

WHAT HAS ENGLAND TO FEAR FROM GERMANY'S AIR FLEET?

Eleven of the Seventeen Zeppelins Are Long Range Craft and Could Easily Reach London and Do Considerable Damage.

"Very soon Germany will have several new Zeppelins ready for use on the Belgian coast and the British Channel." This announcement, coming recently from Berlin, has again struck the terror of an airship invasion into English hearts and raised everywhere the question of just what these great dirigibles of unknown powers may be able to accomplish in war.

"Germany's strength in first-class airships adds a complication of profound interest to the naval situation. The considerable fleets of aeroplanes of France, England, and Germany will be used chiefly for reconnaissance in connection with land operations; but the long-range airships of Germany may be employed over the North Sea, and even, conceivably, be sent across the North Sea to England.

"Their operations are dependent upon the weather; they dare not venture upon long voyages when half a gale of wind is blowing. But, having a speed of fifty miles per hour or more, and a fuel capacity of over forty hours, they can operate freely within 200 or 400 miles of the German frontier in winds of twenty or twenty-five miles per hour, blowing from any direction.

"The more recent additions to the fleet are capable of well exceeding fifty miles per hour, which speed, however, some of the older vessels cannot quite attain. By travelling at reduced speeds, of course, the duration of voyage is increased. In some recently published articles the number of Germany's first-class airships is underestimated, the two newest vessels not being included.

"Germany's big airships have been designed and trained for war, and that they will be used is certain; whether their use will prove effective remains to be seen. Their effective practical range may be put at 1,000 miles, although far greater voyages can be made by the six newer vessels, where distance is the one consideration. In this article it will be assumed that the moderate range of 1,000 miles is their capacity.

"The points from which the airships can operate are the airship stations, where hydrogen gas and all necessary stores can be obtained; and the western chain of stations are of chief interest to England and France.

"The airship stations on the west of Germany are those at Helligoland, Hamburg, Emden, Bremen, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Frankfurt, Mannheim, Metz, and Baden-Baden. Of these, the six first named are those from which airships might venture to set out for the North Sea, although with the war again, France and Russia on her hands, Germany may well have other plans in view. The distances between the stations mentioned and London are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Station Name and Distance from London. Includes Helligoland (about 400 miles), Emden (about 400 miles), Hamburg (about 450 miles), Dusseldorf (about 300 miles), Cologne (about 300 miles), Bremen (about 400 miles).

"But there are points between these places and London where airships might serve against England; for example, Harwich and the East Coast generally, and over the North Sea itself.

"Germany has seventeen first-class airships, and of these eleven are long-range craft. They can carry large supplies of ammunition—from two to four tons—and can drop high explosive bombs of great size. They might even attempt to adopt the plan of employing their full spare-load carrying capacity for the purpose of discharging one enormous quantity of high explosive with the object of causing wholesale damage to an arsenal or a dockyard. The guns they carry would be of little use save against opposing airships. In addition to her first-class airships, Germany has at least six smaller and slower dirigible balloons.

H. B. Claffin Co. has transferred its real estate holdings in New York city, valued at \$1,500,000 by the city, to J. B. Martindale, one of the receivers.

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Turkey's Entrance into European War Arena Would Mean Her Destruction

BRITAIN GIVES WARNING

She Will Take Step With Eyes Open—Possibilities for the Papal Chair—United States Careful to Maintain Wireless Neutrality.

The London Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent, in an article printed to-day, says: "Turkey may declare war at any moment. It is now only a matter of a few days—possibly a few hours. All efforts of the powers in the Triple Entente have failed, and the London embassy admits the situation very grave. The military party, now dominant in Constantinople, has reached the conclusion that the present is the best time to secure the restoration of Macedonia and the Aegean Islands.

"German officers and men are being poured into Constantinople to help the Turkish army and navy. Turkey apparently counts on the Balkan states quarrelling among themselves while Turkey falls Greece, but it seems likely that Turkey's declaration of war against Greece will be regarded as a hostile act by the Triple Entente, which will send a fleet to dispose of all the Turkish and German ships.

"The British Government has warned Turkey plainly that in starting any campaign at this time she signs her own death warrant."

A Havas despatch from Rome says that according to the Giornale d'Italia, Cardinal Marfi has the best chance of being chosen pope at the coming conclave. The Tribune says that the probable choices are among Cardinals Gasparri, Ferrata, and Serafini.

In order better to preserve the neutrality of the Panama Canal the United States has taken over the wireless telegraph situation in Panama. All private wireless stations have been discontinued.

The fact that a deputation of Zulus waited upon the Mayor of Pietermaritzburg, in Natal, to express their unabated loyalty to the British Sovereign, and offering monetary help, has special significance, in view of the fact that as recently as 1906 there was a serious insurrection in Northern Natal, originating in the murder of a policeman. Since that date the native commission has done much to mitigate certain just grievances of the natives.

A DISTINCTIVE COW

In Six Months Yields More Digestible Nutrient Than Five Average Dressed Steers.

Sandwiched in among ordinary yields there are occasional extraordinary yields that make glad the heart of the good cow's owner because he has taken the trouble to record her actual production. While the ordinary cows in July were giving their meagre doles of seven hundred or six hundred pounds of milk and twenty-four or twenty pounds of fat, a grade cow in Quebec gave 1,279 pounds of milk, testing 5.8, yielding 74 pounds of fat.

A cow like that is surely accomplishing something. In six months of such work she would give as food for humanity more digestible nutrients than would be afforded by five average dressed steers. She is giving far more back from the energy contained in her food than the best skilled engineer can obtain from a quadruple expansion engine for the fuel consumed. It pays to feed cows well; it also pays any farmer to find out, by keeping records of each cow, just what each produces. In the ordinary way, the above excellent cow would be lumped in with the "average" of the district; while she really deserves a distinctive niche to herself in the hall of fame.

CONVENES TO-DAY

Rome, August 31.—Attended by the most solemn and impressive ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, the conclave which will elect a successor to Pope Pius X, convened in the Vatican to-day. This is the first conclave in many years over which the shadow of war has been cast and the conditions prevailing throughout Europe will exercise a powerful influence on the deliberations.

CHICAGO PROFESSOR STRONGLY BIASED

Ferdinand Schevill's Pamphlet on "Germany and the Peace of Europe" Strays From Truth

SAYS BRITAIN WAS JEALOUS

Facts Go To Show That British Manufacturers Rejoiced in Progress of Germany—The Overwhelming Ambition of Kaiser for Supremacy in Europe the Real Cause of Conflict.

(By Professor W. W. Swanson.)

Mr. Ferdinand Schevill, of the department of history of the University of Chicago, has written a pamphlet entitled, "Germany and the Peace of Europe," which has been published under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of Chicago. The reviewer had the pleasure of studying European history under Mr. Schevill at the University of Chicago in 1903-1904, and it must be confessed he expected something more from his former teacher than the inaccuracies of statement and strong bias shown by Mr. Schevill in the pamphlet in question. Very few Americans, it is true, will be so bigoted as to believe the sophistries with which the professor seeks to delude them. These are meant for German-American consumption, but it is safe to say that even there Mr. Schevill will not find the credulous readers he has hoped to meet. It will take more than a regiment of Muensterbergs and Schevills to convince those Germans who have left the tyranny and the oppression of the Kaiser and the military caste behind that Belgium and England ever had any designs upon Germany or the German people. England has always been Germany's best friend, and has contributed in no small degree to Germany's prosperity, as I propose to show.

German Unity and the War of 1870. Mr. Schevill begins: "It is well known that the unification of the German people encountered many hindrances and was finally achieved at the cost of a terrible war with France." This statement has been made over and over again by the uninformed, but it has remained for a professor of history to repeat the platitudes with the unctious of unquestioned assurance. As every one knows, or ought to know, German unity was attained by the smashing of the hegemony of Austria, giving Prussia—a mongrel Slavico-Germanic State—lower to work her will on the smaller German States. The war with France was the outcome of the Machiavellian intrigues of Bismarck. It was not the cause, but the occasion, of German unification, when the swaggering Prussian bully was able to realize his ambition. That Bavaria and other German States swallowed the dose of Prussian medicine that was to heal the German body politic, with a very wry face, is evidenced by the fact that these States took good care to retain what measure of independent action they could, Bavaria, in particular, retaining control of her army. It is high time that Mr. Schevill and other pseudo-historians should get the truth about the war of 1870. German unity could have been obtained without that war, but it merely suited Prussia's purposes to hasten the process by the sacrificing of tens of thousands of lives. But human life has never counted for much to the parasite who could say: "God brilliantly aided the Crown Prince!"

The Alsace-Lorraine Question. Mr. Schevill says further: "In annexing the two provinces—Alsace-Lorraine—Germany conceived herself as doing no more than settling an old historical account."

She is giving herself to have accomplished what but what she people of the lost provinces thought and have continued to think to this day. Prussia violated the principle of modern nationality, the principle that government rests on the consent of the governed. With a savage disregard for the wishes or feelings of several million Frenchmen, the people of these lost provinces, Prussia tore Alsace-Lorraine from France. From that day to this—witness the Zabern affair—the people of Alsace-Lorraine have hated Prussia with a bitter hatred. It is idle to say that this territory hundreds of years ago was German territory. California was once Mexican. On the same principle that State might pass back to Mexico if that country had the power to take it. So with Texas. Would the Texans ever become reconciled to the rule of a semi-barbarous nation? To the Frenchman of the lost provinces Prussia is held in less esteem than are the "Greasers" by the people of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and California. And the crass stupidity and boorishness of the Prussians have only added fuel to this fire of hate. Mr. Schevill will dismiss this problem with a wave of the hand; but he may rest certain that France and the people of France, never will England's "Splendid Isolation."

The professor finds it exceedingly difficult to account for England's position with regard to Germany. He says that up to the nineties of last century, when Germany's commercial development had become striking, English statesmen had prided themselves on England's "splendid isolation." But in the nineties the German government undertook to build a navy. "With this naval programme the reigning Emperor, William II, who had mounted the throne in 1888, particularly identified himself, backing it with such extraordinary enthusiasm that the navy became his special hobby. In short, the German navy was a defensive measure, not a threat."

But Mr. Schevill is too short altogether in his chain of argument. It is a rather big jump from the enthusiastic propagandists of the Kaiser for the construction of a navy "that even the greatest naval power will refuse to challenge, because it would endanger the position of that nation as a great power" to the professor's unctuous assurance (who tells him State secrets?) that the German navy was designed as "a defensive measure, not a threat."

Let us come back, however, to his contention that England was contented with playing the role of "splendid isolation." If Mr. Schevill thinks the American people will believe such stuff and nonsense he must think they have little or no knowledge of history. Mr. Schevill knows, and the world knows, that England has intervened again and again to preserve the European balance of power. She saved Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War. She saved Prussia and the German people from the Napoleonic menace. And she is now engaged in crushing a greater tyrant and a more ruthless disturber of the peace. And neither Mr. Schevill nor any other fatuous German apologist need feel that England will desert from that task until the back of Prussian tyranny is broken.

Mr. Schevill, however, makes the direct charge that the root of the trouble between England and Germany is found in England's "striving from her long dream of commercial supremacy" in the nineties to find German competitors in every market in the world. He suggests that England became jealous of Germany, and in this jealousy the seeds of discord were planted which have now yielded such bitter fruit.

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

The Orioles Pulled Last Game Out of the Fire Yesterday Afternoon

BRAVES UP AGAIN

Cardinals Beaten in Three Straight Games During Week End in St. Louis, But Giants Still Hold Lead in National League.

Baltimore pulled out one game in the four staged here. This brand was snatched from the burning in the second attraction yesterday afternoon. We made a great bid for this game but just fell short of making a clean sweep of the series. One of the features of an interesting double-header was the batting of Joe Yeager, who slammed out two doubles, two singles, a sacrifice fly and got a base on balls in five times up.

The Greys are here to-day fresh from finishing up the Rochester series with a double victory, thereby re-assuming the leadership of the league. Anything we get from them will be well earned.

The great week in the National ended better for the Braves than it promised on Saturday when the Boston nine had been compelled to yield second place to the Cardinals. This probably put them on their metal for they won all three of the week end fixtures, following the double victory on Saturday with a one hit, no run decision yesterday with Tyler at the helm. The Braves now stand in second place with only one game between them and the Giants.

The Giants beat out the Cubs for the last game of the series yesterday, after an even break on Saturday. The Champs. have come through the week better than even their friends expected. They still hold first place, whereas this time last week, it was freely prophesied that the coming Sunday would see them in second or third position.

An appeal signed by the officials of the Welsh Rugby Union was made yesterday to all union clubs to join the colors. If the Welsh players, who are regarded as the pick of the rugged men, decide to join the army, it is stated the English Union is bound to follow suit.

It is authoritatively stated that none of the European nations will enter for the 1916 Olympic Games, as the cost of organizing teams in the present circumstances is out of the question. There is a probability that some effort will be made for them to be represented at the Panama Pacific Exposition games next year.

The lacrosse results Saturday: N. L. U.—M. A. A. A. 7; Shamrocks, 4. D. L. A.—Nationals, 12; Irish-Canadians, 11; Toronto 11, Tecumsehs, 8.

The Ottawa Rowing Club's junior eight, which made a good showing this month in the Canadian Henley at St. Catharines, has contributed three members to the first Canadian contingent. Roy Byron, Charlie Fleming and H. Bronsfill enlisted with the Second Field Battery and have gone to Valenciennes. In fact the rowing club supplies one entire gun crew for the artillery corps, consisting of Fleming, Byron, Bronsfill, Campbell and Dean. Major MacLaren, who commands the battery, is also a well known local oarsman.

TO GROW MORE WHEAT.

The Minister of Agriculture has made an appeal to Canadian farmers to increase their wheat acreages next year, pointing out that apart from the financial advantage it will be the best possible thing to strengthen the Empire.

How absurd is this contention is apparent to the veriest tyro in economics. Far from being jealous, England has admired and encouraged Germany's commercial expansion. She has given Germany the most generous treatment—free entry into her own home market, while, on the contrary, Germany has subjected English goods to high taxation, England's duties, and if they have chosen to give a preference to the Motherland it has been none of England's doing. The great English economic journals—the "Statist" and the "Economist"—have always pointed with pride to the fact that England was Germany's best customer, and that the Fatherland provided a market each year for \$300,000,000 of English goods. Germany's prosperity, in a word, was not a matter of indifference to England, but one of rejoicing, as it meant greater prosperity for the world's business.

The same reasoning would make England hate America, but never, since the colonies started out on their career of independence, have the relations between America and England been so cordial. And besides, Germany is not the only country that has made amazing progress in the last forty years. England's trade never was so great as during the last fiscal year. The British Empire is, taking it all in all, the most prosperous political organization in the world.

The Real Menace.

England has never interfered with the political or economic expansion of Germany, but has rejoiced in both. The same, unfortunately, cannot be said of Germany. The world, unfortunately for Mr. Schevill, has not forgotten the insult the Kaiser gave to the British people when he sent his telegram of congratulation to the Boer republic, which was a protectorate of England.

The Kaiser has merely found in England an insuperable obstacle to his mad desire to dominate Europe. He felt instinctively that England would not permit it; and he was right. England will not stand idly by and see France crushed and French culture and civilization obliterated. That conclusion may not suit Prussia but it suits England and the English.

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

The camp strength at Valenciennes is 25,999, 1,000 being officers.

Apia, capital of German Samoa, has surrendered to an expedition sent by New Zealand.

The Princess Patriotic's are encamped at Lewis, awaiting instructions from the British Admiralty.

It is reported that the Rainbow and Montcalm have captured the German cruiser Leipzig in the Pacific.

A German army corps has been wiped out by General Paix's troops.

It is stated in London that war expenditures of the British government average \$5,000,000 a day.

Edward S. Smith, president of the bankrupt firm of Smith, Gray and Co., has filed a petition in bankruptcy for \$167,000.

In order better to preserve the neutrality of the Panama Canal the United States has taken over the wireless telegraph situation in Panama.

The Russian newspapers announce that the German railways are preparing to transport troops from their western front against Russia.

France is said to have formed a new army of a quarter of a million men to take the offensive against the German right.

The figure denounced the Germans for having as it alleges mounted cannon on Red Cross Wagons.

Hon. Archer Windsor-Clive, second son of the Earl of Plymouth, who is a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, was seriously wounded in the fighting at Mons. Lieut. Windsor-Clive is 24 years old.

The heaviest rainfall for this year was registered on Saturday and Sunday, when after twenty hours of almost continuous rain no less than two and a half inches had been precipitated.

Administration at Washington is considering placing ban on Philippine exports except to United States, owing to conflict between Japan and Germany.

Pittsburg Visible Typewriter Co., which sells a large part of its output in Germany, has shut down its plant at Kittanning, Pa., throwing many out of employment.

Russian crops this year are declared more than sufficient for internal consumption owing to cessation of grain exports. St. Petersburg is said to be well provided with all sorts of food stuffs.

No representative of a belligerent power has received instructions of his government to protest against endeavors of the United States to extend the mercantile marine and commerce.

Fearful lest shrinkage in tariff income will result in a new tax on tobacco, "The Tobacco Leaf" suggests special tax on automobiles to restore depleted United States Treasury income.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. has received orders from the New York Municipal Railway Corporation for control equipment of 100 new steel cars, and from Third Avenue Railroad Co. for 25 sets of control equipment.

Washington officials assert that the deficit threatened by the falling off of United States custom revenues as a result of the European war, will approximate \$100,000,000, and that there is no reason now to believe that it will be much less than that figure.

The number of unemployed in New York city is conceded to be over the half million mark, and that charity organizations are beginning preparations for a hard winter. Charity work among destitute families of unemployed workmen has increased from 29 to 43 per cent. within the past month.

Reports set in circulation in Wall street to the effect that members of New York Stock Exchange were offering their seats at bargain prices brought indignant denials from Governors of the Exchange. Last sale of the Exchange seats was made at \$42,000 or \$5,000 above low level record price of June, 1913.

Rev. Canon Almond, rector of Trinity Church, who served with the Canadian troops as chaplain through the Transvaal war, has been appointed one of the Protestant chaplains to accompany the First Canadian Expeditionary Force for service in the present European war.

Mr. W. C. Langueode, K. C., for the past eight years editor in chief of the Quebec Law Reports, passed away at the Royal Victoria hospital, Saturday morning, death ensuing as a result of pneumonia which developed subsequent to a minor operation performed last Monday.

CHARGES FRAUD.

New York, August 31.—Receivers for Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company have been asked by Mrs. Clark B. MacNeil, of Columbus, Kansas, in a suit filed at Des Moines, Ia., Mrs. MacNeil owns \$30,000 stock in holding company, and charges dishonesty, fraud and conspiracy.

BLACK FOXES FOR BREEDING

As Law Forbids Exportation of Animals, Ranches Are Being Set up in Province of Alberta.

Edmonton, Alta., August 31.—Trappers returning from the North country brought 97 black and silver foxes to Edmonton during the past week. These animals will remain in the province for breeding purposes. The government of Alberta recently passed an order-in-council, prohibiting the exportation of live foxes, hence American and Canadian breeders are establishing farms in various parts of the province. More than 200 animals are already domiciled in the outskirts of Edmonton. It is expected that this number will be increased to 600 before the end of the year. Breeders and dealers report that the market for black, silver and cross foxes has not been affected by the European war. The price for black foxes ranges from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a pair. So far no animals in captivity have been killed in this province to supply pelts for commercial purposes.

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