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 the 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.

General Sonkhomlinoff,
Russia's War Minister, second to the Czar in command of the army.

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 civic 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.

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.

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.

MUSIC AND HORSES.

Biggest Horse Act in the World at National Exhibition.

The Musical Ride will be at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto again, of course. It is the biggest and best display of horsemanship on this continent. Those 32 wonderful dragoons, on their spirited horses, whirling through their mazy figures to the music of the band, are old favorites of "the regulars" at the Fair and a never-failing delight to new visitors.

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.

JAPAN TO PROTECT COLONIES.

Authoritative Statement Made by Premier Okuma at Tokio.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Japanese Premier, Count Okuma, in an interview on Wednesday said that Japan, if she were reluctantly compelled to intervene, would protect the British colonies, but under no circumstances would she send a fleet or an army to Europe.

VOLUNTEER FOR SERVICE.

Staff of Ontario Government Office Answer Call.

A despatch from London says: The Canadian Pacific steamer Montrose reached Gravesend with four hundred British refugees from Antwerp. Practically the whole staff of the Ontario Government Office here have volunteered for service.

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.

THE ESSEX AT HALIFAX.

Captain Says His Ship Could Handle All Three Prowlers.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says: The British cruiser Essex steamed in here convoying the White Star liner Cedric. As the Essex went up the harbor the passengers on the Mauretania, which had arrived at noon, raised a great cheer for the cruiser. The Essex proceeded at once for the dockyard, where a big gang of men had assembled, and coaling at once

Captain Hugh D. R. Watson is in charge of the cruiser, and Hugh Preedy is commander. A semi-official report from the Essex is that the cruiser had been trying to round up the three German cruisers in these waters. The other cruisers on the American and Canadian coast engaged in the same search are the Suffolk (flagship), Berwick, Lancaster and Bristol. All the information any of them had obtained had been by wireless. The captain is anxious to obtain reports from ship masters who may see anything of the cruisers, and he asks that this be forwarded promptly.

The Lusitania has been in touch with a German cruiser, but escaped in the fog. Not one of the enemy's ships had been sighted. The Essex, he said, is prepared for the whole three of them together. There is very little danger of any of the Germans attempting to land at any port in Canada where there are military. He could not imagine that they would venture an attack.

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.

38 KILLED, 20 HURT.

Passenger Train and Motor Car Collide.

A despatch from Joplin, Missouri, says: Thirty-eight were killed and 20 wounded, six fatally, when a northbound passenger train on the Kansas City Railway crashed head-on into a motor car, No. 103, on the North Missouri and North Arkansas Railway near Tipson Ford, 12 miles south of here, at 5.30 o'clock on Wednesday night.

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.

Comment on Events

Learn to Swim.

The season of outdoor pleasure has always a number of drowning accidents. Perhaps this may be due to crowding into a shorter period the amenities of the summer temperature of sea and river.

But the admonition is the same. If every one of us knew how to swim, if we were at home in the water as on land, this would not happen. But there are accidents to which even the most accomplished swimmers are exposed. Perhaps the foremost of these is "cramp." Even this, unless in exceptional cases, can be overcome by the man who knows how to swim.

Cramp in the muscles of the leg is the most common. No need to sink if this happens, however. Kick it off, and float—as every swimmer knows how to do—until the knot disappears.

The one essential is to "keep your head." Don't succumb to fright or to local pains.

Ore Deposits Located by Wireless.

The miracle of wireless telegraphy, which had already conquered the air and water, now penetrates the bowels of the earth. German scientists by this all pervading medium have not only located subterranean spring and ore deposits, but ascertained their depth. Moreover, miners working 1,000 feet below the surface have received wireless messages from a point a mile and a half away on the same level. There is an evident future of immense value to the mining industry in this discovery, for mineral wealth discoverable by no other means will be revealed to man. And with wireless equipment in mine pits, communication with entombed miners will be possible in case of disaster and the work of rescue made easier, besides cheering the prisoners with messages from home and friends. The discovery means not a little to this country where only a tithe of its hidden treasure have yet been revealed.

The New Ruler of Servia.

King Alexander of Servia is only 26 years old. His father, King Peter, recently issued a royal proclamation declaring that owing to ill-health he was unable to perform his duties, and in accordance with the Servian constitution, "confided the government of Servia to my heir, the Crown Prince Alexander of Servia, during my illness." Thus Alexander of Servia, is one of the youngest European sovereigns. He is a bespectacled, well built young man, with a studious and refined temperament that command respect regardless of his rank and position, and was popular as a prince among the Servian people, and was educated in St. Petersburg, where his eyes and ears were always kept open for ideas and reforms in his own country. But despite his popularity in some quarters there is much disaffection among certain classes in Servia, and the path of the young monarch is not apt to be a rosy one. The estimated population of Servia is 2,600,000. The civil list is $225,000, and the army consists of 32,000 on a peace footing, 208,000 reserves, and 240,000 as a total war strength. Servia recently came in for some severe criticism for her attitude in the Balkan troubles, and her population is rather heterogeneous, considering the size of the country. The Servians played a rather important part in European affairs for many years but it was only in 1878, after the congress of Berlin, that Montenegro, Servia and Roumania became independent.

Too Much Organization.

We are so prone to emphasize a good thing that we are apt to spoil it by attention. There is recreation—an excellent thing, but it loses a large part of its virtue when it becomes a great institution. So with education; so with health. These great subjects are reducible to very simple propositions, easily to be applied when taken by themselves. Take health, for instance. All the organization, statistics, learned documents, &c., will not add one jot to the first plain principles that contribute to one's soundness or wholeness, which is health.

When one has said purity of air, water, food and person, to which are added temperance, moderate exercise and a kindly and cheerful disposition, all has been said that is necessary, and all the boards of health, statistics and scientific hygiene in the world will not fit the fact with a newer purpose. What then? All that has to be done is to enforce the simple proposition of health upon the people in a way that will impress them. That may be difficult, but it will be more difficult if the purpose becomes buried in a great institution, where the very simplicity of the duty is hidden from view by the complexity of organized supervision.

President Wilson.

Mr. Sydney Brooks gives a vivid sketch of President Wilson, of the United States, in the British Review. In official hours the President "is not very communicative or given to small talk; he isolates himself a good deal from the social life of Washington, gives few openings for the sort of personal gossip that the American public loves to assimilate, cuts down all audiences, public and private, to the briefest limits, does not know or does not care what is being said about him, holds himself impassively in hand, and seems to the casual looker-on to be almost deliberately sparing of points of contact with the common run of American humanity. The capital is not used to, and is rather mystified by, a President of this kind. When he talks of politics he is thinking of the nation and its needs, of ideas, and how to express them in legislation, and not of jobs, personalities, and the next election. The pettinesses and vulgarities, the base motives and low calculations, of the committee-room type of politician shrivel up before his serene integrity. It is not that he explodes upon them or shows any trace of moral or intellectual arrogance. It is simply that there is something in him and radiating from him, the presence and emanation of a spirit always instinctively in communion with the finer things of life, that abashes men of a meaner cast."

Effects of Trial May be Far-Reaching.

Politics and social intrigue figured prominently in the sensational trial in Paris of Madame Caillaux, wife of the former French premier, for the fatal shooting of Editor Gaston Calmette. Such, indeed, are the political aspects of this case that the outcome of the trial may have a far-reaching effect upon the destinies of the French republic. Nor do we have to hunt far in French history to find instances of vast political changes due to the frailties and follies of women. The most familiar instance was the purchase of a costly necklace by Marie Antoinette with money from the royal income at a time when the public treasury was bankrupt, the nation was impoverished and thousands of people in Paris were on the verge of starvation. That act of selfish folly precipitated the French Revolution and brought Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI. to the guillotine.

Dangers of Ice Water.

In the heated term many persons are prone to drink large quantities of iced water and iced beverages of various ingredients and compositions, says the Detroit Free Press. Dangers lurk in the practice pointed out by competent authorities, but never more plainly than by Dr. Franklin C. Wells, of New York, who the other day said: "Cool water should take the place of ice water. Ice water, taken in quantities as it is usually taken on a hot day, may produce a very severe acute indigestion. Taken steadily it will produce ice water dyspepsia, a form of chronic indigestion. For those who must be active or subject to exposure on a hot day, there is no better beverage than oatmeal water. It is palatable, demulcent and nutricious and can be taken ad libitum. It is made by stirring oatmeal in water and letting it settle. This is the beverage given soldiers during their manoeuvres. Buttermilk and old-fashioned lemonade are refreshing and healthful."

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.

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.

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.

Our English Letter

Queen Mary Has What She Wants.

Queen Mary, who always has her eyes open to increase her queenly prestige, has succeeded in bringing about an innovation in the British army quite new to Great Britain.

This was shown in the recent announcement of the king's birthday honors that she and four other women of the English royal family had been appointed colonels in chief of regiments.

It has not been uncommon to call a regiment after some royal woman, but none before ever had been colonel in chief, although empresses and princesses on the continent have held the rank.

Queen Mary determined that she would set the wheels in motion to obtain the same thing for herself. Incidentally, the war office has included Queen Alexandria, the Princess Royal, the (Duchess of Fife), in the new honors.

Queen Mary is colonel in chief of the Eighteenth (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars, and it is expected she will wear an adaptation of the uniform when she reviews the troops. Queen Alexandria is colonel in chief of the Nineteenth (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars and the Yorkshire (Princess of Wales's Own) regiment, but her intentions as to assuming the uniform have not been made known.

Both women could arrange to costume without much difficulty, the distinguishing features being a Hussar tunic and busby. Queen Mary looks remarkably well in the gorgeous shako and coat of the Fifth (Blucher) regiment of Prussian Hussars, of which she is the honorary colonel in chief.

Queen Alexandra's portrait, in the regimentals of the Prussian royal dragoons, of which she is honorary colonel, is the principal adornment of the mess-room at the headquarters of that regiment, and the officers always drink her health after drinking the health of the German emperor and empress.

The Duchess of Argyll, as colonel in chief of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will not find it such an easy matter to wear the feather "bonnet" of her regiment.

Seeking a Motto for Greater London.

London is enjoying lots of fun over the troubles of the London County Council in their search for a motto for Greater London. They have got a shield, or "arms," all right, but a fitting motto is a sore worry, and the maker of the right motto is assured of immortality for his words and wide personal honor, but as yet it is the frivolous side of the matter that one chiefly hears.

A popular suggestion in suburban trains and buses is, "Always merry and bright." At the Inner Temple the choice has fallen upon a quotation from Dunbar's poem on London:—"Exemplar, Lodestar and Guye." The modern meaning of "guye," however, not the old one of hero, is the accepted implication.

At the Garden Suburb, where life is more real, more earnest, the most approved is from the London passage in Browning's "Waring"—"Small things done, great things undone."

The City men, who think themselves the pedigreed Londoners—born in the purple, as one might say—have some scurrilous mottoes ready for the upstart L. C. C. "Next to a good thing," is one of the mildest. A Throgmorton street man, by the aid of his A B C Latin dictionary, found the following from Cicero, which expresses many views of Outer London:—"Mene suburbana in corpore urbano," which may be translated roughly as "Having it both ways."

Prince of Wales to Take His Duchy.

Among the preparations which are being made for the celebration of the coming of age of the Prince of Wales next year is the overhauling of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. These are at present being administered under the direction of the King on his son's behalf, but they will pass under the personal control of the Prince next year.

The trustees of the estate during the last year have taken advantage of the favorable state of the markets to make investments which are expected to yield considerable profits. One recent transaction consisted in the purchase of $400,000 worth of securities. The estate's accumulated capital and profits at present largely exceed $5,000,000.

A Cat May Look at a King.

It is not generally known that there is no right of personal audience of the King and yet it is a well recognized point of constitutional law.

No commoner in the land can claim any such privilege as of right under English law. The matter is one of special privilege even to the members of the House of Commons who may have occasion to consult the King on state affairs. Even in such cases the audience is not personal to any member of the House.

"Freedom of access," as it is constitutionally called, is allowed to members of the House of Commons through the personality of the Speaker. The Speaker claims the privilege from the Crown through the Lord Chancellor at the opening of every Parliament, the form of request being that the Commons "may have access to his Maesty's royal person whenever occasion shall require."

The title of Speaker, as applied, somewhat to the bewilderment of the ordinary mortal, to the one member of the House of Commons who never by any chance makes a speech, really marks his duty of representing his fellow members in this way in necessary interviews with the monarch. He is the Speaker for them all.

In the case of members of the House of Lords the privilege of audience is personal, as the Peers are individually hereditary counsellors of the Crown. It need not be exercised through the Lord Chancellor, who, indeed, is not necessarily a member of the House of Lords at all.

To Fly 180 Miles an Hour.

The model of a new design for an aeroplane capable of crossing the Atlantic was on view last week at the offices of the Aerial League of the British Empire in Kingsway. It is of a revolutionary type, embodying several new ideas. The machine possesses a boat shaped hull, from each side of which, at bow and stern, project planes, one above the other, in such a way that there is a gangway running through the middle of the structure.

The remarkable feature of these planes is that they are hinged and can be shifted independently in such a way that there is no need for a rudder on the machine.

The most striking features are propellers at bow and stern, with a third propeller in the middle, so fixed that it draws to itself practically all the machine's air resistance. If this is as successful as it is hoped to be it is claimed that the Atlantic could be crossed at the rate of about 180 miles an hour.

Bank of England Can Sell Beer.

The bill to abolish the wine selling privileges of the University of Oxford and the city of St. Albans reminds one that by an old charter the Bank of England has the right to sell beer. Apparently the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street has never availed herself of the privilege, but one can imagine "Bank of England beer" proving a very popular tap—with the chief cashier's signature on every bottle guaranteeing it genuine.

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.

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.

Canal Traffic Decreased.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., says: Freight traffic through the "Soo" Canals for the month of July showed a decrease of more than 3,000,000 tons from that of the same month last year, according to the statistical report just compiled. The total was 8,830,256 tons, as compared with 12,278,124 tons last year. The movement for July was greater by 242,175 tons than in June. Vessel passages for the month numbered 3,077 and the total number of passengers carried was 20,462.

Martyr to Conscience.

Weary Walker—No, mum. I ain't dirty from choice. I'm bound by honor. Yer see I once wrote a testimonial for a soapmaker and promised to use no other.

Madam—Well, why don't you use that?

Weary Walker — Because, mum, the firm failed about five years ago.

Very Good.

Her Father—Want my daughter, eh? Who are your ancestors?

Her Lover—I don't know. I've never had time to look them up.

Her Father—Take her. You'll be able to support her, all right.

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.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO