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AUSTRIA LETS LOOSE THE DOGS OF WAR IN EUROPE; TURNS DOWN BRITISH SUGGESTION OF MEDIATION

BOAT DRIVEN ON THE ROCKS BECOMES A TOTAL WRECK NARROW ESCAPE OF 2 MEN

Samuel Stanley and John Joy Meet Serious Property Loss, But Escape With Their Lives

BOAT MISSTAYED AND WENT ASHORE

And Breakers Soon Filled Her Before She Drifted Off Into Deep Water

Two local fishermen, Samuel Stanley and his assistant, John Joy, met with a serious loss yesterday afternoon and were within an ace of drowning.

They spent the day on the fishing grounds and were returning with a boat load of fish—about 3 cwt.—when a squall struck the boat and she misstayed and was driven on the rocks at the point below the light house.

There was a heavy swell at the time and the boat, its occupants and cargo were thrown up high and dry. The boat fell heavily on the rocks and her stern was smashed in pieces.

Narrow Shave.
As the sea receded the boat was carried into deep water, but fortunately for Messrs. Stanley and Joy they scrambled out and escaped being drowned.

The boat was heavily laden with fish and ballast and her stern being badly smashed she soon filled with water and sank.

The fish were washed out with the exception of two or three and were lost. The ballast fell aft and only her nose could be seen above water.

The owners were powerless to save her, and there was nothing left to do but climb over the rocks and return to town.

Towed Boat In.
Shortly after the motor boat Boller came along and seeing the bow of the boat above water went to the scene. A line was attached and the sunken boat was towed to Ayre & Sons wharf. The sail remained set which probably saved her from going to bottom.

She was beached in Ayre's Cove and there the owners rejoined her. They found the boat badly injured, half full of water with only a few fish in it.

Repairs will take several days and consequently the loss by delay and damage is a serious one.

The men were fortunate in escaping with their lives. They certainly had a close call.

N. SYDNEY MAN HAS SPEED BOAT

Which, He Claims, Could Cross the Atlantic in Fifty Hours—His Own Invention—Japan Wanted To Buy It

If Lieut. Porte, who is shortly to take a transatlantic cruise on the aeroplane "America," is in need of a water-going conveyance, there is a possibility that he may find the thing he wants in Cape Breton, says the Sydney Record.

Charles Bethune of Centreville, who had invented several useful mechanical aids to navigation, and who has had considerable experience around the shipbuilding yards of Gt. Britain, has invented a boat for which he claims extraordinary speed and other advantages over other sea-going craft.

Peculiar Design
This boat is built on squid lines and operates on the esquil system, the propelling power is a construction of suction and resistance. The craft has no shafting, no turbine, no propellers, and requires but one man to operate it.

Mr. Bethune claims great speed for his boat, and states that it will cross from Canada to Europe in fifty hours.

Wanted to Buy
"The Japanese Government," said Mr. Bethune, "has offered me 721,000 yen for the rights of this craft of mine, but I want \$721,000. I would rather go to the grave with my ideas than give them away to a country with so much money as Japan. Why, the model of this craft alone has cost me over \$2,500.

The Japanese yen is worth about half a dollar.

FIFTEEN GERMAN MINERS KILLED

Dortmund, Germany, July 29.—Fifteen coal miners were killed yesterday, by a fire which broke out at Hausmann pit. Six bodies have been recovered.

Three hundred and eighteen statues of William I. of Germany have been erected in German towns to the present date, at a total cost of about \$5,000,000.

SUNKEN EMPRESS ALTERS POSITION

Originally Lay on Her Side on the Bottom But is Now Almost Upright and Masts Must Be Blown Out

Ottawa, July 26.—The broken body of the Empress of Ireland will not be at rest in her watery grave in the St. Lawrence, for the wreck is turning over from her original position in the bed of the river. The ship has been lying on her side in the position in which she foundered after the storstad ripped her open amidships.

The Marine Department has been notified that her position is changing. She appears to be slowly standing up, and the Department is advised that the tops of her masts are already within thirty-five feet of the surface of the river. The movement of the wreck thus creates a possible danger to navigation, and the Department of Marine and Fisheries issued instructions to-day that the masts should be blown out of her by dynamite.

Officials here do not know what is bringing about the change in the position of the wreck, but it is surmised that the salvage operations and the strong current at the bottom of the river have combined to turn the ship over.

WAS ACQUITTED OF MURDER

Paris, July 29.—Madame Caillaux, wife of ex-Premier Caillaux, was acquitted last night after a trial lasting nine days, on the charge of murdering, on March 16th last, Gaston Calmette, Editor of the Figaro.

PROSPERO SAILS

S.S. Prospero sailed for the northward at 10 a.m., taking a full freight and the following passengers:
Messrs. G. H. LeDrew, A. J. Skinner, Rev. Crooknell, Rev. Mercer, Mr. Ridley, G. J. Carter, Rev. Dotchin, G. Hunter, A. W. Miller, L. Stick, W. Oakley, G. Heath, Wood, Fox, Hartley, Stevenson.

Mesdames Graham, Butler, Green, Roberts, Freeman, Lane, Dotchin, Temple, Jones, LeDrew.

Misses Roberts, Mills, Gear, McDougall, Walker, Mursell, Chano, Jones, Ryan, Taylor, Leighton (2), Luther, Noonan, Green, Irish, Colbert, E. Penney.

AUSTRIA AND SERBIA AT WAR EUROPE FEARS HOSTILITIES MAY BECOME GENERAL

Vienna, July 28.—Austria to-day declared war against Serbia. The official communication was sent Belgrade for transmission to the Servian Government.

This action was adopted as soon as the Austro-Hungarian Government had been notified that Germany had refused to become a party to any conference having for its aim mediation of differences between Serbia and Austria.

The Government gave formal notice through the British Ambassador here that it would refuse to halt hostilities pending the result of any such conference. Shortly afterwards the declaration of war was issued.

London, July 28.—The announcement of the declaration of war by Austro-Hungary on Serbia came to-day almost immediately after Germany and Austria had notified Sir Edward Grey of their refusal to join any mediation conference.

It is assumed here that the efforts of the European nations will now be divided towards localizing the area of hostilities.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—All Russian frontier posts are being strengthened, and 80,000 men have been distributed along the German border alone.

The only trains running in Eastern Russia to-day are those carrying army supplies from the interior. Detachments of troops have been stationed at all bridges, and Sappers are held in readiness for quick service in case any structures are blown up.

AUSTRIANS CROSS THE DANUBE INVADING SERBIAN TERRITORY

London, July 28.—Reports received in Paris, Berlin and London indicate that Austrian troops have crossed the Danube into Servian territory. Two army corps have occupied Belgrade without resistance, according to word reaching the Austrian embassy in Paris.

Unofficial reports in Berlin and London declare that a detachment of Austrians invaded Serbia at Mitrovici, fifty miles north-west of Belgrade. The Servians, it is stated, are withdrawing before the advance of the Austrians.

Unconfirmed reports declared it was announced in Vienna that hostilities would be started at daybreak today.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES SET GUARDS ROUND DOCKYARDS

Portsmouth, July 28.—On orders received from the Admiralty, guards have been placed around the magazines, and commanders of torpedo and submarine flotillas here have been instructed to be in readiness for immediate call. The first and second battle squadrons are ready to slip anchor.

GERMANY READY TO REPEL ATTACKS OF BRITISH WARSHIPS

Berlin, July 28.—German battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats were ordered today to concentrate at Wilhelmshaven, a strategic point for opposing any attack by a British fleet.

DECLARATION OF WAR POSTED AT AUSTRIAN CAPITAL YESTERDAY

Vienna, July 29.—The declaration of war was gazetted here late yesterday afternoon.

The text is as follows: "The Royal Parliament of Serbia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted it by the Austro-Hungarian minister at Belgrade, July 23rd, the Imperial and Royal Government finds itself, to safe-guard its rights and interests, to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms. Austria-Hungary considers itself, therefore, from this moment, in a state of war with Serbia."

PEOPLE OF AUSTRIA REJOICE OVER THE DECLARATION OF WAR

Vienna, July 29.—News of the formal declaration of hostilities was received with a patriotic outburst throughout the capital. Men embraced each other on the streets, and wept. Crowds paraded before the various ministries, singing national airs and cheering for the Government.

A mob surrounded the Servian legation, shouting: "Kill the assassins of Archduke Ferdinand, and burn Belgrade and the assassins."

WAR EXPECTATIONS DEMORALISE STOCK MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Kiel, July 28.—There is a financial panic here and in other towns in this district runs have started on the Savings' Banks.

Halifax, July 28.—Expectation of war between Austria and Serbia and its subsequent declaration today, has demoralized the markets of the world.

War was not declared until the European market closed, but in London, Berlin and Paris, panicky conditions prevailed, and severe de-

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA TRY TO LOCALISE THE FIELD OF ACTIVE HOSTILITIES

GERMANY GIVES RUSSIA NOTICE

Tells Northern Empire That If She Mobilises the Fatherland Will Follow Suit and That Will Mean General War

Berlin, July 28.—No confirmation had been received up to late hour this evening either by the German Foreign Office or by the Russian Embassy of the mobilization of the various army corps in Russia, reported in yesterday's despatches to London.

German officials declared flatly that any Russian mobilization against Austria, partial or otherwise, meant war.

Not Drawing Back
German mobilization orders would then, he said, immediately be issued, and when these once 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 of her two frontiers would force Germany to strike immediately and hard.

Quite Probable
The opinion is expressed in well-informed Russian circles to-day, however, that partial mobilization of Russian troops along the Austrian frontier is quite probable, as an answer to the Austrian declaration of war on Serbia.

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

CAUTIONS PEOPLE TO BE MODERATE

Russia Warns Its Subjects Not to be Too Exuberant But to Maintain Moderate Careful Attitude

St. Petersburg, July 28.—The Russian Government to-night issued the following official communication: "Numerous patriotic demonstrations 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 the feeling of the people will not be tinged with enmity against a power 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, it expects its subjects to retain their reticence and tranquillity and rest confidently in their guardianship of the dignity and interests of Russia."

clines in securities were the result of the anticipated announcement. In all three capitals the bonds of the governments of Europe, which have been steadily dropping, registered further losses.

In Vienna, the Bourse is closed since Saturday, but there was a heavy run on Austrian Saving's Banks.

The Paris Commercial Exchanges suspended all dealings in grains, and sugar and other commodities, and exchange on London and private discounts for the first time in years were not quoted.

At Berlin, runs on the saving's banks began and grew heavy. In London after the close of the stock market stocks tumbled on the curb. News of the declaration of war was received in New York while the markets were in session and with it came an avalanche of foreign selling.

On the New York stock exchange leading securities stumbled from five to twenty points, conditions being only paralleled in their intensity during the domestic panic of 1907. Montreal and Toronto exchanges suspended sessions.

On the Chicago Board of Trade there was a tremendous rise in wheat.

Millions in gold were engaged at New York for shipment to London and Paris.

RUSSIA HAS TO SAY WHETHER OR NOT THE WHOLE OF EUROPE WILL BE INVOLVED IN THE PRESENT CONFLICT

AND OTHER POWERS AWAIT HER DECISION

Effect of the Outbreak of War on Great Britain Will Be to Unite the Various Political Powers

London, July 28.—The Austro-Hungarian Government declared war against Serbia to-day by a manifesto which is one of the briefest of such momentous documents in history. Germany paved the way for this declaration by announcing her rejection of the British scheme to bring the four powers together in a conference for mediation. Germany explained to the public her ally could not be expected to submit her acts to a 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 a perfectly harmonious working partnership between the two nations which stood firmly together through the Bosnia crisis of 1909.

Watching St. Petersburg
The centre of interest has shifted sharply to St. Petersburg which holds the decision whether an European war which probably could shift the balance of power, if not rearranged the entire map of Europe, is to break out. Negotiations are on foot there between the Russian Foreign Minister, Sergius Sazonoff, and the Austrian Ambassador which are designed to localize the conflict and the nature and progress of these conversations is wrapped in thickest mystery, but they are the last plank the neutral powers are clinging in

face of a storm which may wash all under.

The next news expected is the occupation of Belgrade, that even now may be accomplished. In fact, reports of small encounters along the frontier have been permitted to pass the censor, but the military experts here believe that mobilization has already been effected and that a thoroughly planned campaign is well under way.

No Desire for Hostilities
There is absolutely no enthusiasm in England for war; no desire for this particular war which confronts 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, and the immediate 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 face of the peril from without.

Voice of Papers Hushed
The fierce demands of a general election have been wholly hushed. The Foreign Office has become the most important branch of the Government. 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 and there is no sign of unusual events at the Foreign Office, except that Prime Minister Asquith, who seldom visits that office, called there this evening and conferred with Sir Arthur Nicolson, the permanent Under-Secretary.

The ships of the British fleet everywhere were taking on supplies soon after it became definitely known that Austria and Serbia were at war.

DOMINIONS ROYAL TRADE COMMISSION HOLD SESSIONS

Met in the Legislative Council Chamber of the House of Assembly Yesterday Afternoon and Took Evidence

WERE WELCOMED BY THE GOVERNOR

Examined the Minister of Finance and Some of the Government Officials

The Commission met in the Legislative Council Chamber yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, where they were met by His Excellency the Governor, who extended to them a hearty welcome.

The Chairman, Sir Alfred Bateman, read the commission under which the work is being undertaken.

The Rt. Hon. the Premier in a few words welcomed the visitors and expressed the hope that their stay might be a pleasant one, and that the result of their work on the Island would be profitable to us and the Mother Land, and that it might bring about better trade relations between all the overseas Dominions.

Spoke for Commission
Sir Alfred Bateman expressed the Commission's pleasure at being present, and the satisfaction felt by all at the very complete arrangements made for their reception. He believed the Commission would do good service here.

The first witness was the Hon. M. P. Cashin, Minister of Finance and Customs. He gave evidence as to the trade of the country. Mr. LeMesurier went more into the details of the same subject.

Gave Evidence
Mr. Arthur Mews, Deputy Colonial Secretary, gave evidence as to the census figures and other statistical facts.

Mr. R. Horwood discussed the pulp and paper situation, after which the Commission adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon they will be conveyed to Topsail where they will lunch with the Hon. Edgar Bowring at his bungalow. After lunch they will motor about the country and at 5 o'clock will be at Mount Cashel garden party.

S.S. Florizel left Halifax at 3 p.m. yesterday for St. John's.