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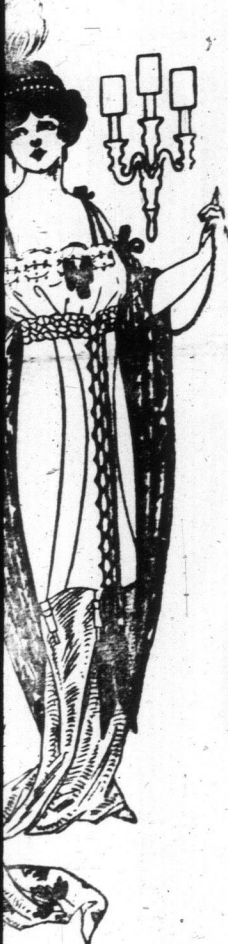
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TIERS TORONT

THIRD EDITION

The Toronto Sunday World

THIRD EDITION

34TH YEAR—PAGES 1 TO 12

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WEST WANTS NO HARVEST HANDS FROM THE EAST

Civic Bodies All Working to Discourage Railway Excursions—Plenty of Help in the Prairie Cities

CROPS ON SUMMER-FALLOW DOING WELL

Reaping Golden Grain Will Be Commencing in Ten Days—Rains Followed by Cool Weather Have Helped

WINNIPEG, July 25.—Cutting of spring wheat has commenced in the Emerson district, and the fields now being out promise a yield of 18 bushels to the acre.

Special to The Sunday World. WINNIPEG, July 25.—With thousands walking the streets of Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and other cities of the west, anxious for work, efforts are being made at various centres to discourage the railways against bringing men from eastern points for harvesting this year's grain crop.

Within ten days harvesting will have commenced in some parts of the prairies, and boards of trade and other civic bodies are combining to spread over the surplus population. As no announcement has been made by the railways regarding special harvesters' excursions it is taken for granted here that no special trains will be run to the west from the east this year.

Special to The Sunday World. WINNIPEG, July 25.—The crop of the Canadian west is expected to average somewhat under that of last year, as it is generally admitted to be spotted and irregular. A good average yield will be forthcoming under normal conditions from now on.

From Winnipeg as far west as forty or fifty miles west of Moose Jaw, from that west grain down thru southern Alberta the crop has been burnt out and practically a failure.

From around Calgary to the north the conditions are good and fair to excellent yields will be harvested, while in western Saskatchewan, from Swift Current to Kindersley in the north, there is a total failure owing to protracted drought.

Good Rains Help. In the oats growing sections around Yorkton the crop will be short and light, although rains have occurred there in the past few days, which will benefit. During last night good rains visited Winnipeg to Brandon, which will assist the filling-out process.

A severe hailstorm occurred eight miles south of Carleton Place, and did heavy damage in a strip about one to one and a half miles wide.

A fifty-acre field of winter wheat has been harvested forty miles south of here, and at Emerson spring wheat is also started, a crop of eighteen bushels being anticipated.

Prices Soar. War rumors from Europe caused wheat prices to fairly soar today. Local conditions were lost sight of almost entirely. Flax also made a sensational advance.

A feature in connection with the latest Canadian crop reports, as contained in messages received by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is the fact that on land that was well worked up by means of summerfallow and otherwise, the prospects are for a good yield. Such territory was not so badly affected by dry weather when that had to be contended with, but it regained its strength with the advent of moisture. These fields are in good condition and will yield crops equal to former years and in some places will exceed that.

Rains in a number of sections, followed by cool, cloudy weather, have done a great deal to bring the crop along nicely. Some places, however, have not had any quantity of rain, and as a consequence will yield but little. Others again have had rain, followed by hot, burning weather, which has caused the grain to discolor and in other ways has done damage.

Better Outlook Now. This condition is contrasted to a better outlook in a number of districts. At Rivers, Manitoba, there have been good rains. The crops are showing rapid growth. Wheat is headed out. Cutting, it is expected, will commence a week earlier than last year. The yield is estimated at anywhere from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. It is thought it will average for the district about 20 bushels.

Dauphin, Man., reports a splendid week. Repeated heavy showers have been largely responsible for this condition. The very late grain has shown a remarkable recovery. It is all headed out. The general average will not be up to usual, however, owing to early troubles. A splendid report comes from Elkhorst, Man. It says: "Nothing to be desired." That is surely ideal. There has not been any damage from any cause. The crop, it says, will be the finest in years.

Not Everywhere. The report just mentioned is about the best to be received from any part of the west. In such conditions do not prevail this year. Rain is needed. The grain, however, is standing well despite this. Good rains have helped

Servia Asking Time To Make Full Reply Prepares For War

Many Rumors Current as to Austria's Attitude, But Its Ministers Have Said Servia's Reply to Ultimatum is Unsatisfactory—Mobilization of Troops Under Way in Belgrade.

REPORTED KING HAS ABDICATED

VIENNA, July 25.—A message from Belgrade says: Orders for the mobilization of the Servian army were given at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The King of Servia with his court and the garrison are leaving the Servian capital.

Servia's Reply Unsatisfactory. VIENNA, July 25.—Shortly before 6 o'clock the Austro-Hungarian minister at Belgrade presented a note to the Servian foreign office saying the Servian reply was unsatisfactory. The Austro-Hungarian minister, and the staff of the legation, then left Belgrade.

Rumored King Has Abdicated. LONDON, July 25.—Servia has accepted Austria-Hungary's ultimatum, according to a special cablegram received here this evening from Belgrade, by way of Vienna.

Another despatch received thru the same source says it is rumored that King Peter of Servia has abdicated.

LONDON, July 25.—The Austro-Servian embargo occupied the attention of every chancellery in Europe, where the situation was recognized as fraught with possibilities of a general conflict. The condition of the stock exchanges gave a strong indication of the fears felt by the general public, and stocks of all kinds suffered a collapse. The hope was widely expressed that armed conflict between the two nations would be avoided and the Russian view of the coercion exercised on a Slav nation was watched closely, as it was felt that on the decision of St. Petersburg, as to whether Russia would actively support Servia in resisting Austrian demands depended the final outcome of the controversy.

Many Rumors Current. Many rumors were current, some asserting that Austria had given Servia further time in which to reply to her peremptory note; others that she had refused to do so, and still others that Servia maintained an attitude of defiance and was preparing for the worst eventualities. Statesmen in all countries were making endeavors to bring about a peaceable solution, and all sought to restrain movements of panic.

Servia's reply to Austria will be a partial acceptance of her demands, according to advices reaching official circles in London today. Servia will grant the demands in reference to the punishment of those concerned in the assassination at Sarajevo of the heir to the Austrian throne, and will consent to do everything in connection with that matter which a civilized state can do without permitting an infringement of its sovereignty.

As to other demands of Austria, Servia contends that she is unable to reply to them on such short notice as she has not had sufficient time to consider them.

Germany's Position. PARIS, July 25.—A semi-official note says: "Advices from authorized sources show that there was no concert arranged in advance between Austria and Germany respecting the communication to Servia. Germany confines herself to approving the note which had not the character of an ultimatum but continued a request for a reply within a certain limit of time."

Austria's attitude has been incorrectly construed, as implying a menace. The note must be interpreted only as an intimation.

It is a mistake that any disagreement between Austria and Servia remain localized.

Opinion in non-official circles takes this note as the cue of the Austrian Government, which has been communicated to other governments and as indicating a modification of her uncompromising attitude.

Outward Calm Displayed. BERLIN, July 25.—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, has interrupted his holiday at his country seat at Hohenloe and announced his intention to return to Berlin tonight on account of the crisis. At the foreign office here outward calm is displayed. The foreign office declared it had no confirmation of the report that Russia had asked Austria to extend the time for Servia to answer to its note. There was not the slightest likelihood in the opinion of well informed officials that Austria would grant an extension or make any abatement in its terms.

BUDAPEST, July 25.—Special newspapers here announced this evening that Servia has unconditionally submitted to the demands of Austria.

Servia Wants to be Friendly. BELGRADE, July 25.—The government newspaper, Sunou Prava, publishes the following, which is generally accepted as indicating the tenor of Servia's reply to Austria: "Servia desires sincere and correct neighborly relations with the dual monarchy. Convinced of the necessity of maintaining such relations, the Servian Government will readily comply with the demands of Austria-Hungary, which will serve to suppress all criminal acts, manifestations and disorders in neighboring countries."

"Because the Servian Government considers it is thereby fulfilling the obvious duty of a civilized state, the government will in all sincerity do everything possible to prove its intense de-

ATTEMPT MADE TO ASSASSINATE KHEWIVE OF EGYPT

Constantinople, July 25.—As the Khedive of Egypt was leaving the Grand Vizierate this afternoon, an Egyptian attempted to shoot him. The assailant was promptly shot down by a member of the Khedive's suite.

PLOT FOR NEW MEXICAN WAR HATCHING HERE

Huerta on Way to Toronto to Help Forward Two Attacks on Carranza and Villa—Confer With Gen. Felix Diaz

PLENTY OF MEN AND MONEY READY

Plans for a new counter revolution against Carranza and Villa in Mexico are being forwarded by a junta of well-known Mexican leaders in Toronto, according to information from a reliable source received by The Sunday World Saturday afternoon.

General Victoriano Huerta, former President of Mexico, now in en route to this city to confer with General Felix Diaz, who has been here for several months.

The new revolt as planned by the junta, according to The World's informant, comprises two movements in Northern Mexico. One of these it was pointed out, would be made from the west coast, where the recently revolted Federal garrison, under Pascual Orozco, is raising volunteers.

The other, it was said, would be made from the United States border, near Casas Grande in the State of Nuevo Leon.

The intention, simultaneously of these two columns, it was pointed out, practically would crush the forces of Carranza and Villa, which it is expected will be pounding at the gates of Mexico City. The forces of Gen. Orozco, it is said, now total more than 18,000 men, while the federal forces in Chihuahua and Coahuila, in northern Mexico, are of about the same number.

The financial status of the new revolution, it was said, is better than any ever begun in the republic. General Huerta is said to have \$6,000,000, while the personal fortunes of Diaz and Orozco are said to be more than \$2,000,000. Aside from these sums, the plotters are said to have backing by British and American interests in Mexico.

Probably the most potent factor behind the planned revolt is the fact that Carranza has refused to treat on equal terms with President Carral, who also is said to be connected with the plot.

Must Use All Water Taken From the Falls

United States Proposes to Conserve Beauty and Power of Niagara Falls by Compelling Efficiency of Power Plants—Enormous Waste of Water Charged Against Some Companies, While Demand for Power Increases—May Not Take Maximum Allowed by Treaty.

U. S. MAY PARALLEL WELLAND

Special to The Sunday World. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Legislation, which will not only preserve the beauties of Niagara Falls, but also insist that all water taken for power purposes shall be utilized to the greatest extent possible was placed before the house of representatives late this week in a favorable report from the committee on foreign affairs, by Congressman Cyrus Cline of Indiana. The general jurisdiction over the use of water from the falls for power is placed directly in the hands of the secretary of war, who is not given any control of the rates to be charged, which will be handled by the New York state authorities. It is expected that the bill will be passed late in the present session or soon after congress meets in December.

Forty-two Per Cent Waste. One of the most striking features of the bill is that which gives the secretary of war the power, in case a power company is not generating as much current as is possible with the water it takes, to force such changes in equipment as will bring the plant up to a maximum efficiency. This feature was introduced, according to the report submitted by Mr. Cline, on account of the fact that the Niagara Falls Power Company generates but 11 horsepower per cubic foot of water, while the Hydro Electric Company, with the same head of water and under almost identical conditions, generates 18 horsepower per cubic foot. Should the Hydro Electric Company's plant be taken as a maximum of efficiency, this would mean that, with the 8,500 cubic feet of water taken by the Niagara Falls Power Company, there is absolute loss of 42 per cent, which means a waste of 216,720 cubic feet per minute, or 312,076,800 feet per day, that flows thru the power companies flumes and produces no results, at a

time when the manufacturers are demanding more and more current. While under the treaty with Great Britain, the United States is permitted to take out a maximum of 20,000 second feet for power purposes, as the result of an investigation by United States army engineers 14,500 feet is the maximum allowed to be taken under the bill. This is done with two ideas in view—first, that the scenic beauty of the falls shall not be injured thru the taking of the maximum permitted under the treaty, and second, that navigation on Lake Erie shall not suffer from the same cause. Engineers state that to lower the water of Lake Erie one inch would mean the reduction of the carrying capacity of the largest lake transport 600 to 800 tons. The committee took the stand that the rights of commerce on the lake must be given full protection, regardless of the corporation demands for more power. The attention of the committee was called to this matter by Secretary of War Garrison as follows:

May Build New Canal. "There is an enormous American commerce on four of the five great lakes, that is to say, on Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron and Lake Erie. Congress has provided in this connection the St. Mary's Falls Canal, which handles more commerce than the Suez Canal and probably more than the Panama Canal will handle for a generation. Should this commerce seek Lake Ontario it would under existing conditions be limited to the Welland Canal, which is too shallow, and in Canadian territory. It seems probable therefore that American interests will soon require a ship canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario on American soil. The smaller the amount of water in which they have any privileges the less complicated the practical problem. If the proposed law should extend the 15,600

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

Several thousand people crossed the lake Saturday afternoon. According to Mr. Paton of the Canadian Lake Lines, Saturday was one of the busiest days of the season. It is estimated that, all told, about twelve thousand people made the trip.

While no information was obtainable regarding the ferries, tremendous crowds were carried by them also, Bay Street being packed for hours by the stream of Saturday half-holiday makers for the boats.

TWELVE THOUSAND CROSSED THE LAKE

Saturday Was Extremely Busy Day—Bay Street Thronged for Hours

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POSTPONE FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC UNTIL OCTOBER

Numerous Changes in America Have Made Rebuilding Necessary to Insure Success

WAIT UNTIL AFTER EQUINOCTIAL STORMS

HAMMONDSPOUT, N.Y., July 25.—Lieutenant John C. Porte will not attempt to fly across the Atlantic until October 1st. This decision was reached today as a result of a conference between Glenn Curtis and Will Gash, the personal representative of Mr. Rodman Wannamaker.

Curtis said that while it was possible to reassemble the machine and rush it to New York in time for the steamer sailing for Newfoundland, August 1, it was advisable to take time to rebuild the machine properly and to make changes suggested by the experiments of the past month.

He added that the boat had been so weakened by the rapid temporary alterations and recent storms that it would be unsafe for Lieutenant Porte and to the project to endanger success by an ill-prepared start. Lieutenant Porte explained that a delay of a few days at this time would make it impossible to attempt the flight until after the period of equinoctial storms prevailing between August 15 and October 1.

In the morning part of the copper covering of one of the propellers flew off and tore a slice about a foot square from one of the wings. The propellers were removed and taken to the factory, where they were repaired.

In the night flight a water pipe leading to the carburetor loosened from vibration. In this flight but two motors were used, and the force of the air turned the tractor screw attached to the third motor.

And England could well afford to see some kind of conflagration break out in southeastern Europe rather than that uncertainty should prevail for another score of years. A little blood-letting may do some good or a considerable amount of blood-letting may do a considerable amount of good, and in the end cost a much smaller number of lives than the warfare and the inhuman butcheries that have prevailed there in the last 15 years. Some body has got to clean up that part of Europe by war, and this is coming to be the view of English people; they do not want the task; they do think, however, that it would be a good thing for humanity generally if someone else would do it, and do it quickly and well.

There are men in London, still more in the north, who are saying that a two weeks' campaign in Ireland would settle things and bring domestic peace in a way that no amount of political agitation or elections, would effect. All England, and Scotland and Ireland for that matter, is disturbed day after day, month after month, by the agitation against home rule and the equally insistent demand of the Nationalist party in Ireland for home rule, and

E. W. COX LEFT ESTATE WORTH HALF MILLION

Sum Will Be Added to by Share in Residuary Estate of Late Senator Cox, Which Was Not in Valuation

WIDOW GETS INCOME FOR LIFE FROM ESTATE

The will of E. W. Cox, late president of the Canada Life Assurance Company, was filed for probate Saturday. He left an estate valued at half a million dollars. E. T. Malone, K.C., and the National Trust Company, Limited, are executors and trustees of the estate which was accumulated by the late senator's son. The estate is distributed as follows:

The widow gets the residence, 188 Isabella street, all furniture, motor cars and equipments. She also gets an income of the whole estate for life. She has a disposing power by will over shares in the companies other than the Toronto Savings & Loan Company, the Provident Investment Company, Canada Life Assurance and Central Canada Loan & Savings Company.

Thirty thousand dollars is to be paid to Mr. E. T. Malone, the family solicitor, for the purpose of distribution by him among certain persons, who in the testator's lifetime were objects of his bounty, and whom he desires to assist without making their names public.

After the death of the widow, \$50,000 is to be paid to each of the two sisters, Mrs. Ames and Mrs. Davis, and the balance of the estate is to be transferred to Mr. H. C. Cox, the surviving brother and who has lately succeeded to the position of president of the Canada Life Assurance Company.

The inventory sets out the following particulars with regard to stock held: 100 shares Canada Life Assurance Company. 1250 shares common, Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company. 287 shares preferred, Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company. 100 shares Imperial Bank of Canada. 75 shares Barcelona Traction. 400 shares Central Canada Loan & Savings Company. 1600 shares Provident Investment Company. 200 shares Canada Cement Company. 5 shares Scarborough Golf Club. 1 share Lambton Golf Club. 1 share Caledon Trout Club. 1 share Toronto Hunt Club. 10 shares Granite Club. Life insurance, \$10,740. Mississippi River Power Co. bond, \$10,000. Barcelona Traction Co., \$9125. Scarborough Golf Club, \$600. Cash in Bank of Nova Scotia, \$7500.00. Household furniture, \$10,000.

The small amount of insurance carried is explained by the fact that Mr. Cox had considerable insurance on the way of endowment policies, which matured some years ago and were paid off. The above specified policies are the only straight life supplementary annuities which Mr. Cox had. All of the above estate annuities to \$10,000.

The papers filed draw the attention of the succession duty officer to the fact that Mr. Cox set the time of his death was also entitled to an undivided one-half interest in the residuary estate of his father, the late Hon. George Albertus Cox, and also to an undivided half share in 2774 shares of the Toronto Savings and Loan Company stock, but as the same are subject to life interests and annuities before the possession of same can fall into the estate, the executors are unable at the present time to place a value thereon. That state that supplementary annuities and statements will be filed in connection therewith: yl centrest SHRIbu 78906. 7890998

QUICK RESCUE FAILS TO SAVE LIFE OF BATHER

Arthur Clayton Dies, Altho Only Under Water for Two Minutes—Pulmotor Fails

Altho rescued by two young men within two minutes of the time that he disappeared beneath the water, Arthur Clayton, a young Englishman boarding on Brock avenue, was drowning in the lake of Ewy Gardens on Saturday afternoon.

Clayton was swimming a few yards from shore when he suddenly sank. F. Stanley, 77 Mutual street, and E. Newsom, 201 Waverley road, who were on the beach, sprang to the rescue, and within two minutes had brought the body to the surface. Dr. Friel of Stouffville, who was a spectator, gave first aid, as did also Dr. E. P. Coates, 1844 Queen street east. The pulmotor was sent for and arrived twenty minutes later, but all efforts at resuscitation failed. It is believed that the man must have died from heart failure or some other organic trouble.

SUNDAY WEATHER Fine and warm; light winds.