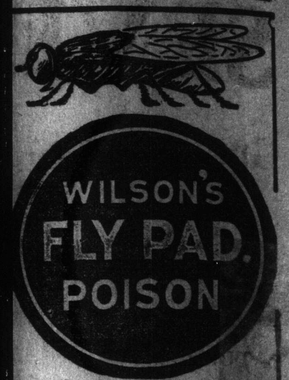
SEVEN NATIONS MOBILIZE ARMIES



There are many imitations of this best of all fly killers.

Ask for Wilson's, be sure you get them, and avoid disappointment.

BAYFIELD

Bayfield, July 28—Mr. and Mrs. Hortio Allen are rejoicing in the birth of little son at their home, Murray Corer (N. B.), on the 27th instant.

A successful basket and ice cream sorial was held at the school house, Spence ettlement, on Saturday the 25th. The roceeds which amounted to over $40 re to be used for purchasing lamps and ther articles for church purposes.

Mrs. Clarence Spence, who has been ll for some time, is improving.

The trustees of Spence district have gain engaged Willis Stillman as teacher or the next school year.

Menuel Allen has purchased a lot of and from Harrison Briggs and is uilding a house on the site formerly ccupied by the house of Mr. Briggs hich was destroyed by lightning three ears ago.

Irving Allen suffered a severe sunroke a few days ago, but is slowly improving.

Eugene Hanscombe, who has been pending a few weeks with relatives here, eturned to his home in Boston on Saturday.

William Straight landed over nine hundred pounds of lobsters today. This ooks as if the fishermen may yet make good.

WIGGINS FAMILY IN REUNION AT HOMESTEAD

Many Members of Noted Family Visit Queens County Home—Mrs. Stone Wiggins Rice and Friends Spending Summer at Lakeside.

Lakeside, Queens Co., July 27—A family reunion of the Wiggins family is taking place this week at the Lakeside House, the ancestral home of the Wiggins family. This farm is a portion of the tract of land granted to Jacob Wiggins, Esquire, Loyalist, and has never passed out of the control of the family. The place is now owned and occupied by the family of J. M. Wiggins. Other members of the family present at the reunion are: the Misses Louise, Stella, Earle and Victoria Wiggins. One daughter, Miss Nychia Wiggins, is unavoidably absent in Boston. There are also present as members of the family, Mrs. A. D. Branscombe, of St. John; Mrs. Thorne Wiggins Rice, of Denver (Col.); Mrs. G. A. Burnison, of Duluth (Minn.); Mrs. A. Fraser, of Waltham (Mass.); Mrs. Warren Cody, of Cody's (N. B.), and E. W. H. Fairweather.

Mrs. Thorne Wiggins Rice has rented her summer home at Princess Park on the western shore of the Grand Lake to Mrs. W. G. Chestnut, of Fredericton. Mrs. Chestnut is now occupying the cottage and has as her guest Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Chestnut, of British Columbia. Mr. Chestnut is a civil engineer who has just completed a five year's engagement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. The party is enjoying the stay very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Grier Wylot, of Ottawa, are spending a few weeks in Gagetown visiting friends. Mrs. Wylot is the daughter of the late Dr. Scott and Mr. Wylot is a cousin of Sir William Osler, of Toronto (Ont.)

Raise Own Funds For Road Building

The resident of the village of St. Martins, St. John Co. (N. B.), are adopting a new way to raise funds to repair and renew the sidewalk in their village.

Posters are out for a pie social and dance to be held in the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening, July 30, the admission fee is 25 cents; ladies with pies, free.

This plan will probably be adopted through the country where there should happen to be bad roads and no funds if any such places can be found.

Body Picked Up.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 29—Yesterday a body, evidently that of a Caraquet, N. B. fisherman, one of the victims of the north New Brunswick gales was picked up by a lobster fisherman in Egmont Bay, four miles southwest of Brae Harbor. The body was clothed in oilskins and sweaters. There were no marks by which it could be identified.

When there is a slight leak in the sprinkler, try droppinag a little hot paraffin on the broken place.

Quickly Extracts Corns

Gives Instant Relief.

To use Putnam's Corn Extractor is to get quick relief. The sting disappears, toes feel better at once, another application or two and the corn goes away. Nothing acts so slick as Putnam's Extractor it's so sure, so painless, so dead certain to root out any kind of a corn. Putnam's Extractor never fails, 25c. per bottle, sold by druggists.

Great Britain Averse to Conflict But Must Stand With Allies in Triple Entente

If Russian Armies Mobilized as Reported, It Means European War Says High German Official—Austrian Transports Already Pouring Troops Into Servian Territory—Belgrade Abandoned by Servians, May be in Their Hands—Great Rejoicing in Vienna Over Declaration of War.

London, July 28—The Austro-Hungarian government declared war against Servia today by a manifesto which is one of the briefest of momentous documents in history.

Germany paved the way for this declaration by announcing her rejection of the British scheme to bring four powers together in conference for mediation. Germany explained to the public that her ally could not be expected to submit her acts to an European council, as though she were one of the Balkan states.

This announcement preceded the declaration of war by only two hours, and gave an exhibition of the perfectly harmonious working of the partnership between the two nations, which stood firmly together through the Bosnian crisis of 1909.

The center of interest has shifted sharply to St. Petersburg, which holds the decision whether an European war, which probably would shift the balance of power, if not re-arrange the entire map of Europe, is to break out. Negotiations are on foot there between the Russian minister, Sergius Sazonoff, and the Austrian ambassador, which are designed to "localize" the conflict.

The nature and progress of these conversations are wrapped in the thickest mystery, but they are the last plank the neutral powers are clinging to, in face of a storm which may wash all under.

There is no doubt in British minds that Austria had fully resolved to utilize the provocation afforded by the Sarayevo murders to wipe the slate clean of all accounts against Servia, and served an ultimatum on her which was designed to have no result save war.

The next news expected is the occupation of Belgrade, and that even now may be an accomplished fact.

Reports of small encounters along the front have been premitted to pass the censor, but military experts here believe that mobilization has already been effected, and that a thoroughly planned campaign is well under way.

Britain Must Stand With Triple Entente

There is absolutely no enthusiasm in England for war—no desire for this particular war which confronts Great Britain; yet there is a general belief that her obligations to her partners in the Triple Entente, as well as her interests as a great European power, will force her to support Russia and France in any steps they may take.

The dark developments of the day were received without excitement, but with the deepest gloom. The immdiate effect of the war cloud is likely to be a compromise on home rule, since all parties feel that domestic dissensions must be settled at all costs, in the face of peril from without. The fierce demands of the Conservative papers for a general election have been wholly hushed. The foreign office has become the most important branch of the government, and no one wants to risk the possibility of losing Sir Edward Grey, with his exceptional influence in the councils of Europe. The government is confronting the situation with perfect calmness. There is no sign of unusual events at the foreign office, except that the prime minister, Mr. Asquith, who seldom visits that office, called there this evening and conferred with Sir Arthur Nicolson, permanent under secretary, and the Austrian ambassador came to make formal announcement of the declaration of war.

The ships of the British fleet everywhere are taking on supplies. Soon after it became definitely known that Austria and Servia were at war all the officers and sailors ashore at Portland and Weymouth were summoned back to the ships.

Mobilization Means War.

Berlin, July 28—No confirmation has been received up to a late hour this evening either by the German foreign office or the Russian embassy, of the mobilization of various army corps in Rusisa, reported in yesterday's despatches to London. A German official declared flatly that any Russian mobilization against Austria, partial or otherwise, meant war. German mobilization orders would then, he said, immediately be issued and when these had been launched there would be no possibility of recalling them, or of Germany resting on her arms while negotiations continued, as the strategic necessities of war on her two frontiers would force Germany to strike immediately and hard.

The opinion was expressed in well-informed Rusisan circles tonight, however, that partial mobilization of Russian troops along the Austrian frontier was quite possible as an answer to the Austrian declaration of war on Servia.

Servian officials here appeared to think that such a step could be undertaken without evoking a German counter mobilization.

St. Petersburg, July 28—The Russian government tonight issued the following official communication:

"Numerous patriotic demonstrations of the last few days in St. Petersburg and other cities prove that the firm, pacific policy of Russia finds a sympathetic echo among all classes of the population.

"The government hopes, nevertheless, that the expression of feeling of the people will not be tinged with enmity against the powers with whom Russia is at peace, and with whom she wishes to remain at peace.

"While the government gathers strength from this wave of popular feeling, and expects its subjects to retain reticence and tranquility, it rests confidently on the guardianship of the dignity and the interests of Russia."

News Gladly Received.

Vienna, July 28—News of the formal declaration of hostilities was received with a patriotic outburst throughout the capital. Men embraced each other on the street and wept.

A great crowd paraded before the various ministeries singing the national airs and cheering for the government. A mob surrounded the Servian legation shouting: "Kill the assassins of Archduke Ferdinand" and "burn Belgrade, and assassins den."

Formal Declaration.

Vienna, July 28—The declaration of war was gazetted here late this afternoon. The text is as follows:

"The royal government of Servia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian minister in Belgrade on July 23, 1914, the imperial and royal government finds itself compelled to proceed itself to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms.

"Austria-Hungary considers itself, therefore, from this moment in a state of war with Servia.

(Sgd.) "COUNT BERCHTHOLD."

France Getting Ready.

Paris, July 28—The French government and people appear to be quietly preparing for war. The government is simply awaiting the decision of Russia.

Troop trains are ready, and representatives of the army are on duty in the telegraph, telephone and post offices. The average citizen has read in the newspapers his general instructions concerning mobilization. He long has had orders instructing him precisely when and where to report for service. Large posters on the bulletin boards in the post offices, city halls and other public buildings, will appraise him of exactly the hour when his instructions become effective.

The cabinet met late this afternoon and received the reports of the ministers. If any decisions were taken they have been kept closely guarded.

According to what is believed to be responsible opinion, there remains the possibility that when Austria has occupied some Servian territory she will in a day or two announce her intention not to proceed further, but to hold what she has taken until Servia gives competent guarantees that she will observe Austria's wishes. Russia would not then be likely to intervene, it is argued, except diplomatically, and negotiations appear to be going on at the present time between Austria and Russia. On the announcement of war tonight Paris became animated. There were patriotic demonstrations in the capital and many other cities throughout the republic, but there were also demonstrations against the war.

Received With Relief.

Vienna, July 28—It is with a feeling of intense relief that the people in the dual monarchy look forward to the war with Servia, which for several days has seemed to be inevitable, and which was today announced by formal declaration.

Whether the war will be confined to the two countries cannot yet be said, but the feeling on this point in high official circles is optimistic.

Even the certain knowledge, however, that Russia would intervene would not cause Austria to hesitate a moment, or alter her course in the slightest.

The news of the formal declaration of war ran through the city before the extra editions of the papers could reach the vendors' hands, and was everywhere greeted with a spirit which might be described as close to religious exultation.

Vienna is absolutely without news of the movements of the troops, which the papers are, naturally, forbidden to print. A sharp censorship has been established over the press and all means of communication. A great quiet crowd, which constantly increased in numbers, assembled before the war office, and cheers greeted the appearance of military officers and the ministry officials.

The evening papers published the following inspired statement:

"In well-informed circles the view is held that, so far as Sir Edward Grey's proposal to localize the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Servia, the former can declare herself entirely agreed with Sir Edward Grey's remarks, but regarding what he has said concerning the suppression of military operations, things have proceeded much too far to allow anything to be done in this direction."

Advices from Belgrade says that the Servian capital is now located at Nish, where the national assembly met today. All Servians between 18 and 60 years of age, able to bear arms, have been called out, and mobilization is proceeding rapidly. Although the peasants who will have to leave their harvesting are reported to be much discontented.

Sharp Fighting.

The Militiarische Rundschau reports sharp fighting along the river Drina, Servian volunteers attempting to cross the river being resolutely opposed by Austrian frontier troops. It also reports that the Servians fired on their own river transports by mistake, killing and wounding a number of Servian soldiers.

The ministry of foreign affairs, has addressed a verbal note to the foreign representatives, informing them of the declaration of war, and declaring that Austria will, on the assumption of similar observances on the part of Servia, adhere to the provisions of The Hague conference of Oct. 15, 1908, and the declaration of London of Feb. 26, 1909.

FOLLOWS CLOSE ON GERMANY'S REFUSAL

Vienna, July 28—Austria today declared war against Servia. Official notification was sent to Belgrade for transmission to the Servian government. This action was made as soon as the Austro-Hungarian government was notified that Germany had refused to become a party to any conference having for its aim the mediation of the difference between Servia and Austria. The government gave formal notice through the British ambassador here that it would refuse to halt hostilities pending the result of such a conference, and shortly afterward issued the declaration of war.

London, July 28—"There are no new developments in the near east situation," stated Premier Asquith in parliament this afternoon. "I hope," he added "that no unfavorable inference will be drawn from this statement."

Servia Defiant

Kraguyevatz, Servia, July 28—"We will crush Austria." With these proud words King Peter of Servia today proclaimed himself and his country ready for combat and set at rest rumors that he was urging Prince Alexander to yield to Austria without giving battle.

"By calling upon all the reserves," said King Peter, with flashing eyes, "we will be able to put half a million men in the field. Every man is resolved to perish in the last ditch, rather than allow their country, which has just risen after 500 years of oppression, to be crushed. My Serbs are equal to a million Czechs, Hungarians, Germans, Ruthenians and Slavonians who form the Austrian army."

The Danube Crossed.

London, July 28—Reports received in Paris, Berlin and London, today indicate that Austrian troops have crossed the Danube into Servian territory.

Two army corps occupied Belgrade without resistance, according to word reaching the Austrian embassy in Paris. Unofficial reports in Berlin and London, declare a detachment of Austrians invaded Servia at Mitrovici, fifty miles northwest of Belgrade. The Servians, it is said, withdrew before the advance of the Austrians.

Vienna, July 28—Austro-Hungarian patrol boats captured two Servian ships carrying arms and ammunition near Kocevar today, according to a despatch received here. Servian troops are reported to have been defeated by invading Austrians, about fifty miles west of Belgrade.

The greatest patriotic demonstration ever witnessed here occurred last night and today great throngs marched through the streets of the capital with angry cries of "Down with Servia" and "We want war with Russia."

London, July 28—The refusal of Germany and Austria-Hungary to participate in a mediation conference on the Austro-Servian conflict, reports of the rapid movement of Austro-Hungarian troops, and the persistent downward trend of European stock markets, were the outstanding developments of the European situation today.

Preparations for war proceeded on all sides. Even England's battle squadrons have all been mobilized in readiness for eventualities and the publication of official news as to the movements of British warships has ceased. The first and second battle squadrons have taken on their full war stores and are ready to slip their anchors at a moment's notice, while the destroyer fleets around the coast have been prepared and armed guards were placed today around all the magazines and oil depots.

Germany's definite decision against participation in the ambassadorial conference proposed by Sir Edward Grey in an effort to maintain peace is regarded here as tantamount to a declaration of Germany's determination that Austria-Hungary shall have an entirely free hand in chastising Servia unless the Balkans kingdom accedes in full demands of the dual monarchy.

Germany's Action

According to advices received here, Germany's refusal was couched in terms of sympathy with Sir Edward Grey's object but contended that the suggested conference would place Austria-Hungary in the invidious position of appearing like the Balkan state before a European tribunal to explain her actions, and was therefore likely to increase rather than decrease the difficulties of the situation.

Apparently authentic reports current here assert that Russia has been given positive assurances that Austria-Hungary has no intention of annexing Servian territory. If true, this might, it is thought, help the efforts to localize the war should it break out.

Emperor's Manifesto.

Vienna, July 29—A manifesto issued by the emperor after stating that it had been his fervent wish to dedicate his declining years to preserving the empire from the burdens and sacrifices of war, says:

"Providence has decreed otherwise. The intrigues of a malevolent opponent compel me in defence of the honor of my monarchy and for the protection of its dignity and the security of its possessions to grasp the sword after long years of peace."

The manifesto refers to the ingratitude of Servia for the support the emperor's ancestors afforded to Servian independence; how Servia for years has pursued a path of open hostility to Austria-Hungary; how Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which injured no Servian rights, called forth in Servia outbreaks of the bitterest hatred.

"My government," continues the emperor, then employed the handsome privileges of the stronger, and with extreme consideration and leniency only requested Servia to reduce her army to a peace footing and promise to tread the paths of peace and friendship."

Then recalling that it was Austrian forebearance two years ago that enabled Servia to reap the fruits of the struggle against Turkey, the emperor says:

"The hope that Servia would keep its word has not been fulfilled; the flame of its hatred for myself and my house has blazed always higher. The design to tear from us by force inseparable portions of Austria-Hungary has been manifest with ever-lessening disguise."

The manifesto then dwells on the criminal propaganda, which has extended over the frontier, aiming at the destruction of the foundations of order and loyalty in the southeastern part of the monarchy and the leading astray of growing youth and inciting it to deeds of madness and high treason."

It continues: "A series of murderous attacks in an organized and well carried out conspiracy, whose fruitful success wounded me and my loyal people to the heart, forms the visible and bloody track of those secret machinations which were operated directly in Servia."

Germany Declares

Berlin, July 28—The German government today returned an unfavorable reply to the British proposal for a conference of the ambassadors in London in an endeavor to bring about a settlement of the difficulty. Germany declares that it considers the suggestion of Sir Edward Grey as well meant and good in principle, but not feasible in practice and impossible to carry out. It says that it cannot be expected that a great power having a dispute with a smaller neighboring power will submit the matter to the decision of Europe. Far less can it be hoped that two great powers will submit to be summoned in the role of accused before such a tribunal. Germany makes the counter-suggestion that negotiations for peace be conducted between the cabinets instead of by a conference.

Berlin, July 28—The public here was very nervous today and alarmist rumors continued to circulate. A run on the savings banks in which the poorer classes deposit their money, was resumed this morning. The stock market was discouraged as it saw its hopes of a speedy mitigation of the tension disappointed by Germany's failure to agree to Sir Edward Grey's suggestions.

Hopes of peace faded today when a ministerial council called by Emperor William at Potsdam adjourned without any announcement that Germany would accept England's proposal. "Germany's line of action has been settled," said a prominent government official, but he refused to give any details. No secret was made of the fact that government circles regarded the situation as most grave. The Kaiser took part in the cabinet meeting.

In Servia

Belgrade, July 28—Via indirect route—Many Servian families have left the capital for the country districts in spite of the advice of the authorities, while there has been a great exodus of Austrians and Hungarians from Belgrade and other parts of Servia. Perfect order prevails in the capital, the police duties having been undertaken by a corps of volunteers composed of students.

Military preparations are being carried out with feverish activity. They have been concentrated in fortified positions, the headquarters of the army being established at Kraguyevatz, but in the event of necessity they will be transferred to Krushevatz, ninety miles southeast of Belgrade.

PESSIMISTIC IS LAST WORD FROM BERLIN.

Berlin, July 28—The ambassadors gathered at the weekly reception of the German foreign minister, Herr Von Jagow, late this afternoon was decidedly pessimistic. The British ambassador, Sir Edward Goschen, visited the imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, as well as the foreign minister, and it was surmised that he was pressing upon the German government the necessity of action to preserve peace.

Twenty-six Socialists mass meetings tonight in the workmen's quarters of the city were crowded to the doors and overflow meetings were held. A resolution was adopted, denouncing "the brutal policy of Austria," and demanding the government to restrain their war fury.

Police were massed around the meeting places, but the meetings were orderly. Later the Socialists converged in processisons to the centre of the city, singing the Workmen's Marsaillaise, and shouting: "Down with war."

Their intentions was to hold demonstrations in Unter Den Linden and Wilhelmstrasse, but the police had made extensive prepartaions to cope with this, and had cordioned off Wilhelmstrasse early in the evening, and several hundred foot and mounted police occupied Unter Den Linden.

An enormous crowd of patriotic people, however, had jammed this section before the arrival of the Socialists, and drowned their songs and cries with patriotic airs and cheers for Austria, and for the Socialists to beat an ignominous retreat. The police were able to prevent the crowds from forming processions, but they were fully occupied in keeping them away from that end of the avenue in which the Russian and French embassies are located.

PRESS COMMENT.

London, July 29—The London morning newspapers fully realize the gravity of the menace threatening Europe. Editorially they admit that Austria is justified in chastising Servia, but they argue that any attempt to destroy Servia's sovereign rights would plunge the whole of Europe into war.

The Daily Mail thinks that unless the war is localized Europe is faced with the greatest catastrophe in its history.

The Daily Telegraph considers that the German emperor holds the fate of Europe in the hollow of his hand.

"We have before us," says the Daily Telegraph, "the appalling spectacle of a first-class power rushing to arms, and Europe convulsed and sick with anxiety, and fear watching impotently the conflict she will be unable to control."

The Morning Post in a pessimistic vein asks: "If Austria does not want to annex Servian territory, what is the political purpose of her war? There must be some other motive than mere revenge. It seems that Austria is deliberately challenging Russia with the approval of Germany. It is a struggle between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, and it seems difficult to decide which would be the greater misfortune—Europe's acceptance of the challenge, which would be followed by a great war; or non-acceptance, and the consequent domination of the Triple Alliance."

All the newspapers express the fervent hope that the diplomatic negotiations at St. Petersburg will succeed in averting a terrible conflict.

Playing "Hide and Seek."

London, July 29—The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Semlin, telegraphing Tuesday, says there have been no active hostilities between Austria and Servia, beyond the exchange of shots between frontier and river patrols.

"The last of the foreign resident in Belgrade," the correspondent adds, "have just crossed to this side of the river on a steamer flying the Russian flag. Meanwhile the Servian army gives no sign of life. No trace can be found of such an army. Searching parties have been unable to locate the elusive Serbs. It seems as if the campaign is to be carried on under revised rules—a game of hide and seek; in which, until now, the Servians are hiding. Belgrade itself is now at the mercy of the enemy."

Italian Fleet Concentrating.

Rome, July 28—It is reported that the first and second naval squadrons are forming to concentrate at Gaeta, forty miles northwest of Naples.

Lloyds' Rate Advances.

London, July 29—(Associated Press)—Insurance operations at Lloyds yesterday against the risks of war included business covering specie shipments by German liner from the United States at five shillings per cent. The normal rate is one shilling.

St. Petersburg Hears News.

St. Petersburg, July 28—The fact that Austria has declared war became known only late in the evening. Thousands of people then gathered, and chering wildly, marched through the main streets to the British and French embassies where there were scenes of enthusiasm.

"Don't Go Back," His Advice.

Ottawa, July 28—"You should not go back to the old country to fight, and leave your wives and families here to suffer," was the concensus of the ultimatum delivered by the immigration department interpreter, Chopowik, to the unemployed gathered at the City Hall today.

Chopowik stated that although the Ukranians are for the most part of Slavonic origin, or considered so at the present time, they should not return to their native land to fight against their blood brothers.

EUROPE SPLIT INTO TWO ARMED CAMPS ALMOST EVENLY DIVIDED

The above map gives a good idea how the Triple Alliance (Austria, Germany and Italy) would be pitted against the Triple Entente (Rusisa, France and Great Britain) if the war conflict between Austria and Servia should result in a general European war.

Spain, it is believed, would hold aloof, as would Switzerland and the Scandinavian nations. Belgium and Holland, however, would be directly affected by a European conflict, and the former at least would be expected to throw in its lot with the Triple Entente.

In the Balkan peninsula a serious situation presents itself. Greece, no doubt, would join its ally of the second Balkan war, Servia. Bulgaria, seeking revenge for its defeats, no doubt would turn against Servia, while Roumania would oppose any move on the part of Bulgaria. The Turks, it is felt, could not be kept out of such a struggle.

Counting only the great powers the latest figures found in detail on this page gives the total war strength of the Triple Entente as 8,972,615, as against 8,603,150 for the Triple Alliance.

In naval strength, however, the Triple Entente, which will have the use of the British fleets in case of war, will have a striking preponderance, the number of vessels built or building by Britain, France and Russia standing at 1,560, as compared with 735 controlled by Germany, Austria and Italy.

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF EUROPE MAY BE ARRAYED IN GREAT WAR; TRIPLE ENTENTE HAS ADVANTAGE

According to the latest statistics available, the Triple Entente can muster a larger body of troops than the Triple Alliance—8,972,615, against 8,603,150. It must be remembered, however, that Italy's army is problematical, while the figures given for Russia include her large Asiatic army, which could not at once be placed in a European conflict.

The naval figures given do not include scout cruisers or the lesser miscellaneous ships of the several fleets. Austria has six monitors in its flotilla on the Danube and two more building for the same service. The naval figures are for May 1, 1913. Many of the ships included as "building" have since been put in commission.

AUSTRIA.

Army.

Peace footing	424,258
War footing	820,000

Navy.

	Built.	Build'g.
Superdreadnoughts	0	0
Dreadnoughts	2	2
Other battleships	14	..
Armored cruisers	3	..
Cruisers	5	3
Destroyers	18	..
Torpedo boats	68	27
Submarines	5	3
	119	35

RUSSIA.

Army.

Peace footing	1,384,000
War footing	5,400,000

Navy.

	Built.	Build'g.
Superdreadnoughts	..	4
Dreadnoughts	..	7
Other battleships	13	..
Armored cruisers	6	8
Cruisers	8	6
Destroyers	95	45
Torpedo boats	42	..
Submarines	81	18
	195	88

GERMANY.

Army.

Peace footing	791,002
War footing	4,850,000

Navy.

	Built.	Build'g.
Superdreadnoughts	0	3
Dreadnoughts	17	8
Other battleships	30	..
Armored cruisers	9	..
Cruisers	37	6
Destroyers	141	24
Torpedo boats	47	..
Submarines	27	10
	308	51

FRANCE.

Army.

Peace footing	645,328
War footing	2,500,000

Navy.

	Built.	Build'g.
Superdreadnoughts	..	8
Dreadnoughts	2	2
Other battleships	27	..
Armored cruisers	22	..
Cruisers	15	..
Destroyers	84	3
Torpedo boats	324	..
Submarines	78	19
	552	32

ITALY.

Army.

Peace footing	304,610
War footing	3,433,150

Navy.

	Built.	Build'g.
Superdreadnoughts	..	..
Dreadnoughts	4	2
Other battleships	11	..
Armored cruisers	10	9
Cruisers	13	..
Destroyers	32	10
Torpedo boats	97	8
Submarines	18	8
	185	37

GREAT BRITAIN.

Army.

Peace footing	430,806
War footing	1,072,615

Navy.

	Built.	Build'g.
Superdreadnoughts	13	17
Dreadnoughts	16	..
Other battleships	48	..
Armored cruisers	34	20
Cruisers	72	8
Destroyers	215	36
Torpedo boats	118	..
Submarines	77	19
	593	100

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Army.

War footing	8,603,150

Navy.

Built	612
Building	123

TRIPLE ENTENTE.

Army.

War footing	8,972,615

Navy.

Built	1,340
Building	220

SERVIA.

Peace footing	361,747
War footing	401,000

WAR SITUATION TO DATE

Austria has formally declared war against Servia.

Austria has declined mediation. She has also refused to suspend military operations against Servia, pending mediatory action by the powers.

Germany has refused Sir Edward Gray's proposal for co-operation mediation.

Austrian boats have seized Servian transports on the Danube.

Austrian troops are about to cross the Danube opposite Belgrade.

The German navy has been assembled on the North Sea.

The Belgian, Russian, German and French armies are being prepared for immediate mobilization if necessary.

King Peter of Servia says he will crush Austria.

Montenegro has mobilized her army to aid Servia.

There were sensational slumps today on nearly every continental Bourse.

The powers still entertain hopes of being able to localize the conflict.

There is talk of a truce over home rule in Ireland and England during the present crisis.