that in Canadian universities some professors have incurred reproach by dwelling on the dangers involved in the German policy and its methods. He says that he would not care to be standing to-day in the shoes of those who stoutly maintained that the things that have come to pass were absolutely inconceivable, and that the emergency which never emerged was no emergency. The French-Canadian won't shelter himself to-day under the reflection that the Germans cannot get up the St. Lawrence, but will feel that it is not only on the St. Lawrence that Quebec is vulnerable.

Le Journal des Debats, in a remarkable article, says that Germany's real peril is not war but an internal revolution, and adds:

"The falsity of the Triple Alliance is revealed. Austria is still officially at war only with Servia. Italy has never had her heart in it because of her grievances against Austria.

"Within three days after the outbreak of the war there were no active warships in the Mediterranean except English and French. Austria may hope that Italy will still remain estranged from France, or, it may be, she will be unable to scale the height of infatuation upon which the Kaiser and the Grand Staff are living. The German Government, or, perhaps, it should rather be said, the Prussian Government, is isolated morally, economically and, in a military sense, to a degree that would have seemed fantastically impossible a fortnight ago.

"The South German states can foresee no such compensation as they obtained in 1870, when they were only lukewarm as partners."

James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, has cabled an appeal to the British public to send funds for the relief of the "great number of British subjects—English, Canadian, Irish and others—left in my charge."

"Many of the refugees," the Ambassador said, "are young girls without relations or friends and with only enough money to keep themselves for a very short time. The temper of the people may make it hard for these poor people to find lodging in Berlin, even if they have funds. Many already had been arrested as alleged spies."

Reports received by the Militia Department indicate that the enlistment all over Canada is proceeding smoothly, and the numbers who are applying bear out the forecast made some days ago that far more than the total number actually required will volunteer. Altogether there will be twenty-five thousand men mobilized at Quebec, and of these, twenty-one thousand will be sent across the Atlantic as soon as the word comes from the Imperial Government. There will be ample work for the remaining four thousand in Canada, for garrison and patrol duty. They will also be available for a second army contingent from the Dominion.

Premier Viviani last night addressed an appeal to the "Women of France," asking them to "complete the work of gathering the corps left unfinished by the men who have been called to arms."

"The wheat," said the Premier, "stands unreaped and the time of vintage approaches. I appeal to your hardihood and to that of your children, whose ages alone, not their courage, withholds them from the fighting line, I ask you to maintain the life of our fields, to finish this year's harvest, and prepare for that of the next year. You cannot render a greater service to your country."

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THE COUNTRY AND THE WAR.

By Peter McArthur.

Ekfrid, August 7.—In the interval that must elapse between the writing and publication of this article events are likely to occur that would render absurd any specific comments I might feel inclined to make. Similarly, the interest in the war is so absorbing that to write about anything else would be equally absurd. Even in the remotest districts the people are at arms in spirit thought they may be going about their daily tasks as if nothing unusual were happening. The harvest must be gathered and the food of the world provided even though the great nations may be grappling in a death-struggle. In this fact there is matter for reflection at once significant and suggestive that may be dealt with profitably at some future time. The contrast between the emotions and the actions of the people is singularly striking. Whenever they meet the talk is all of the war. There is a rapid exchange of the latest news and then they hurry back to their work in the fields. And it is well for the world that the basic enterprise of farming is the last to feel the shock of conflict. Business may be hampered or paralyzed but the great work of farming goes on. And when the terrible storm has passed it is from the farms that the resources must be drawn that will restore prosperity and heal the wounds of war. Never before has farming seemed so important to me and never before did I see so clearly that all enduring progress must be based on its development. If the nations of the world had not over-stimulated the growth of cities and built up an over-sensitive commercial organism the effects of even the present world shaking war would have been but trifling to what they are already and to what they may be. The race can survive even more titanic struggles than fevered imaginations now foresee but Armageddon of Commercialism is surely upon us. What ever may be the outcome of the campaigns now in progress there will be social and economic readjustments of world-shaping scope. The race will never again submit to forms of organization capable of receiving such wounds as have been inflicted during the past few days.

When the papers came,
"Bidding the heart stand still to take
its desolating stab of news"

The first feeling was one of incredulity. It was too monstrous for belief. It could not be possible that the great Christian nations were to rush together in a conflict so unchristian. As conviction gradually grew there was a noticeable gathering of the people in the villages. Little groups stood about in the streets discussing the news and each little driblet of information that was picked up from the wires in the telegraph offices flew about as if by wireless. Farmers returning home along the country roads carried wild rumors as well as reliable information and the rural telephones became news distributing agencies. In a few hours it seemed as if everyone was in touch with the news of the world. And the way the news was received cast many interesting sidelights on human nature. Most of the people looked grave and discussed the startling events with becoming seriousness; others laughed and joked as if they did not immediately realize its significance. Some talked exultingly of rising prices, others of the magnitude of the disaster. Among the young there was talk of enlistment for service and one could see in their animated faces the glamour that war casts over those who are destined to be its victims. Those who had investments talked of the effect the war should probably have on their holdings and there was a noticeable nervousness among those whose minds turned naturally to their hard won wealth. The appalling news was received in as many ways as there are different people and we were not without fervid enthusiasts who followed the events of the day in the prophecies of Daniel and the Book of Revelations. And all the while the work of harvesting went on without stop or stay.

As the days passed and the war became an accepted fact there was a notable change in the temper of the people. Discussion gave place to a lofty unanimity. To-day few men would be so indiscreet as to give a political complexion to the public actions of those who are in authority. We are all Canadians—all citizens of the Empire. The preparations that are in progress for rendering effective aid in this crisis are accepted as at once inevitable and admirable. There is no criticism—only resolute enthusiasm. Canada has a part to perform and must perform it without hesitation. If there are those whose outlook extends to the future, they are silent. Immediate action is the paramount issue and the people of the country are full of quiet confidence. In promising aid to the banks in case of necessity the government has eliminated the last trace of nervousness. It was well done and a day will come for giving credit where it is due. Just now all attention is centered on the nearest need. In their present mood the country people are a unit as to their duty and prepared to bear the commands that may be laid upon them with unquestioning faith. They realize the gravity of the situation and are eager to do their duty. In the meantime they are going quietly and sanely about the task of reaping the harvest that may prove of more value to the empire in its hour of trial than legions of armed men. And they are also willing to give the legions. The country is loyal and sound to the core.

MONEY LOANED ABROAD

New York's Outside Funds Are Mostly in Time Loans—Europe Will Become a Debtor on a Very Large Scale.

New York, August 8.—One of the younger generation of bankers, in whom the hopes of Wall Street's greatness are largely centered, when asked regarding the international credit situation, replied as follows: "While we owe a large amount to Europe and Canada, at the present time, as a result of last week's liquidation of securities by foreign holders, and the calling of loans by Canadian banks, it is worth remembering that New York has a large amount of money loaned abroad; although, as it is mostly in time loans, it cannot be made available as an offset to our immediate indebtedness to other countries. Such considerations, however, are small compared with the fact that when we resume shipping, Europe will become our debtor on a very large scale. It is impossible to say when shipping will be resumed, but the present deadlock cannot remain long, and perhaps in two or three weeks we shall begin exporting. The immediate outlook for business in this country, however, is far from good. In fact, there may be an almost complete suspension of business for a short time; but when we can resume shipping on a large scale, it will be reasonable to look forward to a period of great activity. The financial situation is good, and affords no cause for uneasiness, the measures taken to obviate trouble having proved completely effective."

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Estimated that 20,000 longshoremen are idle in New York.

The Belgians have captured twenty guns from the Germans.

Twenty-five French reservists were formally bidden farewell by Mayor Martin.

Canadian railways are taking steps to guard their lines of tracks.

Six hundred men have enlisted at Toronto to form a crew for the cruiser Niobe.

It is said that it will take a week to bury all the German dead at Liege.

The question of giving the Nationalist and Ulster volunteers a military status is being considered.

Montenegro has made a formal declaration of war on Austria.

The Panama Canal will be opened August 15th to vessels not needing more than thirty feet of water.

Italy has ordered 385,000 tons of American steam coal to be delivered immediately.

Paris estimates there were 5,000 German ships on high seas when England declared war on Germany.

Mr. J. A. Martin, for the past four years manager of the Vancouver Branch of the Russell Motor Car Co., has been appointed sales manager for Canada.

An embargo has been placed on Russian balances at banks in Germany, these funds being considered as property belonging to a hostile force.

Three German spies, who had enough ammunition in their luggage to kill a regiment, have been arrested in London.

Dominion Government is arranging for pay, pensions, and insurance for Canadians who go to the front.

In one day at London over a million dollars was subscribed to the Prince of Wales' fund for the relief of the poor during the war. The provincial cities are still to be heard from.

New York Central is reported to have laid off more than 200 men engaged in harbor terminal service and other roads are reported to be contemplating similar action.

Receivers of H. B. Claflin Co. have been instructed by the court to renew $1,000,000 notes of McCreery & Co., of Pittsburg, which are held by Pittsburg and St. Louis banks.

Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.'s factories at Pompton Lakes, Wayne, Mountain View and Haskell have been ordered to operate day and night until further notice, doubling the working forces.

Britain has offered pardon to all deserters from the regular forces prior to August 5th who surrender themselves to any army officer in the United Kingdom by September 4th, or at any station abroad by October 4th.

Foreign coastwise vessels sailing to Boston have not been affected by the war. Eastern Steamship Corporation, which controls the Boston-Yarmouth line and other coast lines under the British flag, has lost no patronage.

Attempts will be made to get a line of sailing vessels established to some ports in the United States to supply fuel exclusively to Argentina. The Argentine government will try to encourage promoters to start another line to ply to Baltimore, New York and Boston.

International Mercantile Marine announced that second and third class accommodation on its 29 steamships will be immediately converted into first class cabins to bring stranded Americans from Europe. Each vessel will be able to take care of 2,500.

Philadelphia bankers have proposed interchange of Clearing House certificates between Philadelphia and Chicago clearing houses. J. B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, says he is not aware that there is any condition calling for such action.

French government has issued order that all automobiles must be delivered at once. Payment will be made in non-interest bearing treasury notes, maturing at the end of the war. Coast prices will be paid for new cars, and market price for used cars. Machines owned by foreign tourists are exempted by courtesy, though legally liable.

Max May, of the Guaranty Trust Co., says: "Europe is bankrupt. We can't do any business with her until we loan her some money, and that is the severest problem now confronting us." Mr. May said that a $300,000,000 loan for Europe was being discussed. He pointed out that with such a sum deposited here in trust for Europe, as a loan or secured by an issue of bonds, it would be possible to ship American goods out of the country and let the shippers draw on the money in trust here. Such a step, he pointed out, would also do much to restore the American credit balance abroad when the war was over.

U. S. TAKING NO CHANCES

Will Not Allow Merchant Ships Converted Into Cruisers or Equipped For War purposes to Leave Port.

Washington, August 8.—Merchant ships converted into cruisers, carrying organized reservists or equipped for war purposes will not be allowed to leave American harbors. Notice to this effect has been sent by the Department of Commerce to Customs' Inspectors at New York and other points. Unpacking of guns or painting the vessel a war color is held to be sufficient evidence that it is taking active steps toward participation in the conflict and either of these acts is sufficient for customs service not to allow it to leave port.

OFFICIAL CENSOR.

London, August 8.—F. E. Smith, who was Sir Edward Carson's chief aide in the Ulster volunteer movement, was appointed chief of official press bureau, which will issue official statements on army and navy movements.

GERMANY AND GERMANS DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHS

Present War is Not of German People's Seeking but Caused by Military Oligarchy

KAISER'S "DIVINE RIGHT"

War Lord of Empire Does Not Represent Spirit of German People and His Predominance Must Inevitably Fade Away—Germany's Fiscal Policy.

(By Professor W. W. Swanson.)

The British Empire is not at war with the German people. It is waging war upon a military oligarchy that has dominated not only the German people but the whole of Europe for more than a generation. This military bureaucracy lives for war, thinks in terms of war, and finds the chief glories of modern civilization in battles and manoeuvres. It is headed by the Hohenzollern clan—a family that dates back to the Middle Ages and possesses yet the mediaeval mind. No one can deny the genius of members of this family from Frederick the Great to the present day. But it has known neither truth nor honor. When events demanded, the Hohenzollerns have had no scruples in sacrificing friends as well as foes. Treaties and alliances have been changed at will, or torn asunder to meet the exigencies of the times. To-day the Emperor William—the "War Lord" of Europe—is but maintaining the Hohenzollern tradition, whose chief inspiration has been the teaching of Machiavelli.

On the occasion of the recent celebration of 25 years of the Kaiser's rule, eulogies were pronounced by court attendants and by prominent members of peace societies. He was hailed as the man who had preserved the peace, although possessing the mightiest war machine that mankind has ever devised. Much fulsome flattery was heaped upon him, which probably no one despised more than the Emperor himself. Not once, nor twice, but on innumerable occasions has he menaced the peace of Europe. This man with the "mailed fist," who appeared in "shining armor" by the side of his ally during the Mexico crisis, has done more to disturb the peace of nations than any other potentate in the world. If he kept the peace, it was because the victories were greater than could be obtained by war. His armed peace cost the nations enormous outlays for men and the machinery of war. He built up an army which consisted of 670,000 men in time of peace and 2,250,000 men for first and second line forces only, in time of war. His heroes have been Charlemagne, Caesar, Frederick the Great and Napoleon. Under his despotic and autocratic reign the whole of Europe has groaned.

Does Not Represent German People.

Let us not forget, however, that the Kaiser does not represent the German people.

A few years ago an American University Professor who was lecturing in Berlin, under the plan by which the Kaiser hoped to win America favor by an interchange of University teachers with the United States, had occasion to meet the Kaiser and the Crown Prince on several occasions. This American teacher informed the writer that both the Kaiser and the Crown Prince frankly acknowledged the danger to the militarists of the Fatherland through the rising tide of democracy. The Crown Prince emphatically stated that a great European war must be waged to bring these misguided people back to "a sense of their duty."

The whole economic policy of Germany has been shaped to meet the demands of this military caste. The common people are sick to death of the whole system, whereby two to three years of the life of each man are wasted in preparing for the great war game. It is a case of "heads I win, tails you lose" for the German Kaiser. A successful war will increase has prestige; an unsuccessful war will take the minds of the people off the wrongs that have been done them. The Kaiser counts on war to deaden the feeling of individuality and freedom which is growing in the midst of the German people.

The strongest individual party in Germany is the Social-Democratic. It has had as leaders some of the most men in Europe. It has steadily set its face against militarism, and has encouraged every movement for economic and political freedom. It has attempted to reconcile France with Germany. It has done everything in its power to smash the rule of the bureaucracy, and to dispel the Kaiser's paramic obsession that he rules by "divine right." But for the moment so-called patriotism has swept it aside in its vortex.

Germany's Fiscal Policy.

Germany's finances have been so managed that the military caste may remain supreme. Industries have been "protected." Special industries have been favored, so that privilege and vested interests might be used to lend their support to the government. Direct and indirect taxes have fallen upon the middle and lower classes, while the princes and the nobility have escaped. A settled policy of the government has been the protection of agriculture; for the "Junkers" of Prussia—the landed aristocracy—are strong supporters of the military caste. Moreover, liberal ideas and ideals have made but small headway among agricultural laborers, and everything possible has been done to keep this class on the land. The closer community of interests of the large economic centres has made for enlightenment and the spread of democratic principles and ideals.

German Democracy Lives.

For the moment war holds the attention of the world. But the day is coming when free men will demand a reckoning from the German Kaiser and his group of court sycophants. He belongs to the days of barbarism. He, and those who think like him, will be overwhelmed in the march of modern progress. The words of Jean Jaures, uttered just before he met a martyr's death, are prophetic:

Armaments and Revolution.

This mad race of armaments is developing a revolutionary situation in France, as in other parts of Europe. Here we have a bad principle that is fast approaching its extreme consequences. Its ruinous action is reflected in the conduct of society, and the class that is most exploited is awakening to the consciousness that not only its own interests but the interests of humanity will be involved in the threatened uprising against militarism, a fact which will act as a spur to revolt. Not only is this so in France. The monstrous abuse of militarism will act as a supreme impulse in the days of the revolution which capitalism is gradually preparing throughout the world.

What will be the form of that revolutionary movement. Will it break out on the occasion of a great European conflict? That is the gloomy prediction recently made by the eminent French historian, M. Lavisse. He warned the governing class of Europe that if they do not bring about a great European reconciliation they will themselves be carried away in the tempest that is brewing. "Some day," he wrote, "the fire will break forth in that immense heap of inflammable material which will crash against nation; some will be shattered in the shock; and then, no doubt, the revolution everywhere prepared will sweep away with its gesture, victorious and just, emperors and kings and their minions, and all that society which has led the people to such a catastrophe."

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HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Toronto Took First of Series from Jersey City --- League Tightens Up

GIANTS PULLING AWAY

Cubs Able to Pull out Only One of the Four Game Series with the Giants—Dibble Wins at Philadelphia.

Toronto took the first of the series from Jersey City yesterday.

Buffalo beat the Greys and the Hustlers fell before the Indians, making the race for the International League all the closer. Baltimore did not play yesterday but moved to the top again through Rochester's defeat. Now there are three games between the Orioles at the head of class and the Bisons in third place. It's a baseball miracle that the Orioles have maintained their position so long.

New York won the last of the series from the Cubs yesterday, although the Chicago crew outhit them 10 to 8. The Giants used two pitchers and the Cubs three, but it was batsmen's day. Derrick made three hits in four times up, one of these being a two-bagger.

To-day the Cubs go to Brooklyn and St. Louis hit New York for a four game series.

The Athletics won again yesterday, Cleveland being the victims.

Dibble won his heat at the meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen yesterday. Seven out of the eight events were won by Canadians and Westerners.

Frank Lukeman, at one time the best all round amateur athlete in the country, has volunteered for active service with the Victoria Rifles.

St. Thomas Lipton yesterday declared the big yacht race for the America's Cup had not been cancelled, but had been merely put off, awaiting the termination of the war now raging in Europe.

The Canadian Swimming Championships will be held at St. Helen's Island this afternoon, when eight events will be decided. Entries have been received from across the border, from the Maritime Provinces, and from Ontario, while a large number have been entered from the various clubs in this city.

COMMANDEERED 21 LINERS.

London, August 8.—The British Government commandeered 21 liners, presumably to move troops to Belgium.

WEATHER: SHOWERY.

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THINKS GERMANY'S NAVY WILL TAKE THE OFFENSIVE

London Times' War Correspondent Warns Britain to Beware of Desperate Enterprise Against the English Coast.

London, August 10.—The Times military expert writes to-day: "At present, when all eyes are directed toward Liege, Lorraine and Alsace, it is necessary to state plainly that our main and immediate military interest does not lie here, but is directed towards the German coast.

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

"England is clearly indicated as the objective. Hence we must be prepared for desperate enterprises by entire German navy, and for attempted co-operation 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 tamely submit to complete strangulation of German maritime trade now in progress.

"The manner in which the French drove the Germans out of Muelhausen was marked by all the dash and impetuosity of the French soldiers in their best days. There is every indication that the mass of the French forces is proceeding northwest, how much of it is in Lorraine, and how much of it is preparing to advance through the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and through southern Belgium is still a question."

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

The British Admiralty announces that German submarines attacked a British cruiser squadron. The British ships escaped undamaged, while one German submarine was sunk.

BITTER FEELING TOWARD AUSTRIA IN ROME.

Rome, via Paris, August 10.—There is a bitter feeling here toward Austria because when [illegible] that nation bombarded Antivari the Montenegrin port, they are said to have caused considerable damage to Italian property there.