

HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

In Points Competition at Westmount Club Norman Stewart is Leading for Aggregate Prizes

ROYALS DEFEAT RICHMOND

Novel Feature of Boxing Bout in New York City on Thursday Will be Face of Official Refereeing Fight from Outside the Ring.

In the points competition at the Westmount Bowling Club last evening Norman Stewart made a score of 35 and thereby took the lead for the aggregate prize, not having a total of 50 points. A. G. Gardner and W. N. Irvine are tied for second place for the aggregate with 54 each. Twenty-nine members of the club participated. Below are the seven highest scores: N. Stewart, 35; E. E. Duckworth, 32; A. G. Gardner, 29; W. Brown, 28; W. S. Moore, 28; W. Taylor, 25; J. H. Esinhart, 24.

Everett Smith, the outstanding star of the American backfield with the Double Blue won the Dominion football championship last fall, has enlisted in the army aviation corps, and will commence training at the pilot flying school on Toronto Island. "Mac" Murray, outside wing of the Argos, is already making flights.

Jack Britton and Johnny Dundee have agreed to an innovation in the plans for the bout in New York City on Thursday evening by consenting that the referee shall officiate from outside the ring. The State Boxing Commission will decide to-morrow whether to approve the proposed change from boxing tradition. The winner of this bout will move a step in the direction of a match with Freddie Welsh the lightweight champion.

The Montreal Jockey Club will run off six stakes during the autumn meet, which is to take place between September 2nd and 9th, inclusive.

Bob Dibble, of the Don Rowing Club, is to participate in the Canadian Henley at St. Catharines in August, but immediately thereafter is to enlist for the front. He is reported to be going better now than he ever was, and is confident of beating everything he faces next month.

After being behind 7 to 2 in the fourth innings, the Montrealers succeeded in defeating Richmond by a score of 9 to 7. Jimmy Dowd was knocked out of the box, but so steady was the pitching of Charlie Fullerton, who succeeded him, that the way of the Royals was made easy.

Frank McCarthy wired from Quebec last night that his brother Charlie had easily defeated Johnny Schiff in a bout at the Ancient Capital and that Burns had won from Montminy. McCarthy knocked Schiff down four times during the bout.

Says Hugh Jennings: "I fear Boston more than Chicago. The Red Sox, when under way, are harder to beat and they have a month at home in September. This will help them. Chicago, on the other hand, has seldom been a good road club. Detroit usually plays harder when in front of strange faces and my men can be depended upon to stick in the fight until the final count."

A cable from London, Eng., says: Frank Moran, the heavyweight pugilist of Pittsburgh, at Blackfriars, last night, defeated Gordon Sims, of Portsmouth dockyard, in the sixth round. Sims is a comparative newcomer in the fighting game.

N. Y. CURB OPENED STRONG.
New York, July 27.—Curb market opened strong. Car Lighting, 12% to 12 1/2; Can. Car and Fdy., 101 to 105; Central Fdy., 14 1/2 to 14 3/4; St. Joseph Lead, 12 1/2 to 12 3/4; Standard Motor, 13 to 14; Elec. Boat Pfd., 240 to 260.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.
London, July 27.—2 p.m.—American stocks stagnant.

La Compagnie des Modes, Limitée.

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the seventeenth day of July, 1915, incorporating Messrs. Alexandre Papineau Mathieu and Armand Mathieu, advocates of Montreal, Michael Murray Hackett, accountant of Chambly Township, Edward Henry Hewitt, accountant, and Alfred Bureau, manager, of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To purchase, sell, import, export, produce, manufacture and deal in all kinds of merchandise, fashion and novelty goods;
To act as commission merchants and commercial agents for the sale of all merchandise and products of any other commercial and manufacturing firm;
To acquire by purchase or otherwise the whole or part of the assets of any person, firm or company carrying on a business similar to that of this company, and to enter into partnership with such persons, firms or companies;
To develop or assist in the development of any auxiliary or allied company carrying on a business of a like nature or any business germane to that of the present company and to become a shareholder in any such company;
To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or partly similar to those of this company, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise the property, franchises, undertakings and business of any such corporation and to take over the liabilities thereof, and to pay for the same, in whole or in part, in cash, shares, bonds or other securities of the company;
To issue paid up shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of the company in payment or part payment of any property or rights acquired by the company;
To draw, make, accept, endorse and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants, securities and other negotiable and transferable instruments;
To distribute by way of dividends or otherwise the assets of the company, either in cash or in kind, among its members and in particular by means of paid up shares, bonds or stock of any other company;
To sell or alienate the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may agree upon;
Any powers granted in any of the paragraphs hereof to be in no wise limited or restricted by the terms of any other paragraph;
To do, execute and carry out all other acts and things which may be deemed necessary or advantageous for the carrying on of the said business of the company, under the name of "La Compagnie des Modes, Limitée," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), divided into two hundred (200) shares of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each.
The principal place of business of the corporation will be in the city of Montreal.
Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this seventeenth day of July, 1915.
C. J. SIMARD,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Russia is to issue a \$600,000,000 loan.

Definite steps toward the settling of the Mexican situation are to be taken by U. S. Government in the near future.

Lord Robert Cecil in the British House of Commons intimates that Great Britain will not put cotton on the contraband list.

Exports of steel and iron products in May from the United States totalled \$6,533,786 dollars, the highest record since May, 1913.

Total number of Russian prisoners in Germany and Austria-Hungary is estimated at over 1,500,000.

The British Government has commandeered all the hay crops in Scotland.

Cotton valued at \$100,000,000, 1,626,260 bales of it, is stored in warehouses in Liverpool.

The Austrian government ordered the confiscation of the 1915 vegetable crop of the country.

26,000 British postoffice employes have enlisted since beginning of war.

Despite Kaiser's threat 600 Germans making munitions of war at Bridgeport are remaining at work.

London cables say Australia will permit the export of 50,000 tons of zinc concentrates to the United States.

Because of the proximity of the German army, war munition plants in Warsaw are being moved into the interior.

August 1, the first anniversary of England's declaration of war on Germany, will be observed throughout Great Britain.

In the event of war between the United States and Germany, American property worth \$100,000,000 could be confiscated by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

London special says diamond production has practically ceased. Mines in South Africa are closed down, and staffs disbanded.

General Electric is said to be about to place an order for 20,000 tons of shrapnel rounds. Delivery will be for October 1, of this year.

National City Bank on August 1 will start classes to train its employes for work in the institution's South American branches.

Berne correspondent of London Morning Post says report of strike at Krupp Works at Essen was untrue and was issued purposely by Germany to encourage the coal strikers in South Wales.

Organizers of 38,000 metal workers in Philadelphia, most of whom are busy on manufacture of munitions, are agitating for shorter hours and higher wages.

Bartlett Hayward Co. of Baltimore through J. P. Morgan & Co. received large order for ammunition for England. Negotiations to place 1,000,000 rifle order with Hunter Arms Co., Fulton, N.Y., are said to be under way.

Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V.C., a member of the Irish Guards, who won fame and the Victoria Cross at the front, was appointed a special recruiting officer by the British War Office.

William Ziegler, who inherited the Ziegler fortune made in the manufacture of baking powder, has purchased New York real estate during the last five months to the value of approximately \$4,000,000.

The E. W. Bliss Co., which is filling large orders for war munitions, received permission to station two armed guards at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge, fearing that bombs might be dropped on its plant beneath the bridge.

Mayor Curley, in St. Paul, said that Boston tax rate probably would not be raised this year. He added: "Even if rate should be raised to \$18 a thousand, I would not consider this an unusually high rate for a city size of Boston. In Seattle rate is \$40 and I think Seattle is a very well-governed city. Here in St. Paul it is \$32. Average in Massachusetts towns is \$22.25."

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia declared Great Britain was authority for the view that cotton cannot be legally placed on contraband list, and cited England's protest during Japanese war when Russia proposed to make cotton contraband. He denied that U. S. had ever declared cotton contraband during Civil War, as set forth in story originating in London.

SUGAR PRICES UNCHANGED.
New York, July 27.—Prices in refined sugar market are unchanged with refiners continuing to accept business on a basis of \$6.00, but their list price remains at \$5.10. Spot quotations for raw unchanged are at \$1.55c.

N. Y. COTTON STEADY.
New York, July 27.—Cotton opening. Market steady Aug. \$7.00, unchanged; Sept. \$9.00, off 3; Oct. \$9.00, unchanged; Dec. \$9.22 unchanged; January, 941 unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STEADY.
Liverpool, July 27.—Futures closed steady, unchanged to 4 points advance, July-August 5.08; Oct.-Nov. 5.25; Jan.-Feb. 5.39 1/2; March-April 5.49 1/2.

BOSTON OPENED EASIER.
Boston, July 27.—Market opened easier. B. & M., 20, off 1; B. & Superior, 69 1/2, off 1/4.

PERSONAL.

THE REV. M. O. SMITH, M.A., WILL ADVISE with fathers concerning the instruction and education of their sons. No. 544 Sherbrooke St. West. Or telephone Main 2071, and ask for Mr. Kay.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

Adirondack Mountains—Maple Grove Farm, West Chazy, N.Y.
Near Lake Champlain, in Adirondack region, broad piazzas, dancing pavilion, piano, hammocks, swings, etc., balsamic pine laden mountain air. Milk, eggs, poultry, fresh meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, maple syrup, etc.
\$7.00 per week in tents, \$6.00 in circulars.
F. ARTHUR HAY.



MAYOR T. L. CHURCH, Of Toronto. The City Council has voted fifteen thousand dollars to aid recruiting and five thousand dollars to assist needy Toronto prisoners in Germany.

Heard Around the Ticker

The English courts have been petitioned for a compulsory winding-up of the Tough Oakes Gold Mines, Ltd., which was formed in England to acquire the Tough Oakes claims in the Kirkland Lake gold field, of which so much was heard a year or so ago. There appears to have been a good deal of "frenzied finance" in the company's affairs, with the result that the payments due on the property could not be met.

Canada Car & Foundry Company's stock has made a marked advance during the past few days, the common selling in the neighborhood of par. According to the "Street," it is believed Canadian Car will have net earnings of \$1,000,000 from the contracts which it sub-let to other manufacturers, while the business it is handling direct through its own plant will net it from 5 to 6 million dollars. The company has to pay 8 1/2 per cent. back dividends on the preferred stock, before anything can be disbursed on the common. After paying 7 per cent. on the common, the preferred and common share alike in dividend disbursements.

Last year the United States produced 290,215,535 barrels of petroleum. This is an increase of 17,000,000 barrels, or 7 per cent. over the production of 1913, while the average price per barrel was 80 1/2c in 1914, as compared with 95c in 1913. The United States is the world's greatest producer of oil, and since the Russian and Rumanian output is somewhat affected by the war, there is likely to be an increased demand from the United States.

In the first six months of the present war, Great Britain imported 209 million gallons of petroleum, as compared with 218 million gallons in the corresponding period 1914. The importations for 1915, while a little below those of the previous year, do not indicate that Germany's submarine blockade is proving very effective.

Since the war commenced about a year ago, the United States has loaned \$267,000,000 to foreign countries. Of the total, Canada secured \$105,000,000; France \$60,000,000; Argentina \$40,000,000; Russia \$25,000,000; Switzerland \$15,000,000; Germany \$10,000,000; Sweden \$5,000,000; Norway \$3,000,000; Panama \$3,000,000; Bolivia \$1,000,000. Canada's borrowings include Dominion Government, Provincial, and Municipal loans.

A Budapest despatch estimates that the calling up of the last Landstrum class in Austria-Hungary, which he says will be completed October 7, will add 700,000 to 800,000 men to the army. This class includes men between the ages of 43 and 50.

It is quite true! The British navy was a mighty power investment. Not a dollar's worth of merchandise was shipped to Germany or Austria from New York, last month, against exports of \$7,500,000 in June, 1914. Imports from Germany were \$1,200,000 last month, compared with \$9,000,000 in June, 1914. Imports from Austria were \$154,000, against \$1,031,000 a year ago. Last month, exports to Great Britain from New York increased \$22,000,000 compared with a year ago; France, \$27,500,000; Russia, \$12,400,000, and Italy \$7,000,000.

Buildings lost by fire annually in United States, if placed on lots with 65-foot frontage, would line both sides of a street extending from New York to Chicago.

Berlin despatch says that latest American note to Germany has been received most unfavorably by German newspapers. One paper declares note shows a "hateful disregard of the German viewpoint." The firmness of the note surprised the German press. Comment of Berlin press is surprisingly restrained and dignified considering circumstances. Naval critic of Berlin Tageblatt says: "Note expresses a determination to rob us of the weapon to which we pin the greatest hope in the war on England. It indicates that pro-British trouble-makers have finally won over the President."

Jacob H. Schiff says: "The President's note has the true American ring, and establishes a doctrine which will prove unassailable. The note may at first not be liked either in Berlin or London, but it will have to be lived up to and it is not impossible that it may not even eventually pave the way to mediation."

Washington believes that appropriations of \$200,000,000 for the army and \$250,000,000 for the navy will be recommended to Congress by the administration. Navy programme may include the construction of at least four superdreadnaughts, two battle cruisers, perhaps 100 submarines, a large number of destroyers and increase of about 18,000 enlisted men. Secretary of War Garrison is said to be planning army of 410,000 regulars, and militia, equipment for 1,000,000 men, military academy on Pacific coast, hydro-aeroplane factory with capacity of three machines a week, and more forts and guns for coast defense.

Bank of Spain had on hand in June \$46,491,000 of foreign gold, \$68,525,000 of Spanish gold, and \$7,890,000 in bar gold, total of \$117,946,000. In first four months of 1915 Spanish imports were \$68,144,000, against \$78,555,000 in same period in 1914, and \$87,132,000 in 1913. Exports for first four months in 1915 were \$85,520,000 compared with \$63,837,000 in 1914 period.

GERMANS IN AMERICA

Much has been said about the great German population of the United States, but when one looks up the statistics it becomes apparent that it is the nerve of that population, rather than its numbers, that makes it so assertive. It is a highly organized minority in a country where the vast body of the people do not as yet feel under the necessity of becoming aroused to active resistance to the agitation being carried on. From the United States census of 1910 as given in the World Almanac for 1915, we take these figures, showing the Germanic (German and Austrian) population of the republic, i.e., those foreign-born, whether they have been in the country half a year or half a century:

Germany	2,501,181
Austria	1,174,924
Hungary	498,600
Luxembourg	3,068
Total	4,177,773

This falls very far short of the 20,000,000 which some say is the number of Germans in the United States. No doubt, however, those who put the estimate two or four times higher than these official figures include the children and grand-children of those born in Germany.

From the same census returns it will be interesting to set off the British population of the United States as against that of Germany and Austria, i.e., those persons in the United States who were born in the British Empire as follows:

England	876,455
Scotland	261,054
Wales	82,479
Ireland	1,352,155
Canada and Newfoundland	1,201,146
Total	3,773,269

There are, too, in the republic, the following numbers from the allied countries:

France	117,236
Russia	1,602,752
Italy	1,343,070
Belgium	49,897
Total	3,112,455

Turkey is the ally of Germany, and there are 91,925 persons from that country in the republic, making the total population derived from Germany, Austria and Turkey, 4,266,896.

Against this the total American population derived from the allied countries is 6,887,724. They far outnumber the Germans, and if one were to take into account the lineage of the American-born the Germanic percentage of the population would prove a quibbling one the further back the comparison is carried.

BOSTON STOCK PRICES.

Boston, July 27.—American Zinc 54 1/2, off 1/4; Ariz. common 7; Elev. 74 1/2; B. & M. 20, off 1; Butte and Superior 69 1/2; Cal. and Ariz. 63 1/2, off 1/4; Cal. and Hecla 55 1/2, up 1; Central 18 1/2; Range 44 1/2, up 1/4; East Butte 12 1/2; Franklin 8 1/2, off 1/4; Granby 8 1/2; Island Creek 48; Royale 28 1/2, off 1/4; Lake 14; Mayflower 4; Mohawk 7 1/2; Mass. Elec. pfd. 34; North Butte 29 1/2, off 1/4; Old Colony 8 1/2; Old Dominion 52.

FAIR, BECOMING SHOWERY.

Fair and moderately warm to-day, becoming showery on Wednesday.
Local showers have occurred in the southern portions of Saskatchewan and Ontario, and also in the Maritime Provinces.
Otherwise the weather over the Dominion has been fair with moderate temperatures.

N. Y. CURB STRONG.

New York, July 27.—The curb market is fairly active and strong. Car Light and Power Co. advanced 2 1/2 to 13 1/2. Can. Car and Fdy. sold up to 110 with last sale at 108. Elec. Boat pfd. quoted 340 to 350 common 375 to 385. Car Lighting 12 1/2 to 13. Can. Car 105 to 108. Standard Motor 18 1/2 to 19.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES.

Chicago, Ill., July 27.—Wheat, July, 112 1/2, up 1/2; Sept., 107 1/2, up 1/4; Dec., 109 1/2, up 1/4.
Corn—July, 78 1/2, up 1/4; Sept., 74 1/2, up 1/4; Dec., 61 1/2, up 1/4.
Oats—Sept., 38, up 1/4.

NEW YORK STOCK PRICES.

New York, July 27.—American Can 66 1/2; Bethlehem Steel, 245; Crucible Steel, 50 1/2; U. S. Steel, 54 1/2.

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Reply to U. S. Justifies British Position and Checks Another American Blockade Note

SINKING OF LEELANAW

German Outrage Only An "Aggravating Incident" and Unlikely to Lead to New Turn in General Situation.

In announcing the receipt from Great Britain of a reply to the American note of March 30, which protested against the British Order-in-Council and French decree of similar contents, U. S. Secretary Lansing stated at Washington yesterday that the dispatch of a new note to the subject, which has been under consideration for several weeks, would now be delayed until the latest communication from London was thoroughly studied. With the sending of the note last week to Germany on submarine warfare the general impression given in official quarters was that the protest to Great Britain would go forward within another week. The arrival of a new note from Sir Edward Grey arguing at length in defence of the so-called blockade under the order-in-council has given the lawyers of the State Department additional phases of the case for examination. The note, which arrived, does not, it is understood, reveal any important deviation in the argument already made by Great Britain, but lays added emphasis on the policy pursued by the United States in the Civil War as a precedent, justifying the British position.

Destruction of the American ship Leelanaw by a German submarine drew sharply to the attention of officials of the United States Government to the fact that Germany was insisting on her own interpretation of the Prussian-American Treaty of 1828, in disregard of two American notes on the subject. In three instances of American ships destroyed or damaged—the Gulfight, the Nebraska and the William P. Frye—Germany has agreed to pay damages and in the last case the Berlin Government took the position that it had not violated the treaty of 1828, but had exercised a right given her by inference from the language of the pact. Officials of the Washington Government were surprised at the destruction of the Leelanaw, but beyond adding an aggravating incident to the already strained relations between the two governments, there was no indication that the case would lead to a new turn in the general situation.

A Havas despatch from Athens says that a bombardment of the Turkish positions inside the Dardanelles has continued for the past three days, the object of the Allies being to destroy the enemy's positions on the Asiatic shore. Negotiations with the British Government on the subject of the search of Greek ships, it is said, have reached a satisfactory conclusion, the British Government having agreed to recognize Greece's full rights in consideration of rigorous measures taken by Greece to prevent the shipment of contraband.

A London despatch says that Godfrey Isaacs, managing-director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. Limited, at the company's annual meeting yesterday, related how the Germans had tried to save their mercantile marine by a wireless message sent at 4 o'clock on August 4th, seven hours before war was declared. Mr. Isaacs referred to the great opposition the British company had to contend with in the early years of its existence owing to the existence of the German wireless company, subsidized by the German Government. He said that Germany's chain of wireless stations in all her colonies cost her \$10,000,000.

A despatch to the London Morning Post from Stockholm says that the British Government has granted permission to the Swedish Cotton Spinners' Association to convey to Sweden 55,000 bales of cotton now lying in English ports, provided satisfactory guarantees are given that the cotton will not be re-exported.

Australia is to issue a \$100,000,000 war loan at 4 1/2 per cent.

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NOTED AMERICAN NOVELIST BECOMES BRITISH

London, July 28.—Henry James, the American novelist, has announced in an announcement in the London Morning Post that he has accepted the oath of allegiance as a British subject, and that he has petitioned for naturalization. He sets forth the reasons:

"Because of having lived and worked for the best part of forty years; because of the country and sympathy with its people; because of the long friendships and interests formed—these last including a sense of personal property; all of which brought to a head a desire to throw my personal allegiance, for whatever worth, into the scale of the contentment and future fortune."

NAVAL RECRUITS WANTED

New York, July 28.—Says the Wall Street Journal, the British War Office's great drive for recruits has not been copied anywhere else, as indicated by a notice which recently appeared in a Chatham paper. Chatham is one of England's important ports.

"Recruits for the Royal Marines wanted for young men to see the world in a peacetime. The journal is a small local one, and the notice is apparently a standing one, and is regularly printed in piping peace times."

DESPERATE FIGHTING RESUMED

Paris, July 28.—Desperate fighting resumed in the Arras region north of St. Quentin, the official bulletin says. The fighting was a small local one, and the French line was checked.

PERIODICAL ARTILLERY DUE

Constantinople, via Berlin, July 28.—The official bulletin says: "The German front near Avi Burnu and Sedine were artillery duels at intervals on Sunday. Nothing of importance has occurred on the other front."

PAYMENT IN FINAL DISTRIBUTION

Boston, July 28.—The Boston Stock Exchange has announced that the final payment to stockholders in the liquidation of assets will be \$3.77 a share.

LONDON PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS

London, July 28.—Premier Asquith today adjourned the House of Commons for the summer recess.

PROGRESS AT DARDANELLES

Paris, July 28.—Progress is being made at the Dardanelles, it was officially announced. A Turkish aviation camp has been established.

RUSSIA CALLS BOYS TO COLLECTIVE

Petrograd, July 28.—Czar Nicholas signed a decree calling 19-year-old boys to collective work.