THE CAPTURE OF BELGRADE

Barracks of Servian Capital Were the Target, Though Public Buildings Also Under Fire

A Vienna despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company at London, says:—"After a heavy bombardment by the Danube gunboats, Belgrade was occupied by the Austrian troops Wednesday."

A despatch from Athens, says: The Servian Legation has received the following telegram from Nish: "During the night Belgrade was bombarded. Shells fell in various quarters of the town, especially the barracks, causing great damage. Several fell on the Franco-Servian and Andrevitch banks. M. Andrevitch of the banking firm was wounded. Both banks have lodged a protest at the German Legation."

Servians Retreated.

A despatch from Vienna, says: The Servians at 1.40 Wednesday afternoon blew up the bridge spanning the River Sava, between the Austrian town of Semlin and Belgrade. The Austrian infantry and artillery stationed at Semlin, in conjunction with monitors on the Danube, fired on the Servian positions beyond the bridge. The Servians retreated after a short engagement with trifling losses.

Ships Were Captured.

A small detachment of pioneers in co-operation with the customs officers, on Wednesday captured two Servian steamers laden with ammunition and mines. The pioneers and revenue guards, after a short, sharp encounter, overcame the Servian crew and took possession of the vessel and their dangerous cargoes. The captured ships were towed away by one of the Danube steamers.

All-Day Fight.

The invasion of Servia via Semendria is reported to have been much more difficult. The Austrians landed on an island in the Danube, 200 yards from the Servian shore. They crossed on pontoons over the swift current. This was a difficult matter, as they were under a severe fire. They crossed under cover of an artillery and infantry fire. The Servians maintained their resistance.

KING PETER OF SERVIA, whom one rumor reports as having abdicated.

PRESENTS A UNITED FRONT

Britain Has Not Seen the Like Since the Time of Napoleon

A despatch from London says: Regarding the united front shown by both parties in Parliament to Europe, the Times points out that such a step is unprecedented, since the Napoleonic wars a century ago. It also observes: "There is reason to fear that the Irish question has not been without influence on the development of events on the Continent. Statements made in the House of Commons might make it clear to the world that domestic differences will not prevent the country presenting a united front. Mr. Asquith called with Mr. Bonar Law in the latter's motor on Sir Edward Grey before Parliament met. The incident prepared the House for the agreement postponing the Irish controversy nominally till Monday, but in reality till the crisis is past. The Liberals cheered Bonar Law when he declared that he spoke for Sir Edward Carson's party as well as for the whole of the Unionist party. The Radical papers anticipate that the original Home Rule Bill will become law automatically under the Parliament Act when the session is prorogued. The Times disposes of this statement by announcing that the session is only adjourned. If the crisis continues or develops, in that case the bill is deferred indefinitely.

Comment on Events

Progress of the Aeroplane.

What a sight that must have been at the celebration in Paris of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile when twenty military aeroplanes in perfect alignment of fours flew at full speed past the reviewing stand!

It indicated a new element in warfare that is certain to change the methods of war; not only in respect to the movements of troops, but in the direct application of its destructive forces. What might not those twenty aeroplanes do in dropping bombs and other deadly missles upon an army, or a camp, or a fleet, or a fort! There would be no end to the devastation that an air fleet would inflict.

Need of Ready Money.

New York boasts—no new thing, perhaps—that many college men are members of its police force. There are lawyers, doctors, dentists, teachers, and even former clergymen among the bluecoats of Gotham—men elbowed out, for one reason or another, from the professions for which they were educated and trained, and driven to wielding the policeman's billy for financial reasons. In a city on the Pacific Coast, scores of men, formerly in the learned professions, are now acting as motormen, street railway conductors and chauffeurs for the same reason—need of ready money. They find, not that their education is a handicap but that it is a positive help to them in discharging their more exclusively mechanical duties. And in Boston a policeman recently took a degree in law, as he said, to make of himself a better, wiser officer. These incidents are worth the thought and patient consideration of the young party thinking of leaving school over early in life for the allurements of a small job.

Think of the Whole.

Sir William Willcocks, the British engineer who built the Assuan Dam across the Nile and who is at work upon the control of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers in Mesopotamia, recently made a trip along the Mississippi River and its tributaries. His comments upon what is being done with that great river were exceedingly frank and apply to other things besides damming the Mississippi.

His advice, which was given when asked for to a large audience at Pittsburg, was illuminating. He first suggested that it was as well to begin at the bottom and work up; that the levees on the lower reaches of the river should be built so strong that they could stand any possible strain.

He then proceeded to be very frank with his audience. "Here are you, all of you honorable men, but looking on Uncle Sam as lawful prey," he said. "You would not rob one another, you would not permit robbery of yourselves if you could help it, but in a sense you are all willing to dip your hands into the national pork barrel unfairly for the benefit of your individual locality You are very careful that each locality gets its share, and careless of the total result.

"You must think of the whole, not of every individual, if you wish to succeed on the Mississippi. Nature's rule is: Careless of the single life, careful of the type. If you are careful of the single life and careless of the type you will fail where Nature succeeds."

The Pittsburgers are not the only ones who might benefit by Sir William's advice.

Efficiency Has a New Aid.

One of the things in medicine that have taken long steps within the last decade is the testing of blood pressure as a means of determining a person's health. It is now one of the most important tests employed by the life insurance companies in discovering whether a "prospect" is a desirable risk.

Now comes a French physician, Professor Lahaye, who announces that his experiments with blood pressure have convinced him that brain workers are more fatigued than persons engaged in physical toil. But that is not all. The most important feature of his discovery is a method by which an employer of brain workers may know whether he is getting the worth of his money.

Seize the clerk, bookkeeper, librarian, advertising man, novelist playwright, railroad director or (awful!) city official at the close of his day's work, wrap the little rubber tube around his arm, watch the pressure gauge and then, with Professor Lahaye's figures, you find either the ant or the sluggard. The brain worker who has not worked his brain is exposed and warned or fired. The man whose blood pressure shows at five o'clock that he has worn his brain to a frazzle is patted on the back and promoted.

It is assumed that the Lahaye method differentiates between real work and mere worry. The professor insists that he has made the system so accurate that it will show the man's occupation.

The Tiger.

The real political contest in France is a duel of personalities. For years M. Clemenceau has been the guiding spirit of French politics. He has made and unmade ministers with great rapidity. Whenever one man seemed to him to becoming strong M. Clemenceau would intrigue with various groups to upset him. It is said that he has upset forty ministries; it is certain that he has been responsible for the election of four of the last six presidents. Of the two elected in defiance of his authority one, M. Casimir-Perier, was driven into resignation after six months. The other is M. Poincare himself, and if he is still at the Elysee that is not the fault of M. Clemenceau, who is known as the Tiger.

At first sight it would seem that M. Poincare has the advantage. He is president of the Republic. The pomp and circumstance of office is about him; kings have been his hosts and his guests, and in his tours through France he has known how to make his own personality felt through the trappings of his position. Against this M. Clemenceau has only his position as a senator and the glamor of having once been president of the council. Yet, for all this apparent weakness, M. Clemenceau is the greater power of the two. He has been the dominant figure in French politics since Gambetta died. Until his authority was challenged two years ago, M. Clemenceau was the sovereign of France, whose power had only once been defied in twenty years, and then without success. The kernel of the political situation in France is the problem of whether M. Poincare can withstand M. Clemenceau.

Paris is Quite Safe.

Inferences that the soil on which Paris is built is unstable, based on the telegraphed reports of the sinking of the street surfaces during a heavy rainfall, are not substantiated by the facts ascertained through engineering investigations. The depressions, in which several persons lost their lives, were caused by the overflow of storm water from the sewers into the subway excavations. Thus there is nothing to indicate that the land is not amply capable of carrying the buildings and the traffic loads of the greatest city in France.

The storm came so suddenly that the valves which divert excess water to the river could not be controlled and the sewers broke under the pressure and flooded the partially built subways. The pavement was undermined and cabs and people dropped into the underground torrent.

This explanation is simple and reassuring. Visitors to Paris need have no fear of losing their lives in subterranean waters if they keep off the pavements over unfinished tunnels during heavy rainstorms.

CENTENARY OF PEACE.

United States Will Issue New Two and Five Cent Stamps.

A despatch from Washington, July 29.—As its contribution to the celebration this year of the centenary of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the Post-office Department was preparing to issue two special stamps, this designs for which have been approved by Postmaster-General Burleson. The stamps of two and five cent denominations will be ready for issue early in the fall. The words "Peace: 1814-1914" will be on each. The two-cent stamp will have on it a hemisphere with a female figure on the left holding an American flag, and on the right a figure bearing a British flag, the two clasping hands across the hemisphere. On the five-cent stamp will be a winged figure typifying the spirit of peace, and with a dove of peace flying before it.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—Flour—Ontario wheat flours, 90 per cent., $3.60 to $3.65, seaboard. New flour for August delivery quoted at $3.25. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.50; do., seconds, $5; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.80.

Manitoba wheat—Bay ports—No. 1 Northern, $1 to $1.03, and No. 2, 99c to $1.01.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 new, 85 to 87c, outside. August and September delivery.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats at 39 1-2 to 40c, outside, and at 42 to 42 1-2c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats, 43 1-2c for No. 2, and 42 1-2c for No. 3.

Peas—Nominal.

Barley—Nominal.

Rye—Nominal.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Corn—Dull; No. 2 American at 81 to 82c, on track, Toronto.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $23, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $25 to $26.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 17 to 19c; inferior, 15 to 16c; farmers' separator prints, 19 to 20c; creamery prints, fresh, 23 1-2 to 25c; do., solids, 22 to 23 1-2c.

Eggs—Case lots of strictly new-laid, 26c per dozen, and good stock, 20 to 23c per dozen.

Honey—Strained, 10 1-2 to 11 1-2c per lb. Combs, $2.25 to $2.50 per dozen for No. 1, and $2 for No. 2.

Cheese—New cheese, 14 to 14 1-4c for large and 14 1-4 to 14 1-2c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.30 to $2.35 per bushel; No. 1 primes, $2.20 to $2.25.

Poultry—Fowl, 15 to 16c per lb; chickens, broilers, 20 to 22c; turkeys, 20 to 21c.

otatoes—New Ontario, $1.25 to $1.30 per bushel, and Americans, $4 per barrel.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Hay—Quotations on No. 1 are practically nominal. No. 2 brings $15 to $15.35, on track here. Clover $12.50.

Baled straw—Car lots $9, on track, Toronto.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14 1-2c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 1-2 to 19c; do., heavy, 17 to 17 1-2c; rolls, 14 1-2 to 15c; breakfast bacon, 19c; backs, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 24c.

Lard—Tierces, 11 3-4 to 12c; tubs, 12 1-4c; pails, 12 1-2c; compound, 10 to 10 1-4c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 77 to 78c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 43 3-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 44 1-2c. Barley, Man. feed, 55 to 56c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.50 to $5.60; seconds, $5 to $5.10; strong bakers', $4.80 to $4.90; Winter patents, choice, $5 to $5.25; straight rollers, $4.50 to $4.75; do., bags, $2.15 to $2.20. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.45 to $4.55; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.05 to $2.15. Bran, 23. Shorts $25. Middlings $28. Mouillie, $21 to $23. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, $15 to $16.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 13 to 13 1-8c; finest easterns, 12 1-2 to 12 3-4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 24 1-2 to 25c; do., seconds, 24 to 24 1-4c. Eggs, fresh, 23 to 24c; selected, 26 to 27c; No. 1 stock 23c; No. 2 stock, 20 to 21c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Aug. 4.—Cash prices: Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 94c; No. 2 Northern, 91 1-2c; No. 3 Northern, 88c. Oats, No. 2 C.W., 38 3-4c; No. 3 C.W., 37 3-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 36 1-2c; No. 1 feed, 36 1-2c; No. 2 feed, 36 1-2c. Barley, No. 3, 54c; No. 4, 51c; rejected, 47 1-2c. Flax, No. 1 N.W.C., $1.63 1-2; No. 2 C.W., $1.60 1-2; No. 3 C.W., $1.48 1-2.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Aug. 4.—Wheat—July, 94c; September, 89 7-8c; No. 1 hard, $1.00 3-4; No. 1 Northern, 95 3-4 to 99 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 92 3-4 to 97 3-4c. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 73 to 73 1-2c. Oats, No. 3 white, 35 to 35 1-2c. Flour, fancy patents, $5; first clears, $3.75; second clears, $2.75. Shipments, 57,500 barrels.

Duluth, Aug. 4.—Linseed cash, $1.83 5-8; uly, $1.85. Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.00 3-8; No. 1 Northern, 99 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 97 3-8 to 97 7-8c; July, 99 1-2c; September, 91 3-8c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 4—Cattle—Choice butchers, $8 to $8.75; good medium, $7.65 to $7.85; common cows, $3.25 to $4.50; canners and cutters, $2.50 to $3.50; choice fat cows, $6 to $6.85.

Calves—Good veal, $10 to $11; common, $7 to $8.50.

Stockers and feeders—Steers, 700 to 900 pounds, $6.50 to $7; light stockers, $5.50 to $6.

Hogs—$9.15, fed and watered, $9.40 off cars.

Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $6 to $6.50; heavy, $4 to $4.50; bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; spring lambs, $8.50 to $9.75 by the pound; yearling lambs, $6 to $8.

Milch cows—Market firm at 60 to $95.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—Primes, 8 to 8 3-4c; medium, 5 3-4c to 7 3-4c; common, 4 to 5 1-2c. Milch cows, $30 to $75 each; one Holstein cow was held at $90. Calves, 4 to 7 1-2c; sheep, 4 1-2 to 5 1-4c; lambs, $5 to $7.50 each. Hogs, 9 1-2 to 10c.

C.N.R. ORDERS EQUIPMENT.

Through Trains Edmonton to Toronto When Delivered.

A despatch from Winnipeg, says: The Canadian Northern Railway has just placed an order with the Canadian firms for more than a million and a half dollar's worth of equipment, sufficient to put on the most modern service between Toronto and Winnipeg by way of the new line from Port Arthur to Sudbury. It is probable that through trains will run from Edmonton to Toronto as soon as this equipment is delivered.

NO OCCASION TO INTERVENE.

Steamship President Says Britain May Not Mix in War.

A despatch from Berlin, says: The Hamburg Correspondent publishes an interview with Herr Ballin President of the North German Lloyd Line, in which he states that England may be eliminated from the powers which may eventually take place either with Austria or Servia. Britain has no occasion whatever to intervene in the conflict, no matter what turn it takes. "The highest authorities in London," he says, "are positively determined to take no steps based on participation in the war." Herr Ballin also says that France's disinclination to go to war is even a stronger asset in favor of peace than Britain's amicable disposition. "Painful uncertainty" will continue for some time, he concludes, but can be borne by Germans with assurance and confidence.

NEW KING OF SERVIA, Prince Alexander reigns if report of King Peter's abdication is true. The eldest son renounced the succession.

GOD OF WAR HAS LONG ARM.

How Conflict Will Affect This Continent in Direct Fashion.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Pen., says: Heads of manufacturing and mining companies fear a shortage of labor if the Austro-Servian war be prolonged. While there are probably less than 500 Servians in the Pittsburg district, it is estimated that there are fully 500,000 Austro-Hungarians in western Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia, one fifth of whom are liable for military duty. The withdrawal of any considerable proportion of this number from mills and mines would be seriously felt in times of industrial activity while the curtailment of immigration would add to the shortage, say the employers.

NATIONS BUYING COAL

American Exporters Are Doing a Rushing Business.

A despatch from New York, says: A rumor current on Tuesday that the principal European powers likely to be involved in the Austro-Servian War had placed orders in this country for large quantities of coal for their navies, was confirmed by leading coal exporters on Wednesday. The possibility of Germany, Austria, Italy and France being shut off from the Welsh coal supply by England being drawn into the controversy is held here to be responsible for the orders placed with American coal exporters.

Some Other Day.

"Never give up."

"I don't; I tell them to come around next week.

Criticism.

Mr. Peewee—I selected this suit myself. What do you think of it?

His Wife—Turn around and let me see it so I can tell you what's wrong with it.

Mrs. Goodsole (feeding tramp)—"You seem to have a good appetite?" Hungry Higgins—"Ah, mum, dat's all I have left in de world dat I kin righly call me own!"

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

Canada.

His Honor Mr. Justice Teetzel will retire from the Bench.

Stratford assessment commissioner puts the population at 17,028.

Austro-Hungarian reservists in western Canada have been ordered by the War Department to mobilize.

The army worm has made its appearance in Portneuf county, Quebec.

The artillery of the garrison at Halifax was mobilized and manned the forts in the harbor.

Major-General Macdonald, Quartermaster-General, on Saturday for a tour of inspection through the west.

The Coroner's jury found Dr. C. K. Robinson of Tamworth responsible for the death of Miss Blanche L. Yorke on July 8.

John Christie, a London Electric Co., lineman, fell forty feet and was almost instantly killed, when a badly rotted pole broke off.

Mr. C. J. Atkinson, since its inception Superintendent of the Toronto Boys' Dominion, has been appointed General Field Secretary for the United States, with headquarters at New York.

Lieut.-Col. F. D. Farquhar, D.S.O., military secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, will continue in the same capacity to his Serene Highness Prince Alexander of Teck.

Canada is perfecting the plans for its part in the ice patrol of the North Atlantic, which was proposed after the Titanic disaster, as a means of securing greater safety to ocean travel.

The mines of Quebec Province have yielded a production of $13,119,811 in 1913. These figures show an increase of nearly two million dollars. As usual, asbestos leads all mineral products, the quantities extracted reaching the value of $3,839,504.

Running short of gasoline 1,200 feet in the air, seven miles from the south shore of Lake Ontario, R. Brussell and a colored aviation student voyaging from Toronto, were obliged to make hurried descent in their hydro-aeroplane into the lake and were rescued, after they had been in the water 22 minutes, by the steamer Garden City, from Port Dalhousie.

Great Britain.

Militants again attempted to enter Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Teck will arrive earlier than was expected in the Dominion.

A great lockout in the building trades of Great Britain is impending.

It is reported that a settlement agreeable to the Ulsterites has been reached over home rule.

Earl and Lady Grey acted as hosts at a reception given to the visiting Canadian teachers in the Royal Colonial Institute, London.

An impressive scene was witnessed in Dublin when the bodies of the rioters who were killed on Sunday were conveyed through the streets.

United States.

A motor lifeboat started on a trip from New York to England.

General.

Several Americans have been marooned in Austrian towns.

Mme. Caillaux was acquitted of the charge of murder.

President Poincare received a great reception on his return to Paris.

Why She Smiles.

"Why does that lady grin so every time she sees you?"

"She knows I'm getting only $10 a week."

"But why the grin?"

"I was engaged to her once and broke it off, and she afterward married a millionaire."

CREATOR'S BAND.

Coming to the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

Guiseppe Creatore, who with his band comes to the Canadian National Exhibition for two concerts daily during the entire Exhibition, is unquestionably the most interesting personality before the musical world to-day. He has set Boston and New York music mad. He is not only the most picturesque of conductors, but is, besides, a masterly leader of men who has his musicians under perfect control. To the spectators the irresistable impression is that they are performing involuntarily entirely at the will of their fiery, volatile conductor.

RIOT ACT READ TO GERMANS.

Times Says Britain Will Know How to Act in Eventualities.

A despatch from London says: The Times, in an editorial on Thursday morning on the war crisis, says: "If France is menaced, or the safety of the Belgian frontier, which we guaranteed with France and Russia, we shall know how to act. We can no more afford to see France crushed by Germany or the balance of power upset against France, than Germany can afford to see Austria-Hungary crushed by Russia. Upon that issue, should it have to be determined by arms, our friends and our enemies will find that we think and act with one accord."

TWO WEEKS AT BANFF.

The Duke of Connaught Wishes to Do Much Fishing.

A despatch from Calgary, says: The Vice-Regal party, including the Duke of Connaught, the Duchess and the Princess Patricia, left Calgary late Tuesday night for Banff, where the party will stay for two weeks. It is understood that the Duke wishes to do a good of fishing while in the mountains, and a camp will be pitched at one of the mountain lakes. After the stay in Banff the party will proceed to the coast.

BOY HORRIBLY MAIMED.

Ten-year-old Lad Ran in Front of His Father's Mower.

A despatch from Kingston, says: The ten-year-old son of William Schemerhorn, who lives near Newburgh, was horribly injured on Wednesday. While his father was driving a mower in a field the boy ran in front of the machine and was knocked down. One foot, one toe off the other foot, a finger and a thumb were cut off The doctors expect him to recover.

CALGARY OIL FIELDS

FREE MARKET LETTER.

Commercial quantities of high-grade oil in a proven field and tremendous development now under way, makes Calgary the next great fortune-making centre. Bankers and business men from all quarters of the world are sending capital here to take advantage of the wonderful opportunities.

We are not promoters tied to one proposition, and blinded by prejudice, but are free and independent to recommend or condemn the various stocks according to our best judgment.

Because of our large experience, and thorough knowledge of conditions, our recommendations are eagerly sought after.

The Oil Barons of to-day are the early investors in new oil fields. The opportunity is here right now, during the development period, for both small and large investors.

Write to-day for map of the district, and our market letter—the authority on Calgary stocks—BOTH FREE.

HARLAN & COMPANY,
Herald Building, Calgary, Alta.

WAR'S EFFECT ON CANADA

Officials of Finance Department at Ottawa Are Optimistic of the Future

A despatch from Ottawa, says: Officials of the Department of Finance are inclined to the view that the Austro-Servian war will have no serious effect on economic conditions in Canada. They admit that a European war, more particularly if all the powers are drawn into the fray, will make it practically impossible for the present to go to London money market. In this connection it is claimed, however, that most of the loans sought for the present year have either been floated or are in the hands of the underwriters.

Wheat prices are certain to be affected by the war more particularly if Russia ceases to be a source of supply for the British market. In that event the Western farmers whose crop promises to be short, will have compensation in the form of higher prices. It is not believed that the manufacturing industries will be affected by the war, but that better prices are likely to prevail for manufactured goods. War, of course, is never a good thing for the salaried consumers, who are likely to pay even higher prices than they do to-day for meat, flour, and other necessaries of life.