

Take Fall Out of Birds a Burlesque Pitching Exhibition.

VES IN THIRD PLACE

en Again and St. Louis Takes Second Giants Hold Fast to Leadership.

won the opening engagement with the day afternoon, not so much because ticularity good but rather because his wild. Miller was only a little less erid. Miller was only a little less erid.

took another step up yesterday in the race. Over the bodies of the Braves on second place, one big hit in the 10th p 3 to 2.

kept their fingers on first position by Cubs 9 to 2. Terreau's pitching was able, but as in the case of the Boston, one big hit marked the breaking triple in the 3rd with the bases full, eep out of the Cubs.

Sox hit Bender for an even dozen safe- the game to the Athletics 1 to 6. Athletics are so far in front that they

League has nothing on the Interna- The Hustlers trimmed the Greys re- ped over them into first place. Now Elbons to come along with a rush, for nceivable that the Orioles will be there

ERATE EATING MOVEMENT.

American carnivorous men not on a tually eat too much three times a day, twice a day? The immoderate drink- ily rebuked, and half the time by im-

pling prices bring a reform so rich in d and pichrude and pocketbook?

URROUNDED, SAYS DESPATCH.

August 28.—French and English north- the Sambre and the Meuse have been all sides by the Kaiser's troops, and dparach has reached Ostend, according d dispatch from the German Foreign Of- man Embassy here.

ASSETS OF BANKS

Table listing assets of various banks including National Bank, Bank of Montreal, and others.

Table with columns for Bank, Sterling, and Weyburn Security Bank, listing various financial figures.

Table titled 'DIVIDENDS PASSED OR REDUCED SINCE AUG. 1ST' showing dividend information for various companies.

BOVILLE Deputy Minister of Finance

WEATHER: SHOWERY.

Vol. XXIX, No. 98

We Own and Offer Town of St. Lambert 5 1-2% Debentures Due 1954 PRICE TO YIELD 5 3-8%

THE MOLSONS BANK Capital Paid Up Reserve Fund \$4,000,000 \$4,800,000

THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING LONDON, CANADA

NEW GOVERNMENT AROUSING PATRIOTISM IN FRANCE

issue a Manifesto Calling Attention to Brave Stand Made by Soldiers and Urging Citizens to Greater Efforts.

Paris, August 29.—In all the towns and cities throughout France, a manifesto issued by the Government to arouse the patriotism of the people to the highest pitch was posted to-day in the most conspicuous places.

"The Government knows it may count on the country. Its sons are shedding the heroic Belgian and English armies. They support the most formidable storm of shot and shell that has ever been let loose in a people and everyone stands firm."

"Glory—Glory to the living and Glory to death. Thanks to so much heroism, victory is assured."

"Certainly, a great battle is waging, but it is not decisive, whatever may be the result, the struggle will continue. France is not as easy a prey as the insolence of the invaders imagine."

"Frenchmen, the present duty is tragic, but simple—repulse the enemy, pursue and save our soil from his stain. Save liberty from his grasp. Hold fast as long as need be until the end. Lift up our minds and souls above the peril and remain masters of our destiny."

"Meanwhile, our Russian allies march with decided steps toward the German capital, that is pervaded with anxiety and inflicts many reverses on its troops, which retire."

"We ask of the country all the sacrifices and all the resources that it can furnish in men and energy. Reform, then, and resolute. Let the national life, aided by appropriate financial and administrative measures, continue uninterrupted."

"Let us have confidence in ourselves. Let us forget all that is not of the nation. Face to the front—we have the method and the will—we shall have victory."

"ADRIATIC" IN PORT

When She Reached New York To-day She Had 4 Six-Inch Guns on Bow and 2 on Stern.

New York, August 29.—The White Star liner Adriatic docked at 8.30 a.m. She had on board 472 first cabin, 645 second and 645 stowage passengers, most of these are returning Americans.

Among her passengers were Sir Courtenay Bennett, British Consul-General at New York; Borden Hamilton and family; G. A. Armour, J. Arendo, J. P. Bankard, W. O. Blake, Wm. C. Breed, secretary of London Relief Committee, Simeon Ford, V. S. Holbrook and B. A. Worthington.

The Adriatic had four six-inch guns mounted on the bow and two on the stern.

CHILDS COMPANY

New York, August 29.—Childs Company has declared its quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. on the common stock, a reduction of 1 per cent. compared with the previous dividend, declared in May.

ALLIES HEARTENED BY VICTORY OF FLEET

Engagement in North Sea Makes Conditions Look Brighter and Inspires New Courage

WILL BRING ON SIKHS

Native Indian Soldiers Will Be Rushed To Front and Reinforcements of All Kinds Despatched to Check Onrush of German Army.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.) London, August 29.—Heartened by the first naval victory of the war, in which Rear-Admiral Beatty's squadron sank one German cruiser of the Kohn class, set another afire and sank two destroyers off Heligoland without a British warship being lost, Great Britain has taken renewed hope in the struggle against Germany.

Allenstein has been occupied by the Russian army in East Prussia and unconfirmed reports say Russians have captured Koenigsberg. The occupation of Til-sit, northeast of Koenigsberg, opens navigation for the Russian forces to their base at the fortress of Kovna.

Information received here shows that a German corps after a severe check fell back in disorder to Louvain. The Germans on guard there mistook them for Belgians and fired on them.

Baron Lambert Rotchschild and Ernest Solway, two of Belgium's wealthiest men were taken as hostages by the Germans when the Burgomaster of Brussels was unable to meet the \$40,000,000 German war levy.

Confirming destruction of the city of Louvain by the Germans the Government Press Bureau today declared the act was due to an effort of the German Commander to cover his own blunder and denounced it as a crime for which there can be no atonement.

ANNOUNCE RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

Berlin, August 29 (via London).—German War Office announces that five Russian army corps (200,000 men) had been defeated by the German forces at Allenstein, East Prussia.

(Note.—Allenstein is south of Koenigsberg and east of Osterode. It was to the latter point that Germans retreated after being defeated in Prussia, according to official announcements made in St. Petersburg.)

RUSHING REINFORCEMENTS FORWARD.

Paris, August 29.—British and French reinforcements are being rushed to the northwestern end of the Allies line. The ports of Boulogne, Calais, Dunquerque and even Dieppe are in danger of capture by the Germans.

SOME RAILROAD STOCKS THAT ARE HELD IN EUROPE

New York, August 29.—Inquiries have been made of the larger corporations of the United States as to the amount of their capital stock held in Europe. This information will be published from time to time.

Reading.—Of a total of 6,757 stockholders registered on the books of the Reading Company, as of June 30th, 1914, 425 were European. On June 30th, 1913, there were 6,562 stockholders, of which 417 were European. The stock of the company totals \$34,000,000, consisting of \$70,000,000 second preferred, and \$42,000,000 common stock.

Pennsylvania.—Of a total of 99,114 stockholders registered on the books of the Pennsylvania Railroad as of June 30th, 1914, 11,822 were European holdings amounting to \$48,490,442 (par value), of a total outstanding stock of \$499,265,700. On June 30, 1913, there were 84,244 stockholders, of which 11,215 were European, holdings totalling \$72,003,614 (par value). Number of women stockholders June 30th, 1914, was 43,454, as compared with 40,325 on June 30th, 1913. Total number of stockholders in 1906 was 40,153, and in 1901, 27,540.

Delaware and Hudson.—Of a total of 6,842 stockholders, registered on the books of the Delaware and Hudson Company as of June 30th, 1914, 48 were European, holdings amounting to \$289,300, of a total outstanding stock of \$42,503,000. On June 30th, 1913, there were 6,555 stockholders, of which 45 were European, holdings totalling \$275,000. Number of women stockholders June 30th, 1914, was 3,102, compared with 2,962 on June 30th, 1913. Total number of stockholders 1906, 3,571 and in 1901, 3,176.

American Sugar Refining Company.—Of a total of 19,138 stockholders registered on the books of the American Sugar Refining Company as of June 30th, 1914, 71 were European, holdings totalling \$292,690, out of a total outstanding stock of \$90,000,000 (\$45,000,000 common and \$45,000,000 preferred). On June 30, 1913, there were 18,149 stockholders, of which 65 were European, holdings totalling \$280,300. Number of women stockholders June 30, 1914, 9,950, as compared with 9,806 June 30, 1913. Total number of stockholders, 1906, 12,312, and in 1901, 10,816.

SWIFT COMPANY DECLARES DIVIDEND.

New York, August 29.—Swift and Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75, payable October 1 to stock of record September 10.



MAJOR A. HAMILTON GAULT. Second in command of the Princess Patricia Light Infantry, which he raised and equipped at his own expense. He sailed with the regiment at daylight to-day.

MANY EVIDENCES OF ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY AUSTRILIANS

Villages Wantonly Burned and Non-Combatants Shot by Austrians, Even When Money Demanded Was Given.

Athens, August 29.—As the Serbian army pushes on in pursuit of the Austrians, many evidences of atrocities on the part of retreating Austrian soldiers come to light, according to a dispatch received here from Nish. According to this message, the Austrians plundered a number of villages, shooting non-combatants, then mutilating the bodies of the dead with bayonets. At Losnitza the Austrians demanded money, threatening to burn the village if it was refused. Although money was forthcoming the soldiers destroyed the place.

It is reported from an Austrian source that 100,000 Austrian reinforcements are being sent to the Serbian frontier.

BELGIANS ASK U.S. TO PROTEST

Want United States to Request Germany to Cease Bombarding Unfortified Towns.

Antwerp, August 29.—(Delayed in transmission.)—It was officially stated that "practically all" of the forts at Namur are holding out, although they have been bombarded steadily for nearly a week.

M. Davignon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is drawing up an appeal to the American Government, asking that it urge Germany to cease bombarding unfortified towns in contravention of the rules of war. The War Office states that on Thursday, Germans bombarded Malines, though unfortified. To-day (Friday) the town was partially occupied by infantry and artillery but they retired in the afternoon and the bombardment was resumed at 4 o'clock.

The unfortified town of Neystopenberg has also been bombarded by the Germans, the War Office asserts. This is west of Malines. There are no indications of an investment of Antwerp at present. "It am forbidden to tell the location of the Belgian army."

SOLVING UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM

Scores of Men Busy Along Saskatchewan River Washing Out Gold and Making Enough to Live on.

Edmonton, Alta., August 29.—Scores of men, working with "grizzlies" and pans, are scattered along the banks of the Saskatchewan River, which bisects Edmonton, washing gold from the gravel and sand on the bars. The daily clean-up ranges from \$2 to \$4 a man. Experienced miners are directing the work, which is designed to solve the unemployed problem during the next three months.

"The plan, which was suggested by Dr. W. D. Ferris, will give employment to several thousand men within the city limits and as many more up and down the river," said M. S. Booth, Commissioner of Safety and Health. "It has been taken up by some of the old-timers, who washed out from \$40,000 to \$50,000 in gold each season in the early '90s, when Edmonton was a village, and they are giving their services in teaching the men to work the 'grizzlies.' Slave miners say that the rawest tenderfoot should make from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a day."

A gravel company, which has been operating in the Saskatchewan River since territorial days, using a steam dredge to take the gravel from the beds and bars, takes out thousands of dollars in flour gold each season. The fine particles of the precious metal are caught in woolen blankets after passing into the riffles.

"There is little in the river for anyone who isn't afraid of a little hard work," said L. W. Hill, who has been engaged in the work for a dozen years. "It is fine dust and requires some patience to separate it. The supply is practically inexhaustible, as high water in the spring brings more flour gold down from the mountains than can be taken out in any single season."

IMMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES.

Washington, August 29.—During the period from August 1 to 27, 1914, immigration to this country aggregated 37,854, as compared with 14,321 for the corresponding period of 1913.

ALL HAVE REFUSED.

All the nations to whom President Wilson proposed mediation have now definitely refused the offer.

CHICAGO & ALTON.

Chicago and Alton—3rd week August \$310,721, decrease \$26,811. From July 1st \$2,201,958, decrease \$159,221.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TO OUST GREEK STUDY

Professor of Modern Languages in Edinburgh University Calls Attention To Its Riches

A MOST ORIGINAL CULTURE

To Derive Benefit From Culture of Russians, Westerners Will Have To Learn Their Language, It is Predicted, and That in This Generation.

BY PROFESSOR W. W. SWANSON.

D. Charles Sarolea, Professor of Modern Languages in Edinburgh University, is of the opinion that Russia and the Russians will become objects of study of increasing importance to all educated classes in the immediate future. It is true that Russian, at present, is being studied only at the University of Liverpool, in the old country; but there is strong ground for hope that the more modern British Universities will adopt it as one of the central features of their curricula both because of its great disciplinary value as well as its great practical value.

The Russian language is one of the most ancient of the European tongues. Its structure, as well as its vocabulary, bring us nearer than any other living language to the older Indo-European tongues, like Sanskrit and Lithuanian. In another sense, it is the most modern of languages. It is true that as a spoken language, and as the language of poetry, it has produced from the early middle ages an immense and valuable literature of epic and song. As a literary medium, it has not grown, but has been made. The Russian State itself has deliberately laid down rules and regulations concerning the Russian tongue, and has employed philologists and academicians to enunciate and enforce these rules. The Russian aristocracy, on the other hand, has always sacrificed native culture to French culture. While they themselves speak the language of Voltaire, they have left the native tongue to the Musikh. Raders of Tolstol's "War and Peace" will remember how in the salons of Moscow, the Muscovite magnates would use the French language even when cursing their French invaders, and how they would submit to the manners of France in the very foolish act of repelling her political influence. Keeping these facts in mind, it may be asserted that Russian as a modern vehicle of national culture is barely one century old. It is necessary to impress this fact upon our minds if we wish to duly appreciate the marvelous results which the Russian language has achieved in so incredibly short a time.

The Russian language, then, existed mainly for ages as an oral language, as the language of song and romance, and continued a precarious existence as the voice of the down-trodden and inarticulate serf. The ancient speech, however, had been preserved in its essential forms in the language of the Church and the translation of the Bible. Church Slavonic has done for the Russian people what Luther's Bible has done for the Germans and what the Authorized Version has done for the English. It has supplied an ideal standard of speech. The Slavonic has done a great deal more than that; it has welded together not only the Russian nation, but the orthodox Slav peoples. It is mainly through the creation of ecclesiastical Slavonic that the southern slavs have been drawn into, and maintained in, the orbit of Great Russia.

It is deeply to be regretted that the academicians who, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, had to fix the standard of the language, did not simplify it to a greater extent than they have done. The Russian language remains the most complex and the most perplexing of the European languages, and the accentuation of its nouns and the flexions of its verbs are the despair of the bewildered student. At the same time, it must be admitted that even though many of those grammatical forms are an embarrassment of riches and might be sacrificed to advantage, yet the majority contribute to the substantial wealth of the Russian speech and enable it to express the subtlest shades of meaning. Suffixes and affixes and deminutives and augmentatives are retained in bewildering profusion, while the English language on the contrary has sacrificed all these methods of expression. To the uneducated, there may be little difference between "ancient mariner" and "old sailor"; but for literary purposes, there is a gulf between the Anglo-Saxon and the French-Norman words. Even so to the uninitiated, the niceties of the Russian language may only be of a pedant's gifts full scope to all the resources of the literary craft; and therefore only the literary craftsman can appreciate all the possibilities of that wonderful instrument, the Russian language, and only he can realize its tremendous difficulties.

Maxim Gorky once said that in his opinion there were only three men in the whole history of Russian literature who had perfect control of their instrument, viz., Pushkin, Turgenev and Chekhov. During the reign of Nicholas I., in the darkest hour of Russia's reaction, when bureaucratic corruption, military despotism and ecclesiastical obscurantism were supreme, one thought alone kept awake the faith of Turgenev in the future of the race. He only retained his belief for the apparently irrelevant reason that the race which had proved capable of creating such a wonderful language as Russia's, must indeed be called to a glorious destiny.

Does not the Russian language, with its almost insuperable difficulties, prevent western culture from gaining access to the Empire of the Czars? Will it not forever keep Russia isolated from Europe? It is strange that while nature has established no physical barrier between Eastern and Western Europe, and has made one unbroken plain extending for thousands of miles, men should have erected this formidable intellectual barrier of language between the Latin, the Teuton and the Slav. If the Latin, the Anglo-Saxon and the Teuton are to be brought into close communication with the Slav they will have to make the effort to meet him on his own linguistic ground. Hitherto, the educated Russian has taken the trouble to learn the European languages, but the time is coming when the European will be expected by the Russians to learn the Russian tongue. For instance, the Russian, who neither loves nor admires the Teuton, must necessarily ask himself why he, possessing a more original and a more humane culture than that of the Teuton, should go out of his way to learn German and why he should not expect and compel the German to learn Russian? If the coming generation wants to derive the fullest advantage of intellectual and moral intercourse with what promises to be the most original culture which the world has seen since the Renaissance, Europe will have to make the Russian a compulsory branch of the humanities. Dr. Sarolea is of the opinion that before the schoolboy of today will have attained to mature age, the study of Russian will take the place of Greek in the schools of Europe. Before the first half of the century has run its course, moreover, Slav culture will at least come into its inheritance and will take its revenge for the unjust neglect of the west.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

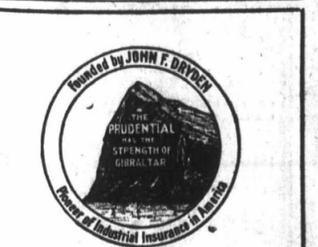
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UNDER BRITISH FLAG

Three Belgian Steamers Operating Between New York and Liverpool, Will Now Fly the Union Jack.

The White Star-Dominion Line write that they are in receipt of advice from their New York office, stating that the SS. Lapland, SS. Zealand and SS. Vaderland, formerly operated from New York to Antwerp, under the Belgian flag, and now operating from New York to Liverpool, will be transferred to the British flag immediately.

Sir William Osler has written to the London Times urging compulsory anti-typhoid vaccination of the British troops, citing statistics of the United States Army.