

## MAILED FIST DARES EUROPE

### CANADA OFFERS FIFTY THOUSAND TROOPS FOR SERVICE OF HOMELAND

**War Spirit Throbs Throughout Dominion—Militia Eager to Serve Britain—First Call Ever Issued for Naval Reserve Sent Broadcast Over the Earth**

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—The Dominion of Canada has formally offered 50,000 troops to Great Britain. Ten thousand efficient soldiers could be sent within two weeks and the remainder within a month or more. Canada is filled with the war spirit and all corps of militia are eager for a chance to serve the mother country.

#### Royal Naval Reserve Called Out.

The royal naval reserves have been called upon by the British admiralty for service. The Canadian government was officially notified of the call to-day. The call is interpreted as meaning that the British navy will be engaged shortly.

The royal naval reserves are officers and seamen of the merchant service who have taken a special course of training in the British navy.

They are scattered all over the world. This is the first time that such a call has been made, and it is considered most significant.

New York, Aug. 2.—All British army and naval reservists in America are to be called out. Instructions to this effect were received to-day from the British foreign office by Acting Consul-General Nosworthy. Many reservists, it is said, will sail for England on the steamer Lusitania next Tuesday.

### Manning Artillery to Guard Esquimalt Fifth Regiment Ordered for Service

Prompt action has been taken in Canada to ensure the safety of this country from invasion or the depredations of any wandering German cruiser. Col. Roy, commanding officer of the Eleventh district, has received instructions from the department of militia at Ottawa to take certain steps in Victoria and Esquimalt, but for obvious reasons the precise nature of these proceedings he refuses to divulge to the public.

#### Fifth Parades at 2 o'Clock This Afternoon

The limited number of members of the garrison at Work Point barracks necessitates the utilizing of a portion of the Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., and a special parade was called for 2 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of selecting a number of men for special duty. The men paraded with great coats, haversacks and waterbottles at the drill hall.

These men will be employed in manning the batteries at Esquimalt, but strict secrecy was maintained by the military authorities as to their movements. It is reported that regular troops from interior stations are coming to Esquimalt also, but this could not be confirmed.

None of the other militia regiments have yet been notified to parade, but this may be expected as soon as Britain is at war.

### Preparing at Esquimalt Naval Yard Commander Hose Issues An Appeal

The naval volunteers who have not already been called upon in connection with the proposed patrol by H. M. C. S. Rainbow of the Behring Sea, delayed on account of the international crisis from commencing her northern cruise, were called out to Esquimalt yard this morning and took their kit aboard.

Their usefulness at a time of national crisis has been demonstrated after ten months' training, and the men rejoiced to take their part in the great emergency. There were over 50 men reporting in addition to the 25 allocated to the Rainbow some weeks ago. Commander Hose also issued an urgent appeal for the ex-naval stokers and naval signalers to communicate with the commander in charge, and general respect to the situation was shown by the extensive response from naval men here, where there are probably more former British naval officers and men than in any city overseas.

The commander is also beginning through the Times the call of the

British Admiralty for reservists to return to England forthwith, and this communication resulted in great activity among those affected by its provisions. Naturally the naval authorities are anxious to give every assistance to the Imperial government, and in view of the valuable stores held at the naval yard, no announcement is being made of the arrangements which have been taken for precautionary purposes. The nature of the defence of the forts will be strictly safeguarded by the military officers, acting in concert with the naval authorities. So far as the Rainbow's crew is concerned, already 250 strong, the other naval volunteers called to report to-day will be used, the commander says, if the emergency demands their services.

The whole situation, so far as defensive measures are concerned, has been anticipated for some years, and only the actual preparations have to be completed in order to secure complete manning of the defences. The historical position of Esquimalt as a base since the Russian war 50 years ago, will be well maintained in the circumstances of the nation's peril, and by men who have been thoroughly trained for the work.

### AEROPLANE FLEETS OF POWERS

	No. of Craft.	Pilots.	Organization.
Austria	150	Not known	Fairly good
Italy	200	120	Fairly good
Germany	350	200	Excellent
Total	700	350	
Great Britain	130	170	Limited
France	750	250	Excellent
Russia	380	...	Part organized
Total	1,260	420	

### WAR KING IS GIVEN WELCOME THIS AFTERNOON AT POTSDAM



Berlin, Aug. 2.—Emperor William came to Berlin this afternoon from Potsdam. He travelled in an open automobile and was greeted on the streets of the capital by tumultuous cheering.

### GERMAN AMBASSADOR STILL IN PARIS SILENCE COVERS COUNCIL'S DECISION

Paris, Aug. 2.—The ministerial council was called last night immediately after Premier Viviani had been informed of Germany's declaration of war on Russia. President Poincaré presided over the deliberations, but not a word as to decisions reached has been officially made known.

The degree of mobilization yesterday, together with the order to members of parliament to hold themselves in readiness for a possible sudden meeting indicate, however, that France is ready for all eventualities. If the chambers are convened it will be solely to vote credits for war.

#### German Ambassador Still in Paris

Baron Schoen, the German ambassador, slept in Paris for another night. He is to make another call at the foreign office to-day. His last visit before his departure from France will be on the American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, to confide German interests to his care.

### GERMAN CRUISER TWO DAYS FROM VICTORIA

Leipzig is Smaller Than Rainbow; Bombardment Would Be Well Resisted

Since the war clouds first gathered in Europe some days ago and the probability of a clash between Great Britain and Germany seemed imminent, considerable speculation has been indulged in here over the movements of a German fighting craft somewhere off the Mexican seaboard. To-day when it seemed apparent that the navies of the two most powerful nations will meet, the training ship Leipzig became the centre of much interest. The main question discussed was, "If the Leipzig attacked this coast, would H.M.C.S. Rainbow be able to hold her off?"

A review of the dimensions, armament and speed of the two fighting machines shows the Rainbow to be the better ship. The Canadian cruiser is larger and has better armament, but she is outclassed in speed by the Leipzig. The Rainbow is now tugging at her anchors in the Royal Roads, ready to go into action at a moment's notice. Her regular men have been allotted to their positions and the 50 naval volunteers have been assigned stations. The cruiser's magazines are full and her guns are ready to belch forth as soon as an emergency arises.

The Leipzig is classed as a protected cruiser and is said to be fulfilling the part of a training ship. She has been off the Mexican coast for some time watching the interests of the Fatherland in the southern republic. There was a report current that the Leipzig is but 48 hours' steaming from Victoria. This, however, is unconfirmed.

Two Ships Compared. Of the two fighting craft which may

### NAVAL VOLUNTEERS ORDERED TO REPORT AT NAVAL OFFICES

All Naval Volunteers are called out and should report at the Naval Yard, Esquimalt, without delay. (Signed) WALTER HOSE, Commander in Charge.

Ex-naval stokers and naval signalers are requested to communicate with the commander in charge of the naval docks as soon as possible.

come to blows on this side of the Pacific, the Rainbow is the older. She was built in 1891 at the yards of Palmer & Co., Jarrow-on-Tyne, while the Leipzig was laid down in 1904. The German ship has 12,200 horsepower and steams 23.5 knots. The Rainbow develops 9,000 horsepower, and under force draught her speed is close on to 19 knots. In point of armament the Rainbow is far superior to the Leipzig. The Canadian cruiser has two 6-inch guns, which are capable of throwing a 100-pound projectile twelve times a minute. Supplementing the 6-inch guns are six 4.7's, the type of gun which won great prominence in the South African war. In addition to these guns the Rainbow carries eight 6-pounders, one 3-pounder and four Maxim guns. The Rainbow also has two torpedo tubes.

The biggest guns carried by the Leipzig are 4-inch, of which type she has ten. Besides, she has two torpedo tubes, which are submerged. She has two armoured decks. In tonnage the Rainbow is 350 tons larger than the German craft. The Canadian cruiser has a tonnage of 3,500 and her opponent is of 3,250 tons. The Rainbow has a length of 300 feet, 44 feet beam and a draught of 18 feet. She carried 17 officers and has a full complement of officers and men of 250.

Commander Walter Hose is commander of the Rainbow and with him are the following officers: Lieut.-Commander Holme, Lieut.-Commander Clegg, Lieut. Hollowell, and Lieut.-Commander Jinkie.

## Germany Invading France, Troops Are Crossing at Nancy

Liege, Belgium, Aug. 2.—According to an evening newspaper published here, twenty thousand German troops crossed the French frontier this morning near Nancy. They encountered French forces and were repulsed with heavy losses. This news has not been confirmed up to the present time.

#### Kaiser's Army Enters Luxembourg.

London, Aug. 2.—A report reached here this morning to the effect that the Germans have entered Luxembourg and taken possession of all government offices, telephones and telegraphs.

The German force traversing Luxembourg is marching on the French fortress at Longwy, according to an official dispatch received here shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Longwy is a fortified town of France on the Belgian frontier, forty miles northwest of Metz, in Germany.

Brussels, Aug. 2.—All telegraphic and telephonic communication between Brussels and Luxembourg was severed to-day.

#### Time Arrived for Great Britain to Act.

London, Aug. 2.—Germany, having invaded France, it is felt in London that the time for action on the part of England has arrived. There is reason to believe that at the cabinet meeting to-day preparations were completed for such instant action as the circumstances may demand.

#### Russian Columns Enter Germany.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—A Russian column has crossed the German frontier at Schwinden, southeast of Biella. Two squadrons of Russian Cossacks are riding in the direction of Johannesburg, in East Prussia, fifteen miles from the frontier.

#### War With Germany Has Actually Begun.

A Russian patrol last night crossed the German frontier near Eichenreid, in Posen, and attacked the German guard at the railroad bridge near the Warthe. Two Germans were slightly wounded. The above information was issued to-day by the imperial staff.

The attack was repulsed. The staff also announced the crossing of the frontier by a Russian column near Schwinden.

The above information, the staff adds, shows that Russia has invaded German territory and that was has actually begun.

Luxembourg, Aug. 2.—A train full of German soldiers arrived at the station at Luxembourg during the night. The corps seized the station and the bridges on the Treves and Trois Virges line in order to insure the regular passage of military trains across the Grand Duchy.

After these seizures the soldiers proceeded to the barracks. The major of the Luxembourg volunteers protested against the violation of neutrality, but in reply the Germans asserted that the railway belonged to them and they had the right to do what they liked in Luxembourg.

#### Germans Reported Beaten Near Nancy.

London, Aug. 2.—The German force which came into France near Cirey, which is forty miles from Nancy, is reported to have been repulsed with heavy losses, but this has not yet been confirmed.

Apparently the German army is duplicating the first movement of the Franco-Prussian war. It was on August 2, 1870, forty-four years ago, that the French and Germans clashed in the first battle of that war at Saarbrücken, where the Prince Imperial under orders of the Emperor received his famous "baptism of fire."

#### Quick Action Against France Taken First.

It would appear to-day that Germany is taking the fullest possible advantage of her supposed superiority in rapid mobilization over France. The plan of the German emperor, according to military observers here, is to vanquish or attempt to vanquish France in the interval before Russia will be able to create serious trouble on her northern frontier. It is supposed that Russia will take about three weeks.

#### Heavy Firing Proceeds in North Sea.

London, Aug. 2.—The News of the World says it has received a wireless communication to the effect that heavy firing is proceeding in the North Sea. The newspaper presumes that German and French fleets are engaged.

Harbin, Aug. 2.—A telegram received here from St. Petersburg announces the mobilization of the Russian forces in the Far East.

London, Aug. 2.—The Central News says that the Germans have captured a vessel of the Wilson line, a British company, in the Kiel canal.

#### Aviators Begin Dropping Bombs.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—A French aviator has been dropping bombs from an aeroplane in the North of Nuremberg, according to an announcement made by the military authorities to-day.

In announcing the dispatch the authorities add that this action is a crime against the rights of man, as there has been no declaration of war.

**Declaration Against France Unconfirmed.**

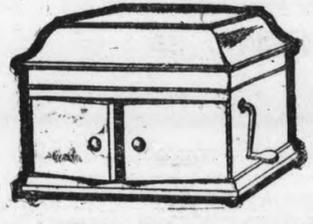


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**GOULD RETICENT ON SUM PAID FLEMMING SMASHED BY ELECTION**

Lawyers Active in Blocking Questions Regarding New Brunswick Premier

St. John, N. B., August 1.—Not out of railway funds, was the answer given by A. R. Gould, president of the Quebec & St. John Railway company, when asked if he had paid any money to Premier Flemming at the inquiry into the Dugal charges to-day. "I don't think I should be required to answer that question," he replied, when asked if he had paid money to the premier out of any funds derived from the sale of bonds.

At the afternoon session there was no sign of the wordy war between counsel to which nearly the whole morning had been devoted, until counsel began to question Mr. Gould about payments to Mr. Flemming. Then the objections came thick and fast from the counsel for the defendant. Mr. Carvell vigorously denounced this attitude as an admission of the premier's guilt, but the latter's counsel stood by Mr. Flemming with every argument they could summon to their aid. Finally the commission decided that the questions along this line must be limited to payments out of railway money, and other critical questions as to payments to Mr. Flemming were thus excluded.

Mr. Fowler, representing the attorney-general, fought against questions tending to show what became of the \$300,000 loan. Mr. Gould was allowed by his counsel to be more frank with regard to some other matters, and with great good humor he told of some of the payments which have been awaiting explanation. "I gave the Gleaner \$1,000 because Crockett wanted the money," was the explanation. "Mr. Winslow got his \$3,000 for about the same reasons as the Gleaner payment," he said. "Mr. Seeley was another of the hungry crowd," was the reason he gave for charging up J. D. Seeley's claim of \$16,000.

J. B. M. Baxter figured in the evidence again. Mr. Gould told of making an arrangement with Mr. Baxter in December, 1913, to act as general counsel for his company on the basis of \$500 every six months, the first payment was made on February 6, following. This \$500 was not returned until after the committee of the legislature, appointed to examine the railway accountants, had been for some time employed digging into the items of expenditure.

The original voucher was not returned to Mr. Baxter until April 30, twelve days after the legislature adjourned. Mr. Baxter is a member of the legislature. Some time during the session he told Gould he would act as counsel. Another telegram was sent to New York during the afternoon about the production of the Valley Railway books.

Mr. Gould stands aside pending the production of these books, which the commission expects early next week. The inquiry is to be resumed next Tuesday morning.

The success this year was due largely to the younger element, which was organized into an anti-machine body. Public meetings were held and almost every means of political publicity utilized to arouse the voters of the urgency of good government. The election continued for three days, at the end of which the reformists had captured all but 21 of the 75 seats in the assembly. Morikubo, the ousted leader, thereupon invited his fellow victims to a meeting at which it was voted to dissolve the association.

The new organization now in power is known as the Municipal Government club. They are not content with reforming municipal politics alone, however, and have already begun a vigorous campaign to establish themselves in the national house of representatives, where the Seiyukai, or Conservative party will be the object of its attack. The Seiyukai has a large majority in the diet, and since it was linked with the now-defeated Tokiwakai, it appears to be in danger of losing its power.

The present Okuma cabinet is backed by groups hostile to the Seiyukai. If unable to carry through his programme in the face of an opposing majority, Count Okuma would be likely to dissolve the diet and give the people an opportunity to register their will at a new election.

An interesting phase of the suffrage question was seen in the recent municipal elections. The suffrage is very restricted, there being three classes of voters, classified according to the amount of tax they pay.

Taking the city as a whole about one householder in thirteen has a vote. Each grade of voters elects 25 assemblymen. The voters of the first grade number only 1,187. The second category has 6,124 electors. The great majority of voters, namely, 49,948, out of the total of 57,271, are found in the third grade. To be qualified for this grade the citizen must pay a land tax or else an imperial tax to the amount of 2 yen yearly.

The election of the assemblymen of the third grade was regarded as most closely expressing the popular will. In every street leading to the voting booth the candidates had established committee rooms, where there was a good deal of smoking and talking. Formerly tea and refreshments were at the disposal of the thirsty or hungry voter, but to-day the government, following the ideas of the west, permits only moral suasion. The voter approached the outer office of the election hall, gave his name and address and was supplied with a ballot. Another official checked and stamped the ballot. The voter then passed upstairs to the voting room, where his ballot was again supervised. Finally he wrote the name of his candidate and handed over his ballot to the officials.

**SOCIALIST LEADER OF FRANCE ASSASSINATED**

Jean Leon Jaures Killed in Bois While Sitting in Restaurant

Paris, July 31.—Jean Leon Jaures, the Socialist leader in the chamber of deputies, was assassinated to-day. M. Jaures was sitting in a cafe when a young man entered and fired several shots at him. Two of the bullets took effect in the head of the Socialist leader and he expired in a few minutes.

The minister of the interior, Louis Malvy, on learning of the crime, left the meeting of the council and ordered precautions to be taken to prevent demonstrations.

Jaures was seated at a table near an open window, facing the Rue Montmartre, chatting with several Socialist deputies and the editors of L'Humanite. As though by pre-arrangement, the curtain covering the window was lightly brushed aside and a hand holding a revolver was thrust through.

Before Jaures could move he received two bullets in the head. Without uttering even an exclamation, he fell forward with his head on the table.

The reports of the shots started the diners and passers-by, and the assassin was seized. In his pocket was another loaded revolver. The police rescued him from the crowd, which shouted, "Assassin!" "Death to the Assassin!"

The body of the noted deputy was placed in a city conveyance, which, surrounded by weeping comrades and friends, proceeded to his home, followed by a detachment of Republican guards. There were shouts of "Vive Jaures" by some of the crowd, with similar shouts and a demonstration in front of the offices of L'Humanite, and in the boulevards when the news became generally known.

It is reported that the assassin first telephoned to the restaurant, which was a favorite dining place of M. Jaures, to ascertain if he was there.

M. Jaures had returned here yesterday from Brussels, where he attended the international Socialist conference to protest against war, and since his arrival had delivered an address on the subject. His campaign against the police is thought, possibly, to have had some connection with the murder. One of the witnesses of the shooting says the assassin asserted after he had fired:

"I did it because Jaures fought the three years (the three years military law). He fought France."

The government last night took official notice of the crime by issuing a proclamation signed by Premier Viviani. It denounces the murder of Jaures, and cautions the people not to give way to agitation and throw the city into disorder.

Jean Leon Jaures was for years one of the most prominent Socialist leaders in Europe. He was always a strong opponent of militarism and the capitalists, and a firm believer that international peace could be maintained only by the economic relations of the world.

In debate he was forceful, and when necessity arose, his invective was scathing. Many times the chamber was thrown into turmoil as the result of utterances of Jaures for or against a measure under debate. With the pen he was as forceful as on the rostrum.

M. Jaures was born in 1859.

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**TOKIO'S TAMMANY IS SMASHED BY ELECTION**

Good Government Party Successful Against Great Political Machine

Tokio, Aug. 1.—The political machine which for ten years has dominated municipal government in Tokio was demolished by the reformers at the recent municipal elections. So serious was the reverse that the organization, which was known as the Tokiwakai, and which has been called "Tokio's Tammany," has been dissolved altogether.

The good government party regards the overthrow of the organization as a signal victory, and indicative of the general reform movement which is sweeping over Japan in all branches of political life. For the last ten years they had fought to eliminate the Tokiwakai majority in the municipal assembly, but each successive attempt met with failure, until this year they have not only removed the objectionable but also defeated its leader, S. Morikubo, in whom they saw all of the party's corruption personified. The charges were similar to those which patronage characterized so many municipal upheavals in America—harmful patronage, corruption in the distribution of contracts for public works and general graft.

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These are mostly shirt style Waists of linene and striped cambric, and a few fancy Muslin Waists; all styles and sizes among the lot, which are broken ranges. Reg. \$1.25 to \$2.25. To-day only .....50¢

**Black Sateen Underskirts** Reg. \$1.50. To-day ..... **75c**  
A few only of these splendid petticoats made from a particularly lustrous satin finished sateen. Sizes 34 and 36 only, length for misses or small women. Reg. \$1.50. To-day ..... **75¢**

**Neckwear. Prices, Reg. 10c to 50c. To-day ..... 10c**  
Collars, Bows, Ruffles, Jabots, Stocks, etc. Some really nice and useful pieces. Reg. values 25c and 50c. To-day **10¢**

**End of Sale Knit Underwear Bargains**  
Cotton Ribbed Vests, Reg. 15c. To-day for ..... **10¢**  
Cotton Ribbed Vests, Reg. 20c and 25c. To-day ..... **15¢**  
Plain or lace trimmed Vests, Reg. 35c. To-day ..... **25¢**  
Lace Trimmed Drawers, Reg. 35c. To-day ..... **25¢**  
Lisle and Lace Undervests, Reg. 50c. To-day ..... **40¢**  
Swiss Imported Lisle and Lace Vests, Reg. 75c. To-day ..... **50¢**  
Combinations, lace trimmed, Reg. 75c. To-day ..... **50¢**  
Combinations, lace trimmed, Reg. \$1.50. To-day ..... **\$1.00**

**Smart New Suits. Regular Prices to \$35.00. To-day ..... \$11.90**  
If you have not called to see this wonderful offering you really have no idea what you are missing. We unhesitatingly claim them to be the best genuine Suit bargains ever offered. Suits of fine weave, hard wearing wool serge in guaranteed indigo navy blue. Coats lined with satin. Also Suits of more dressy styles in fancy materials, in fawns, greys, blues, etc. All 1914 Suits, Reg. \$35.00. To-day ..... **\$11.90**

**Girls' Coats**  
For ages 9 to 14 years. Values to \$11.50. Must go to-day ..... **\$2.50**

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Ladies' Elbow Length Lisle Gloves in black and tan; sizes 6 and 6½. Reg. up to 50c, for ..... **15¢**  
Children's Long Lisle Gloves, in white and tan; sizes 1 to 6. Reg. 35c, for **15¢**  
Children's 2-Dome Lisle Gloves; sizes 1 to 6, in white and tan. Reg. 25c, for **15¢**

**Bead Necklaces**  
Regular to \$2.75. Your Choice To-day at ..... **98c**  
Most of these are 30 inches long, composed of clear or clouded amber and pretty colored beads; also range of tango, velvet and bead Necklaces in all colors. These are all this season's novelties and regularly up to \$2.75. To-day for ..... **98¢**

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In the regulation style. All new goods. Values to \$2.00. To-day ..... **\$1.00**

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In rough, loose, fawn and grey mixtures. Reg. \$15.00. To-day ..... **\$7.50**

**\$1.50 Brassieres for ..... 75c**  
The celebrated "BIEN JOLIE" brand, sizes 40 and 42 only. A chance for large women to buy a plain or embroidery trimmed Brassiere worth \$1.50, for to-day ..... **75¢**  
A few dozen Brassieres, Reg. 75c. To-day ..... **50¢**

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In summer the time which is given to other seasons to other interests is often given to the reading of newspapers.

In summer newspaper circulations often increase, for then men and women have more time and daylight for reading.

The summer months, then, are choice months for advertisers to use to draw attention to themselves and their goods, to arouse interest in what they provide, and to implant desires for what they sell, or make. You can obtain helpful advice on advertising free of cost and without obligation by consulting the Business Department of the Times.

# KING GEORGE BREAKS DOWN UNDER STRAIN

## BRITISH CABINET MEETS; OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS ISSUED ON WAR POLICY

Lloyd George Believes England Might Lead Movement for Mediation That Yet Will Prevent General War—Britain Will Be Loyal to Her Friends

London, Aug. 2.—Premier Asquith has called a special meeting of the British cabinet for 12 o'clock to-day. It is believed in some quarters that the session is to anticipate the expected declaration of war by France, looked for at noon to-day.

However, it was generally reported last night that the cabinet was divided over the question of taking immediate action against Germany. Sir Edward Grey leads the war party. He insists that if Britain refuses to stand by her treaty obligations now she will be forever dishonored and disgraced.

Lloyd George believes that England should wait and see whether it cannot lead a movement for mediation that will prevent the general war.

The following official statement regarding the war policy of England was given out last night: "The policy of Great Britain will not be affected in any way by the announcement that Italy has decided to remain neutral on the ground that she alleges that no reason has arisen for her intervention.

"Under the precise terms of the Triple Alliance, this merely proves how brittle an instrument that treaty is and Italy will have to settle later on with her own partners as to the justification for her action or inaction.

"The French government has never been directly or indirectly led to believe that Great Britain will be pledged to any particular method of discharging her obligations to France and although she will remain strictly to the spirit and letter of the understanding his majesty's government has not decided if they will interfere or if so when they will interfere in the war which has now broken out. They have always reserved to themselves the right of determining how they shall play their part in the Triple Entente.

"No particular course of action has been decided upon, although both at the admiralty and the war office various schemes of action have been worked out to the smallest detail, including

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE



British Chancellor of Exchequer Who Thinks England May Yet Be Mediator.

the posting of officers, commander-in-chief, their staffs and their subordinates.

"The cabinet will decide in the light of events what course England will pursue, but it may be taken for granted that she will be absolutely loyal to her friends."

### THE SITUATION.

The situation up to noon to-day as gleaned from the dispatches is as follows:

Germany and Austria on one side and France, Russia and Serbia on the other, are at war. A German force of twenty thousand men crossed the French frontier at Cirey, directly west of Strasbourg, and is reported to have been repulsed with heavy loss. German troops, after occupying Luxembourg, a quasi-independent duchy, are marching on Longwy, a strongly fortified town across the French border. General mobilization is now proceeding rapidly in France. News of battles along the boundary between the two countries may be looked for at any time, as those departments of their respective armies have been in a state of preparedness for years. There has been no formal declaration of war between these two powers.

Russian troops have invaded Germany in Silesia, crossing the border at Schwinden. Two squadrons of Cossacks have passed into East Prussia from Poland and are riding in the direction of the town of Johannesburg. Germany did not anticipate invasion from Russia within three weeks, hoping in the meantime to inflict a crushing defeat upon the French, which would permit her to devote fuller attention to her northern frontier. Should she fail to achieve her purpose against the French within that period, she would be in a difficult plight.

Great Britain's participation in the struggle is a certainty. She probably will justify her action on the ground of German invasion of France without a formal declaration of war. Orders have been issued by the admiralty calling all naval reserve officers and men to service. An enormous British fleet is now sweeping the North Sea with the object of bottling up the Kaiser's squadrons.

British, Russian and German squadrons have been seen off Jutland, the northern part of Denmark. The British fleet is more than twice as powerful as that of Germany in these waters.

## GERMAN RESERVISTS HAVE LEFT COUNTRY

Feared Being Detained as Prisoners of War if Britain Became Involved

In anticipation of Britain's participation in a general European war, members of the German army reserve residents of Victoria have been slipping away to Seattle one by one during the past few days.

Among the first to go were Bodo von Alvensleben and his cousin W. D. von Trotha, both of whom are lieutenants in the first call of reserves. Their object in leaving Canada was to escape being detained here as prisoners of war in case Britain and Germany came to grips. Since their departure numbers of others have gone.

The German consulate was open for a short time this morning, and after it closed a notice was posted in the window to the effect that no orders had been received. Baron A. von Giese-wald has had difficulty in restraining the 35 odd German reserves in this city from leaving for Germany before they even knew that war was declared.

In returning to Germany these men will have to sail in American ships for Holland or Belgium and then cross the frontier. Otherwise they could never get back.

## AMERICA NEUTRAL BY PROCLAMATION

Order Being Prepared by the State Department to Be Issued To-morrow

### SWISS RESIDENT ON CONTINENT SENT FOR

Italian Neutrality Further Indicated in Despatches Reaching Washington

Washington, Aug. 2.—Preparations of a neutrality proclamation were begun to-day. At the state department it was said it would probably be issued to-morrow.

Caring for Visitors. Consuls in Europe were to-day instructed to have orders for transportation home for stranded Americans honored by European agencies. Relatives in the United States may deposit funds with American agents of the transportation companies.

Swiss Reservists Recalled. Under orders from Bern, the legation of Switzerland to-day sent notice to all Swiss in the United States liable to military service to join their colors.

Italy Maintains Neutrality. The neutrality of Italy in the European crisis was further indicated in official dispatches from American diplomats abroad received to-day by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

Bankers' Conference. Several millions of dollars in currency to be issued under the Aldrich-Vreeland law have been sent to New York to be ready for the call of the banks there to-morrow.

New York bankers will confer again to-morrow on the proposal to place \$100,000,000 in gold to the credit of British Secretary McAdoo holds that it is a matter to be decided between the bankers themselves, who will later announce their plans.

British Mobilization. Official dispatches received here at 1 p.m. report British mobilizing forces along the North Sea.

New York, Aug. 2.—The New York Sun this morning publishes a dispatch from its London correspondent to the effect that a Central News telegram received in London late last night announced that Germany had declared war on France. No confirmation of this report has been received in New York from any source.

New York, Aug. 2.—Julius Pirnitzer, president of the Transatlantic Trust company and chairman of the Hungarian war relief committee, said last night he had received from Vienna a cable dispatch announcing a great Austrian victory. The message came through uncensored, and stated that the Serbian troops had suffered a terrible defeat and were fleeing in the greatest disorder upon Nish for a final stand.

## TOURISTS LONGING FOR OLD BROADWAY

Americans in Europe Sail on Kronland, Leaving Baggage Behind Them

Antwerp, Aug. 2.—The American tourists who are endeavoring to return home are in a panicky condition. The steamer Kronland sailed to-day with a full complement of passengers, many of whom left their baggage behind rather than remain in Europe.

Business is completely paralyzed. The authorities are so busy considering the adoption of an emergency act to stop specie payments for a time. It is feared that not enough money will be available if the run on the banks continues.

Paris, Aug. 2.—There has been formed in Paris a committee of influential Americans who are in France at the present time and are in need of assistance.

Ambassador Herrick is taking an active part in this work and the first meeting of the committee was held at his residence to-day. There were present, among others, E. H. Gary, for Couderc Brothers, Consul-General Thackara and Spencer F. Eddy.

Every American who needs advice or aid will be accommodated and it is probable that those travellers who are helped in cashing their cheques. Mr. Herrick has arranged that his residence be placed at the disposal of Americans in Paris.

The embassy and the offices of the consul-general remained open all day to-day. Volunteers are helping the overworked embassy and consular staffs in their endeavors to confer with Americans.

## HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE



## REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF VESSELS INTO ESQUIMALT

The Times has received the following important regulations governing the conduct of vessels into Esquimalt from Commander Hose, head of the Pacific Coast naval section:

### EXAMINATION SERVICE. PART VII—Public Traffic Regulations. SECTION I.—ENTRANCE TO THE PORT.

1. Ship owners and Shipping Agents are advised that, as a general rule, they should time the arrival of their vessels for daylight, in order to avoid delay in admitting them to the port. They should communicate the times of all expected arrivals to the Chief Examining Officer as early as possible, so that arrangements may be made to facilitate their passage through the defences, and a berth allotted to them before their arrival. The particulars necessary should be given on Form XI, a supply of which can be obtained from the Chief Examining Officer, H. M. C. Dockyard. Early intimation of the proposed departure of vessels should likewise be given to the Collector of Customs. It should be noted that neglect to forward this information is liable to cause serious delay and inconvenience to vessels.

2. All vessels (other than H. M. Ships of War) wishing to enter the port are required to communicate with the Examining Vessel situated in the vicinity of the Examination Anchorage.

3. Incoming merchant vessels will be admitted to the Examination Anchorage at all times of the day or night, irrespective of whether the port is open or closed, but when the port is closed no merchant vessel will be permitted to proceed beyond the Examination Anchorage. Masters of all vessels approaching the port must obey the directions of the Examining Officer on board the Examination Steamer or they will be fired upon by the Examination Battery. Masters of vessels are particularly warned that in foggy weather they must approach the Examination Anchorage at moderate speed or they are liable to be fired upon.

4. Usual signals made by vessels arriving, either with flags, guns, bomb rockets, lights, etc., are not to be made.

5. Masters of vessels are especially warned that it may become necessary in the event of an attack on the port being imminent to remove buoys or extinguish lights without notice. Vessels should consequently be navigated with caution when approaching the port.

The Examination Steamer may at times be distinguished by the following special marks:

6. (a) PORT OPEN. The Examination Steamer will hoist the following distinguishing marks, when the port is open to merchant traffic:

By day: She will fly a blue ensign (Canadian). At the foremast head she will fly the special pilot flag, which is a red and white horizontal stripe surrounded by a blue border.

By night: She will hoist three white lights vertically, six feet apart, conspicuously displayed at the end of a yard. These lights will be carried in addition to the ordinary navigation lights.

(b) PORT CLOSED. At times when it is necessary to close the port to all merchant traffic,

the examination steamer will hoist distinguishing marks as follows:

By day: She will fly the blue ensign (Canadian). At the foremast head she will fly the special pilot flag (see above), and in addition three red balls. By night: She will hoist three red lights vertically, six feet apart, conspicuously displayed at the end of a yard. These lights will be carried in addition to the ordinary navigation lights.

In addition when the port is closed there will be hoisted at William Head:

By day: Three red balls. By night: Three red lights.

7. The examination anchorage is situated in Royal Roads and contains the area between Coburg Peninsula and the following lights:

A line S. W. (magnetic) from N. Scrogg Rock. A line south (magnetic) from Grant Knoll Tower. A line S. W. by W. (magnetic) from Macaulay Point.

8. When at anchor in the examination anchorage it is forbidden to lower or to communicate with the shore, or to work cables or to move the ship, or for any one to leave the ship, without permission from the examining officer.

9. The use of wireless telegraphy is absolutely prohibited both in the examination anchorage and in the port.

10. No vessel will be permitted to leave the examination anchorage, either inwards or outwards, once she has anchored there, until she has received permission from the examining officer.

11. No small craft such as fishing vessels and private yachts of this description will be allowed to enter the port during "official night" or during fog, but must during that time anchor in the examination anchorage, or keep the sea.

12. Every ocean-going vessel entering the port must be provided with a pilot, embarking him off William Head. The presence of a pilot does not remove the responsibility from the master of the vessel to obey the orders of the examining officer.

SECTION II.—MOVEMENTS WITHIN THE PORT.

13. The ordinary regulations of the port must be strictly adhered to, except as affected by the public traffic regulations.

14. The chief examining officer of shipping has authority over the movements of all vessels in the port and its vicinity. Disobedience to his orders on the part of masters of ships will render vessels liable at once to be treated as hostile. The office of the chief examining officer is situated in H. M. Canadian dockyard.

15. No vessel may change her berth without the permission of the harbor master.

16. All persons are warned not to approach government vessels, the dry-dock or H. M. Canadian dockyard without good cause, as they render themselves liable to be fired upon in the event of their movements appearing in any way suspicious.

17. The usual navigation lights are to be shown by all vessels in the vicinity of the port at night. Ships lying at anchor are to show the customary lights. Ships without lights will be immediately treated as hostile.

SECTION III.—VESSELS LEAVING THE PORT.

18. No vessel may leave the port without the permission of the detain-

## UNABLE TO RECEIVE MINISTERS; REGAINS HEALTH DURING DAY

Audiences Given by His Majesty Since Friday Have Been Only a Few Minutes Duration. He Was Overcome by Fit of Weakness Yesterday Morning After a Short Conference With Premier Asquith

London, Aug. 2.—King George has broken down under the strain of the last few days. Last night he was unable to receive Sir Edward Grey, and at his interview yesterday morning with Premier Asquith, his majesty had to break off the conference for a quarter of an hour on account of a fit of weakness.

The King is suffering from a nervous break down and during the past two days his name has not appeared in the court circular and all private engagements have been cancelled. Though he received Lord Buxton Friday, the interview did not last more than a few minutes, and later in the evening the foreign office was informed that the King could not see Sir Edward Grey, who had been summoned to the palace earlier.

### Held Privy Council This Afternoon.

King George held a privy council this afternoon. According to the press association he signed a proclamation authorizing the suspension of specie payments. His majesty's condition, therefore, is regarded as somewhat improved.

## WESTERN PACIFIC SHORES IN ACTIVE PREPARATION; FLEET IS CONCENTRATING

All Insurance is at War Rates—Germans Resident in Japan Subject to Military Service Ordered to Be Ready to Return Home

Tokio, Aug. 2.—The western shores of the Pacific to-day showed active preparations for war. The British Asiatic fleet is concentrating at Hongkong and the German warships in Asiatic waters are making their way to Tsing Tau. The warships of Japan are making every preparation for possible eventualities. The Japanese dreadnought Hiymi had a successful trial trip to-day.

Germans resident in Japan subject to military service have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to return home.

The transportation of freight between Japan and Siberia and Europe has been stopped. Efforts are being made to secure the vessels or neutral countries to move cargoes destined to Europe. All insurance is at war rates.

Shanghai, Aug. 2.—The Russian cruiser Askold and the British cruiser Yarmouth sailed from the river mouth to-day. The Askold came in two days ago.

The foreign residents of Shanghai are apprehensive concerning the unprotected position of the city. The idea that the United States instead of Japan might be asked to extend police protection in Chinese waters is being discussed with interest.

## FRENCH PEOPLE WELCOME MOBILIZATION

Paris, Aug. 2.—From all parts of France news was received in the capital to-day that the order for mobilization had met with a feeling of great relief. It put an end to the strain and the uncertainty of the last few days. There were manifestations throughout the night in almost all of the provinces, towns and cities. The people took part in torchlight processions and the crowds joined in singing Le Depart de l'Armee.

## MOUNTED RIFLES

Members of B. C. Horse Squadron Will Be Enrolled To-morrow.

Steps are being taken to enroll members of the Victoria squadron of the B. C. Horse, and a parade will take place at the Drill hall, Mendess street, at 7.30 to-morrow in this connection.

The peace footing of a squadron of horse is only 73 (officers and men), but war footing is 146.

To be qualified to join the squadron it is necessary that men be (1) British subjects; (2) sober and of good character; (3) able to ride and acquainted with the use of a rifle; (4) between 18 and 45 years of age; (5) at least five feet four inches in height and not over 200 lbs. All those with previous service of any kind must produce satisfactory discharges.

## BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED BY GERMANS

London, Aug. 2.—Central News dispatch says the British steamer Saxon, which left King's Lynn Thursday with cargo coal for Brunshutzel, seaport of Prussia, was seized on high seas by German naval authorities and taken into Cuxhaven.

## GOLD CONSIGNMENT IS REPORTED SEIZED

London, Aug. 2.—Exchange Telegraph company's dispatch from Paris says truck loaded 20,000,000 francs gold, 20,000,000 francs silver, belonging to German concern en route to Germany, seized outside Paris to-day.