AUSTRIAN FORCE ROUTED

Report Regiment Destroyed and Another Defeated Near Belgrade

A despatch from Belgrade says: It is reported here that an Austrian regiment has been destroyed by Servians in a battle east of the capital. The Austrian colonel fell at the head of his men.

The Sixth Austrian Artillery Regiment opened fire on the Servian defenders west of here, near Obrenovatz, on the River Save. The Austrians were quickly silenced by the Servian fire, and retired, leaving two damaged guns on the field. The whole aspect of the war in the Balkans has been changed by the declaration of war on Germany by Belgium and England. From planning a defence against Austria the whole Servian general staff has turned to schemes of aggression. On receipt of the news every soldier placed flowers in the muzzle of his rifle and machine guns were likewise decorated. An immense crowd of soldiers and civilians, women and children, paraded the streets as if celebrating a great national fete. No one now believes that an Austrian soldier will cross the Danube. The Servians now talk of a triumphant march through Bosnia and Herzegovina to arouse the Slavs and reclaim them to the Servian nation. To meet the menace of an invasion of Bosnia and Herzegovina at least five of the sixteen Austrian army corps are required in these provinces. Every Servian reservist has been called to arms. Three hundred thousand of the finest fighting men in Europe, inured to war and having the experience of two great campaigns, are now concentrated in the Morava Valley, ready and eager to assist their allies.

MAP SHOWING FIRST BATTLES OF SERVIAN WAR.

LIEGE FORTS REDUCED.

But Main Belgian Army is Entrenched at Namur.

A despatch from Paris says: The German shell fire has reduced two of the Liege forts, but the Belgians continue to resist with untiring energy. The Germans were able to use their light siege guns against the forts of Liege, which are thirty years old. Two of them were silenced and the German columns broke through. The other forts are holding out. The Belgians are making a determined resistance before the city.

The roar of artillery fire has been heard uninterruptedly all around the city. Germans who succeeded in entering the circle of forts at Floren, ten miles from Liege, directed their fire on Dressour, and wrecked many houses.

During the night, amid cries of "Viva la Belgique!" the civil guard despatched patrols in all directions with bugles to announce that the city would not surrender and the army would continue its brave resistance. Among the Germans captured in the attack on Liege was Lieut. Baron von Forstner, the young officer whose haughty treatment of the French inhabitants of Zabern, Alsace, brought on the disturbances there last year which were aired in the Reichstag and resulted in Von Forstner being sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in a fortress.

CONSULATE STORMED.

Vancouver Mob Tore Down German Eagle.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: A mob on Wednesday stormed the German Consulate here, tore the big double eagle from above the door and trampled it in the street. The glass in all the doors and windows of the Consulate was broken and the furniture demolished. It is reported that Herr Von Eltinger, the German Consul, who is a naturalized British subject, has resigned and thrown his fortunes with his adopted country.

SPIES IN BRITAIN.

Twenty-one Germans Are Arrested In Twenty-four Hours.

A despatch from London says: The Home Secretary introduced a bill in the House of Commons on Wednesday to restrain the movement of undesirable aliens with the object of facilitating the removal of spies. This was immediately given a second reading. Mr. McKenna announced that 21 spies had been arrested in the British Isles during the last twenty-four hours, chiefly in important naval centres.

MANY PRIZES OF WAR.

Cruisers Sweep the Seas of German Merchant Vessels.

A despatch from London says: The Hamburg - American Line steamers Kronprinzessin Cecilie and Prince Adelbert have been seized by British warships. They are now lying at Falmouth. The cruiser Highflyer brought the steamer Turbantia, from Buenos Ayres for Hamburg, carrying a large quantity of gold and scores of German reservists, into Plymouth harbor. Thirty German ships have so far been captured by England. They include a trawler, taken near the Orkney Islands, off the north of Scotland. A man suspected of being a spy and several carrier pigeons were found aboard. The British steamer Kemerick, from Galveston for Bremen, was captured off West Fastnet and taken to Queenstown. The Kemerick had 49,000 quarters of wheat aboard for the Germans.

EXPELLED RUSSIANS.

Dowager Empress Takes 600 of Them on Board Her Special.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The Dowager Empress of Russia started for St. Petersburg by way of Finland. She permitted 600 Russians who were expelled from Germany, and who came here, to travel with her on her special train.

Essex Off to Sea.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says. Amid the cheers of thousands of people lining the wharves and house tops, H.M.S. Essex steamed out of Halifax harbor, her band playing "Rule, Britannia," which the citizens sang as she glided down the stream. The cheers of the people could be heard over in Dartmouth, across the harbor, where the residents immediately flocked to the waterfront, and their enthusiastic farewell re-echoed across the harbor. It was a never-to-be-forgotten scene.

Routed Cavalry Division.

A despatch from London says: A Brussels despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the militia of the garrison at Liege, who retreated on Thursday, so that the men could get some sleep, took the offensive Friday by a turning movement in Belgian, Luxemburg, where they routed a German cavalry division.

Prince Begins Duties.

A despatch from London says: The Prince of Wales commenced his duties in the Guards, and was enthusiastically received by the officers and men.

CRUISER SUNK BY MINE

130 British Marines Perished When the Amphion Sank of the Coast of Holland

A despatch from London says: An Admiralty report says that the British cruiser Amphion was sunk by striking a mine. Paymaster J. T. Gedge and 130 men were lost.

The captain, 16 officers and 135 men were saved.

The German mine-layer Koenigen Luise had placed some mines before she was sunk by the British torpedo-boat Lance. It was the Lance, not the Amphion, which sent the German mine-laying steamer Koenigen Luise to the bottom.

The Koeningen Luise was out laying mines, 60 miles from Harwich, off the coast of Holland. The Lance fired four shots. The first two were fired over the Koenigen Luise, but the third smashed the bridge. The fourth carried away the stern of the German ship, leaving a gaping hole. The sea rushed in, and the Koenigen sank in six minutes.

Most of the crew jumped into he sea, and some of them were picked up by the British sailors.

Twenty-eight prisoners were landed at Harwich. Four of the German wounded lost their legs and two their arms. The British had no casualties.

Capt. Fox, who was in command of the Amphion, was a midshipman on board the British warship Calliope, the only warship which escaped destruction in the terrific Samoa tornado of 1889.

The Amphion was of the Boadicea class of vessels. The last of these boats to be launched was the Fearless, and the total number in the navy is seven.

FEAR OF FAMINE SUBSIDES

Confidence Grows That the British Governmnet Will be Able to Meet the Crisis

A despatch from London says: Symptoms of a panic over the question of food and money supplies subsided greatly on Wednesday. There is general confidence that the measures undertaken by the Government will meet the crisis; that the money market will not smash, and that the Atlantic route will be kept open for shipments from America.

Many shops have placarded their windows with the Chancellor's warning against the well-to-do hoarding food to the detriment of the poorer classes. One of the biggest stores has limited the amount of food to be sold to each person to seven pounds in weight; others refuse to make deliveries, so that people can buy only what they are able to take away. Still others limit the amount of any foodstuff sold to two pounds.

A distinct surprise to the popular mind is the country's apparent preparedness to change the machinery of ordinary life to a war footing on short notice. Not only is the army mobilization proceeding with great smoothness, but the Government's railway service, under the direction of committee managers, is being operated without confusion. The cricket and football grounds in a number of cities have been occupied as camps, while schools and other public buildings are being transformed into hospitals.

The report spread by London news agencies on Tuesday night that the windows of the German Embassy were broken is denied by the commissioner of police, who declares that there was no hostile outbreak. The German colony is in something of a panic, however, because many of them engaged in various occupations fear prejudice will be engendered by the war and ruin their business. The American Embassy and Consulate, which have taken charge of German interests here, find that they will have to face heavy work, and it is probable that their staffs will have to be reinforced.

SCENES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

"Long Live King George and the Valiant British Nation!"

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Following the announcement that Great Britain and Germany were at war, huge printed placards appeared on the walls of the city and in the restaurants and cafes. All carried the words: "Long live King George and the valiant British nation!" A number of students and workmen climbed to the roof of the German Embassy and tore the gold eagle from the top of the flagstaff. They then ran up the Russian flag. A massive statuary depicting a group of horses led by men was hacked to pieces with axes and the debris hurled into the canal. A bonfier then was made of the contents of the Embassy, and an attempt was made to put a torch to the building, but mounted police routed the rioters. Another crowd later tried to repeat the performance at the Austrian Embassy, but that building was too strongly guarded.

HOARDING OF GOLD.

British Chancellor Asks Public to Leave It in Banks.

A despatch from London says: Chancellor Lloyd George contended on Wednesday that anyone hoarding gold was assisting the enemy of his country. At the same time, with the view of economizing gold and maintaining the integrity of the gold standard, it was proposed to issue notes of £1 ($5) and 10s. ($2.50) convertible to gold at the Bank of England. These would be available on Friday to the extent of $15,000,000, and after that would be issued at the rate of $25,000,000 daily. Postal orders are also to be made legal tender on the same terms as notes. He made an appeal to patriotic people not to withdraw gold.

NO WIRELESS TALKS.

U.S. Government Closes German Tower at Sayville, L.I.

A despatch from New York says: It was reported from Washington on Wednesday that after considering the status of the German-owned wireless tower at Sayville, Long Island, the corresponding station to the tower at Nauen, Germany, the State Department has come to the conclusion that it must be closed during the European war. This decision is based on the international agreement signed by Germany, the United States and other countries at The Hague in 1907.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Royal Proclamation Defines What Must Be Seized.

A despatch from London says: The Gazette, the official newspaper, on Wednesday publishes the notification of the state of war existing between Germany and England, as well as an order-in-Council signed by the King, relating to the merchant vessels of the countries with which the British Empire is at war. The order specifies as absolute contraband: Arms of all kinds; clothing and harness of a military character; animals suitable for war purposes; foodstuffs; fuel; harness; telescopes and field glasses.

CONGENIAL WORK

And Strength to Perform It.

A person in good health is likely to have a genial disposition, ambition, and enjoy work.

On the other hand, if the digestive organs have been upset by wrong food, work becomes drudgery.

"Until recently," writes a Western girl, "I was a railroad stenographer, which means full work every day.

"Like many other girls alone in a large city, I lived at a boarding house. For breakfast it was mush, greasy meat, soggy cakes, black coffee, etc.

"After a few months of this diet I used to feel sleepy and heavy in the mornings. My work seemed a terrible effort, and I thought the work was to blame—too arduous.

"At home I had heard my father speak of a young fellow who went long distances in the cold on Grape-Nuts and cream and nothing more for breakfast.

"I concluded if it would tide him over a mornings heavy work, it might help me, so on my way home one night I bought a package, and next morning I had Grape-Nuts and milk for breakfast.

"I stuck to Grape-Nuts, and in less than two weeks I noticed improvement. I remember I used to walk the 12 blocks to business and knew how good it was simply to live.

"As to my work—well, did you ever feel the delight of having congenial work and the strength to perform it? That's how I felt. I truly believe there's life and vigor in every grain of Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter. A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

CARE OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Canada May Relieve Great Britain of the Burden, Guarding Them in the West

A despatch from Ottawa says: One of the war duties which Canada will probably have to assume is that of taking care of Great Britains prisoners of war. There will undoubtedly be thousands of these, and Great Britain is not anxious to keep them here, where food supplies will be more or less limited, and where the nearness to the continent would lead to numerous attempts to escape.

At the time of the Boer war prisoners were sent to Bermuda. In the present case Canada could render valuable assistance by relieving Great Britain of the cost and worry of looking after these prisoners. They will probably be sent to western Canada, where local militia forces can easily guard an encampment, and where there would be little use of their attempting to escape, since communication with Germany or Austria, even via the United States, will practically be cut off until the termination of the war.

Moreover, it would not be a bad stroke of business for the Government, since after the war a considerable number of these prisoners might become permanent residents of Canada and take up homesteads in the west.

TURKISH SHIPS BOUGHT.

British Government Takes Over Two New Dreadnoughts.

A despatch from London says: The British Government will pay in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 for the two Turkish battleships being constructed in English yards and which it has taken over. The one which has been renamed Agincourt is completed. The other, Osman I., and which will be known in the British navy as the Erin, is nearly completed. They are first-class battleships.

FRANCE REGAINS CITIZENS.

Natives of Alsace-Lorraine May Join French Armies.

A despatch from Paris says: All the deputies rose to their feet in support of a bill introduced on Wednesday to confer French nationality on natives of Alsace and Lorraine enlisting in the French army. Several sick Senators were carried to their seats, as they were unwilling to be absent from the historic session.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS.

Mob in Antwerp Sacked German Cafes and Restaurants.

A despatch from Antwerp says: Serious anti-German rioting occurred here on Wednesday. An angry mob sacked the German cafes and restaurants and tore the escutcheon from the door of the German Consulate. The police being unable to check the disorders, the Belgian military governor placed the city under martial law, and ordered the expulsion of all German residents.

CABINET VACANCIES FILLED.

Earl Beauchamp and Walter Runciman Appointed.

A despatch from London says: Earl Beauchamp was on Wednesday appointed to succeed Viscount Morley as President of the Council, and Walter Runciman to take the place of John Burns as president of the Local Government Board.

Patrolled By Airships.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Travellers arriving here from Germany say that the whole Franco-German frontier is patroled by French and German aeroplanes flying parallel to the line.

FACING SITUATION CALMLY.

Lack of Hysteria Noticeable in French Capital.

A despatch from Paris says: While troops move through Paris streets on their way to the front there is a remarkable spirit of confidence and a general lack of hysterical excitement among the citizens who are being left in the city. This assurance, so universal everywhere in the city that French arms are to be victorious, is no doubt added to by the constant reports coming from Belgium that the troops there are successfully holding back the German invasion. The general feeling that France is destined during this war to get full revenge for 1870, and the confidence that is everywhere expressed has made a marked impression on all still marooned within the city. Hourly the impression is gaining strength that the war will not last long, cannot last long, because Germany, cut off as she is, will soon be forced to capitulate or starve to death. There is even a well-defined feeling here that when the pinch of famine comes, if the Kaiser does not submit of his own accord, he will be forced to do so by popular revolts within his empire. Even with France at war and a great part of her male population enrolled and off to the front, all of the lightsomeness of the Parisian spirit is not lost. There are humorous incidents on every hand. Above many of the shops that have been closed, for instance, are suspended posters making light announcements of the cause of business suspensions. Here are the words on a placard posted in the window of a barber shop in the Rue Royale: "Our clients are hereby notified that we have transferred our staff to Nancy." Nancy is a city on the French frontier.

TO STOP PULP EXPORT.

U.S. Manufacturers Notified That St. Lawrence Will Be Mined.

A despatch from Ogdensburg, N.Y., says: Paper manufacturers in the United States importing pulpwood from lower Canada by shipload have been notified that unless special permission is granted the service will be suspended until after the war. It is said to be the purpose of the Dominion Government to stop all vessel traffic on the St. Lawrence River east of Montreal and plant the river with explosive mines. Large importations of Quebec pulpwood are required at Ogdensburg for northern New York State paper mills.

German Reservists Arrested

A despatch from London says: German reservists from Canada were arrested on the arrival at Avonmouth on the steamship Royal George.

The British Government has requisitioned all aircraft in the Kingdom and is mobilizing them at the Hendon Aerodrome.

Sentries at Dover fired on a man who was supposed to be tampering with the telephone system. The man escaped. Two suspected spies were arrested in London.

The admiral commanding the Irish naval division reports that the Irish dockyard workers made a splendid response to the call for extra work.

At Balina the National Volunteers gave an enthusiastic send-off to the reservists going to join their regiments. The band of the volunteers escorted the reservists to the station at Blackrock.