

JAPAN WILL NOT DECLARE WAR

Hamburg-American Line Ready to Sell Ships Valued at \$20,000,000

SO FAR SOME GOOD

THE first great shock of a world-wide war in which the whole British Empire is engaged is over; and that is a lot. The British peoples in every quarter of the world have stood the shock without a quiver, and find themselves solidified and confident as never before.

We do not seek to suggest that other and greater shocks may not be at hand. But up to date there are some outstanding things that will still further hearten and strengthen and further unify the courage of all who live under the flag.

The war has been under way for over two weeks, and the German army has been on the march for all that time; their fleet also began to manoeuvre more than a fortnight ago.

The first outstanding fact in that two weeks and up to the present moment is that the great and vaunted German fleet has refused to come out and tackle the British fleet! It is under cover. The British are at sea! Next in importance is the associated fact that Great Britain has succeeded in driving the remaining German warships largely off the ocean; has freed commerce from any German menace; our trade ships are moving freely in almost every sea.

Next in importance: two immense German armies that started to move on France a fortnight ago have both been checked in a surprising way; and that while two great battles may be impending, so far Germany can claim little credit for anything that has happened. They have lost their general in command of the operations at Liege, whether by accident of war or by suicide no one here yet knows. And the German army in Lorraine has certainly been checked in its attempt to rush to Paris from that quarter.

We also know that a great allied army, British and French, is in some place in Belgium or France, moving or entrenching, or both, to meet the invasion.

The Germans, we imagine, are sadly disappointed at results so far; on the contrary, little Belgium, the French nation, the British nation and their men in the field are certainly in the best of spirits and ready to do their duty whatever it may be. They have no fear.

Nor can it be said that the Austrians have proved a great source of strength to the Kaiser up to the present.

Anything the Russians have done so far—and they have been moving largely behind a veil—would seem to be in the direction of Austria and Germany in a way that must cause not only of worry to the Kaiser's chief-of-staff, who has charge not only of the invasion of France, but the defence of the German Empire.

Furthermore, it would appear that Japan is already moving to side with England, and that Italy may be at war against Austria within twenty-four hours.

Surely these and other things, though they do not settle the war, at least brighten the prospects of ultimate success of the allied armies and navies who are fighting against feudalism and military despotism. We are going to win in the end! We might win earlier in the day than some expect.

The Gathering of the Storm

THE SECOND WEEK OF WAR REVIEWED

All last week the storm clouds continued to gather along the five hundred miles of frontier that demarcate Germany, France and Belgium. Here and there smart engagements happened, reported to have mostly resulted favorably for the allies. These, however, are without significance except that they raise and fortify the morale of the fighting lines. This week of preparation has been of infinite service to the allies and we may be assured the opportunity has not been lost. That it was gained by the heroic stand of the Belgians in the forts surrounding Liege and in the open will hereafter be cherished as making one of the brightest and most enduring pages in their long history. Also an eminently peaceful nation, the Belgians have shown that they still possess the virtues of their race, and their splendid rally to protect their liberty and independence is an inspiration to the world. They felt instinctively that no reliance could be placed on the promises of a government that without scruple was in the act of violating its treaty obligations.

What have the allies been doing during this week of preparation? It is possible to indicate with some certainty the general work in which they have been engaged. They certainly intend to act in the first place on the defensive, and we may be sure the pickaxe and the spade have been in use day and night. Entrenchments everywhere, barbed wire entanglements, the location of heavy guns, have all been under special care. The fighting lines have been chosen with a keen eye to the advantages offered by the contours of the country and minute watch kept by the straggle over the movements of the enemy. The positions of the supporting forces have been fixed, as have those of the reserves. The posts of the division commanders have been connected with the subordinate centres by the field telephones, which now that battles are no longer fought under the eye of the general, serve to keep him in touch with the occurrences in the long battle line. All these things accomplished, the allies can

with calmness await the invading masses.

The tremendous task set the German commander to break thru the lines of defence at some point or other and into the gap so created pour the main body of his forces. But at what point his principal attack will be delivered he alone knows. Upon the arrival of the allies will be laid the task of observing and reporting the movements of the German armies, and from them will come the information that will enable the German plan of campaign to be divined and preparation made accordingly. Then will come the critical days, and they can only be hours distant, when the onslaught comes. If all goes well the waves of rushing Germans will be broken and shattered as are the waves of the Atlantic on the rockbound coasts of Britain. That again will give the opening for the counter attack. From the defensive the allies will become the offensive in their turn, and for this also they are doubtless prepared. But should the Germans break thru the defense of the allies, that, as Kipling says, will be another story.

The British Admiralty has again taken occasion to deny the many rumors and report of engagements at sea. Nothing in that way has happened nor have any losses been sustained on either side except those officially reported. It is certain, therefore, that the German fleet is sheltering beneath the impregnable fortresses that dominate the German coast line on the North Sea. This is quite in accordance with the accepted principles of modern naval strategy when an inferior fleet is confronted with another so superior that its defeat is probable. This is the time for the Germans to try and reduce that superiority by attacks with fast torpedo boats and submarines, a job that requires skill and reckless courage in a supreme degree. So far no damage has been done to the British investing fleet, but the straggle on the men in the screen of light and

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GERMAN LINERS NOW USELESS MAY BE SOLD

Hamburg-American Line Issues Statement Saying That it is Considering Offers—Fleet Includes Vaterland

OFFERS OF PURCHASE REACH \$20,000,000

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Hamburg-American Line issued a statement this afternoon saying that it had under consideration offers to purchase some of its steamships in American waters, valued at \$20,000,000. The fleet embraces the great Steamer Vaterland, largest in the world.

The statement of the company reads as follows:

"In response to the many inquiries as to whether any of the Hamburg-American line ships are for sale, we have to say that it has always been the policy of this company to dispose of steamers whenever a good opportunity offers, provided they can be spared.

"As the war has forced all our fleet into temporary idleness and as we now have in American waters steamers worth more than \$20,000,000 bona fide offers for the purchase of some of them are being considered.

"Others of our steamers would not, of course, be sold at any price."

The statement is issued over the signature of William G. Slockel, vice director of the company.

Thirteen vessels of the Hamburg-American Line have been tied up to their docks in Hoboken, practically since the beginning of hostilities, between Great Britain and Germany. No mention is made as to the identity of the possible purchasers.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

The Petit Journal of Paris, says it learns "on unimpeachable authority" that Japan is resolved to declare war on Germany. A wireless despatch from Berlin received in London, says in an interview with Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg he represented the war as "A life-and-death struggle between the Germans and Russians."

Paris declares officially that the Saale pass over the Vosges has been occupied by French troops.

Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, commander-in-chief of the army, calls on the Poles to be loyal to Russia, and promises them autonomy.

The Exchange Telegraph Co. of London says 400,000 Austrian troops made a concerted dash on Serbia, but were repulsed with heavy casualties.

The Belgian general staff reports the position of its army as excellent. Belgian despatches report two companies of German infantry were ambushed by Belgians. Fifty Germans are said to have been killed.

Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the English field army, arrived in Paris.

From Rome comes a report of an attempt to reconstruct the league of the Balkan nations with the object of assisting Russia and restraining Turkey.

General Stein, of the German general staff, in a manifesto to the German nation cautions the people against believing anything not made public officially. He said all news will be published in good time, and there will be no exaggeration or minimizing.

General Otto Von Emmich, German commander at Liege, is dead. He has been succeeded by General Von der Marwitz.

NOT TILL GERMANS STRIKE WILL JAPAN DECLARE WAR

15,000 KILLED BY BULLETS OF BELGIANS

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Central News correspondent at Brussels who has returned from the front, estimates that the German losses in killed throughout the fighting against the Belgians so far amounts to fifteen thousand.

MORATORIUM IN CANADA LIKELY OTTAWA HEARS

Canadian Business Men Badly Handicapped—Must Pay Their English Bills, But Cannot Collect Accounts

FOLLOWING OF ENGLISH STATUTE IS URGED

Special to The Sunday World.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—The rumor is gaining credence that parliament will be asked to pass a general statute of moratorium which may be brought into effect from time to time and for such purposes as may be deemed expedient by the proclamation of the governor-general-in-council.

The second proclamation issued by the British Government on the sixth instant greatly extends the application of the moratorium in the British Isles. Canadian financiers are now in this unfair position that they cannot realize upon their bills accepted by the London bankers, while they are compelled to meet bills drawn upon them in Britain, which they have accepted. In short, the English banker who has accepted a Canadian bill of exchange has a month's grace, while the Canadian banker who has accepted a bill drawn in England must meet the same at maturity. It is, therefore, urged that the Dominion parliament should pass a statute of moratorium for Canada which will closely follow the wording of the British statute.

It is reported that such legislation is being prepared but that its enforcement and application will be made to depend upon proclamations by the governor-general-in-council. The government may not use the authority thus sought, and will in no event act harshly or in any way not approved by the bankers and leading business men of the country, but it is thought best to take the authority while parliament is in session.

U.S. WILL NOT MAKE LOANS TO NATIONS AT WAR

President Wilson Disapproves of Plans of American Bankers—Will Lend Money to Neutral Countries

WASHINGTON, August 15.—President Wilson today formally disapproved of the plan of American bankers floating loans in the United States for the benefit of countries in the European war, but expressed no objections to loans made to neutral countries. A formal statement to this effect was prepared for issue thru the state department today. The mention of the neutral course from the American Government was made because it is said Switzerland is endeavoring to float a big loan in the United States.

The Swiss Charge d'Affaires had a conference with Secretary Bryan today, but declined to disclose his visit.

The rejection of the proposal that American bankers be permitted to float a loan for belligerent countries resulted from an inquiry made by J. P. Morgan and Co., in which they stated that certain private interests had approached them concerning a possible loan to France. The Morgan firm stated that no request had come from the French Government and that the inquiry was made early to learn the attitude of the state department in case such action might follow.

MONTREAL SOLDIER WHO SHOT MAN IS HELD RESPONSIBLE

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 15.—Sergeant Hooten, who shot and killed Antoine Notter, a French Army reservist at the drill hall last night when he failed to move on at the command of the soldiers, will not go to war. He was held criminally responsible for the deed by the coroner's court this morning. An enormous crowd jammed every inch of space in and around the court and many witnesses were examined. The evidence seemed to show that Notter did not understand a word of English and had been killed without any idea that he was disobeying the order of the sentry. The case excited the most comment of any here in many years.

Two hundred and fifty Belgian reservists all of whom have seen service with the colors, paraded on the Champ de Mars this afternoon. Afterwards they marched thru the streets singing Belgian songs. They left tomorrow on the Ionian for London. The French liner Caroline will sail tomorrow with six hundred men for Havre all being French reservists.

MAYOR MARTIN NOW CRITICIZES SOLDIERS

Special to The Sunday World.

MONTREAL, August 15.—Mayor Mederic Martin has sent a sharp letter to Colonel Sam Hughes, criticizing the conduct of the soldier who shot and killed a man at the drill hall here last night. He says that he hopes the military department will deal with the man "as he deserves to be dealt with," and adds that "some of the soldiers in uniform have been drunk on the streets a great deal."

ALGERINE SAFE IN CANADIAN HARBOR

VANCOUVER, B.C., August 15.—The British sloop of war Algerine, which had an exciting trip up the Californian coast dodging the German cruiser Leipzig, is now safe in Esquimaux harbor.

SUNDAY WEATHER
Fine and Moderately Warm

SOLDIER IS DRUNK; "SHOOT HIM" YELLS A MONTREAL CROWD

Special to The Sunday World.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—"Shoot him, shoot him," yelled a crowd in Cadieux street early this morning, as it chased Francois Arlien, a soldier in full uniform. The soldier had loaded too much freewater and started to fire his revolver into the crowd. The mob made a raid for him, stripped the gun from his hands and pitched into the fugitive. He fled, with the crowd after him. Some one fired a shot after the fugitive, and it cut thru his lip. He appeared in court in full uniform and was turned over to the military authorities for trial.

EMPRESS OF INDIA ARRIVES.

The Empress of India arrived at Vancouver at 1 a.m., Aug. 15.

Ambassador to U. S. Characterizes Reports as Pure Fiction—Japan is Only Intent on Preserving Its Neutrality—Germans Are Working to Envelope Left Wing of Allies' Forces—Field Marshall French Loudly Cheered on Visit to Paris to Consult War Lords of France—Diest Not Captured by the Germans

BELGIANS REPORT THAT ALL IS WELL GERMAN SOLDIERS COMMIT SUICIDE

BRUSSELS, August 15.—It was officially announced this evening that the situation remains satisfactory and nothing has happened. A Belgian sergeant who escaped from Liege asserts that there is much demoralization among the German troops. A German officer and eight soldiers committed suicide by throwing themselves into the River Meuse.

LONDON, August 15.—The statement that there was no news of special importance has come to hand. There have been engagements at one or two points, but these appear to have been mainly out-post affairs.

"News from official sources continues to indicate that the French and Belgian artillery is proving superior to the German and also that the German infantrymen do not determinedly face bayonets."

REPORTS MEET WITH FLAT DENIAL

Special to The Sunday World.

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 15.—Flat denial at the Japanese embassy today met the report that Japan is preparing to declare war on Germany in the far east. At the state department, it was said the American representative in Tokio had investigated the rumors which emanated from the Japanese capital several days ago and reported they were unable to find any foundation for them. Ambassador Chinda characterized the reports as pure fiction.

Japan's position at this time, Ambassador Chinda said, was that of enforcing its neutrality. He said that German aggression only would involve Japan.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT TO DO RIGHT THING.

LONDON, August 15.—The official press bureau of the admiralty and war department this evening issued the following statement:

"There is no reason to doubt that the Turkish Government will replace the German officers and crews of the German ships by Turkish officers."

HOPE TO ENVELOPE ALLIES' LINES.

LONDON, August 15.—"There are indications on the part of the German troops to envelope allied forces," according to a statement issued by the press bureau here this evening.

FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH WILDLY CHEERED.

PARIS, August 15.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British field army, was greeted when he arrived at the railroad station in Paris, cheered and sang the British national anthem when he came out of the station in his khaki uniform. He was met by the British ambassador and the French minister of war, who was followed by a numerous staff.

Sir John spent the day in conference with the minister for war, and in paying formal visits to Premier and Premier Viviani.

BRITISH SHIPS ARE ACTIVE POLICEMEN.

HULL, August 15.—The captain of the British steamship, on his arrival here, today, reported that his vessel was contacted by gumbots. On the voyage up the North Sea the captain reported that a number of German vessels taken as prizes by British warships.

GERMANS HAVEN'T GOT DIEST.

BRUSSELS, August 15.—The Belgian ministry of war today officially denied the rumor that the Germans had occupied the fort of Diest, to the northeast of Louvain.

MADE IN GERMANY.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A despatch from German officials in Berlin was received today here via Sayville, Long Island, wireless station, as follows: "The Seventh French Army Corps, and an army division from Belfort, which had invaded upper Alsace, were defeated yesterday by German troops near Mulhausen."

The despatch, somewhat mutilated by poor transmission, indicated that French intrenchments were taken at point of bayonet.

NEAR APPROACH TO REAL CONDITIONS AT NEW CAMP

Long Branch today assumes the outlines of an armed plain. The lines of trenches have been plotted and a group of workers preparing for the influx of troops tomorrow will be busy all day.

In the centre a power tank is being subjected to tests and a long steel pipe runs into the lake to supply fresh water for camp purposes. It is learned that the camp cooks have been secured, altho considerably difficulty was experienced at first.

Ressemble Valenciennes.

The life at Long Branch will resemble that at Valenciennes in every important particular. The whole locality will subscribe to military formula and the day will be one of routine surpassing in its exactitude any encampment at Niagara.

Sham Storming.

An item in the daily program will be "marching orders," and it is planned to drill the troops in all British strategic moves, including the sham storming of surrounding towns and villages. The garrison at Stanley Barracks is shifted this afternoon, infantry taking the place of dragoons going to Valenciennes.

DE MURE PERS HERE AND GIRLS.

Advanced work in cookery books are to household managers a natural step, and this are next working as well as the many of the house-keeping, which to practice as soon as in the autumn.

Another branch of which the school could do so the summer student sewing. By hand, must be, for even the of the schools are as a rule with sewing far on buttonhole of line, and this thing, embroidery and stitch on towels will

to an excellent library, read all the books, which they desire, before the end of the year. The school allowed \$50 for the work, the enthusiasm is waxing greater than years ago, there the course of house-keeping, and her assistant, would like to next year. After their time and go as they are making good time to see the city and

physical training have any doubts there will be a full of the work, when the graceful steps of fling, marching and swinging clubs, of themselves like a lot of the swimming bath.

HELP THEIR PUPILS