AS WAR SECRETARY

PRIME MINISTER BUSY

CONFLICT HAS BIRTH IN CENTURIES OF HATE

Austria Has Long Tried to Reach the Aegean

STEADY MARCH TO SOUTH

legisted Inland Condition of Servin Her Checkered Career as a Nation -Slav Sympathy-King Peter and

While the immediate cause of Aug tria-Hungary's attack on Servia is the lemand for reparation for the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, the ultimate causes are the movement of the Hapsburg Empire loward the south and the desperate efforts of the entire Serb race to re rain complete national existence.

Ever since the repulse of the Turk ish army from Vienna in 1683 the Austrians have steadily fought their way southward, expecting ultimately to make their way to the Aegean over the ruins of the Turkish Empire, says The New York Times. Austria, like Russia, was not unwilling to see small States set up to occupy the middle ground during the intervals of rest in her forward movement, and se most of the Balkan States of to-day

most of the Balkan States of to-day came into being.

Of the Servian race, which in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries ruled a vast empire, extending over the western half of the Balkan peninsula and the eastern coast of the Adristic, practically all had come under Turkish domination in the sixteenth century. The Serbs of the hinterland of Istria and Dalmatia were soon taken from Turkey by Austria, and Montenegro won its independence. This left the Serbs of Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Servia proper, as well as of the Sanjak of Novi Bazar and northern Macedonia, still under Turkish rule.

the Slavs of Daimatia are under Flun-garian rule; and here, as in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, promises of loc-al self-government have never come to anything more than words. Thus the northern half of the Servian race

the friendly Greek ports on the Aeg

a seaport, and remains a landlocked power, her only outlet being through the friendly Greek ports on the Aegean.

But the Servian victories in Macedonia and the Greek capture of Salonika put an unexpected obstacle in the way of Austria's march to the south. No more could the dual Monarchy hope to inherit Salonika and the land between that port and the frontier of Bosnia on the final downfall of Turkey; Servia was now squarely across her path.

So the Balkan wars left the Servians confident in their military ability, elated by victory, determined on complete national unity, and angered by Austria's continued hold on the northern part of the nation and by her action in depriving the nation of an outlet to the sea. These wars left Austria-Hungary with increased difficulties in dealing with the Slav tribes, particularly the Servians, now in her dominions, and convinced that the march to the southward must be given up altogether unless Servia could be put out of the way.

To this were added minor irritations, such as the railroad question in Macedonia. The Servians wanted to add the railroads in the territory conquered from Turkey to the State system, but the stockholders, most of whom were Austrians or Hungarians, objected. Moreover, there was constant friction in Bosnia, and the party in Servia, which regretted the breakup of the Balkan League, was inclined to attribute the discord between Bulgaria and her former allies to the operations of Austrian diplomacy.

Thirty years ago Servia was a catspaw for Austria in Balkan schemes, with Russia backing Bulgaria, but now the Servians can count on Russian sympathy, for their cause is indirectly the cause of the entire Sinvic race in its double struggle: to be free from German rule and to fight with the Germans for the heritage of Constantinople.

King Peter, under whose rule Servia

Peter Made King by Tragedy.

King Peter, under whose rule Servia as advanced to a strong position in utheastern Europe, came to the rone as the result of a crime that ked the world.

THE PICTURESQUE SERVIANS'



PEASANTS, MEN AND WOMEN, AS THEY ARE IN THEIR OWN LITTLE COUNTRY.

WAR TALK

Washington, July 27.-The gravity of the European situation was reflected in an official despatch from St. Petersburg to-

day, saying the Russian Minister of War had said he considered

war between Russia and Austria

Vienna, July 27,--M. Jovano-

vitch, Servian Minister to Austria-Hungary, left for Belgrade to-

London Valy 27 special from plen-hagen to-day says several of the Russlan, harlyers, on the Sea have been mined.

Paris, July 27.—The Impression at the French Foreign Office is that the semi-official note issued in Vienna explaining why Austria-Hungary could not accept the Servian reply indicates that there has been no improvement in the situation.

Brussels, July 27.—Partial mobilization of the Belgian army was ordered to-day, increasing the total of the active force to 100,000 men.

Constantinople, July 27.—The Greek Minister here to-day declared that in the event of war between Austria-Hungary and Servia, Greece would be compelled to despatch 100,000 troops to the assistance of Servia.

Loudon, July 27.—Outside of Austria-Hungary and Germany the reply sent by Servia is regarded as a very fair one, as it grants all the demands, which a sovereign State could grantz. It is pointed out that there is little use in Servia appealing for mediation, however, since Austria-Hungary has declared the matter to be be; ween her and Servia, and in this

tween her and Servia, and in this she is backed up by Germany and

Berlin, July 27 .- The Berlin,

Berlin. July 27.—The Berlin, morning papers, while fully recognizing the gravity of the silvation, are disposed for find grounds for the hope that the Austra-Servian conflict will be lidealized. The news that Austria is delaying crossing the Danube has awakened hopes that the interchanges of views between the chief capitals will result in checking the outbreak of hostilities until Sacyla finds a means of satsfying Austria's demands.

Much attention is given to the diplomats that France means to hold aloof and leave Servia. to her fate unless Russia is attacked by another power. The fact that France is making strong exertions at St. Petersburg to dissuade Russia from interfering is regarded as promising.

PIFTEEN LINERS DECAYED.

in Lower Gulf Disarranges, Sailing Dates.

almost inevitable,

as of the Sanjak of Novi Bazar and northern Macedonia, still under Turkish rule.

The Serbs of the present kingdom became autonomous in 1830, but revolted in 1876-78, aiming at complete freedom. With them joined their kinsmen of Bosnia end Herzegovina. The Russo-Turkish war, which followed, made great changes in the Balkans. Servia proper obtained complete independence, but Bosnia and Herzegovina were left nominal Turkish dependencies, but really to be occupied by Austrian troops.

Austria's Scizure of Bosnia.

The consequence of this was a four year insurrection against the Austrians the effects of which have never disappeared. The Austrians have spent large amounts of money on the country, but nover allowed it autonomy; and in 1908-9, using as an excuse the constitutional revolution in Turker, which would require delection of the Country of the England and the Herzegovina. Germany backed up her ally, and the protests of the Slav powers did not got the England and then went to the French March of the Slavs of Dalmatia are under Hungarian rule; and here, as in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, promises of locand the Herzegovina and the Herzegovina, promises of locand the Herzegovina and the Herzegovina an

New Capital Easier to Defend.

and the Herzegovina, promises of local self-government have never come to anything more than words. Thus the northern half of the Gervian race is still under the Austrian Empire.

Meanwhile the southern half was finally united by the victories over Turkey in the war of 1912. Not only did this reconquest by the Servians of the core of their old empire, in Western Macedonia, give a tremendous impulse to the longing for complete national unity; it showed the Servian nation that its military organization could be relied on for hard work.

In the fall of 1912 the Servians mobilized 250,000 men in the first three weeks, and later added 145,000 more to the number; and while their losses in this war and in the struggle with Bulgaria in the summer of 1913 were heavy, the Servian troops fought brilliantly, and proved themselves efficient and enduring.

But the fruits of this war were in part taken from them by Austria, whose diplomatic activity was responsible for the ruling of the powers which compelled the Servians to give up part of their conquests in Albania, Thus Servia lost her chance to get a seaport, and remains a landlocked power, her only outlet being through the friendly Greek ports on the Aegean.

FRENCH PRESIDENT HURRIES BACK TO PARIS

ITS ARRANGED AT COPEN-HAGEN AND CHRISTIANIA VISITS ARE ABANDONED.

(Special Cable Despatch to The Globe.) Paris, July 27.—President Poincare, who is on his way home in the newest French Dreadnought, France," from visiting the Czar, has abandoned two State visits it was intended that he should pay the Danish and Norwegian Monarchs in Copenhagen and Christiania. "La France," steaming back at full speed to Dunkirk with the Presidential squadron. passed through the great belt this passed through the great belt this morning, and M. Poincare, together with M. Viviani, French Premier and Foreign Minister, will reach Dunkirk in the early hours of Wednesday morning. President Poincare in a wireless telegram to the King' of Denmark, says that the gravity of events places upon him the imperious duty of returning immediately to France, whither he has been recalled by the Council of Ministers, which interpreted the trend of public opinion. Up to the last hour, says M. Poincare, he hoped to not postpone his visit to Copenhagen. Crowds had begun to assemble along the route of the procession at Copenhagen before the disappointing news of the cancellation of his visit was announced.

ANOTHER AVIATION VICTIM. Juvesy, rance, July 27.—Lieut. Benjami Valensi, a French naval aviator, was kille to-day by a full from his hydroneroplam which capsized at a height of 500 feet.

DEATH OF MISS LEROY.

c as the result of a crime that dithe world.

Chatham, July 27.—Miss Gertrude Leroy died at her home here after an illness of almost a year. For over in their palace at Belgrade, hour after midnight on June 3, forty army officers entered lace, burst into the apart-

tions Questioned

Alterations in Shooting Condi-

Territorial Officials and Oversea Captains Disagree Upon War Office Edict-Canadian and Australian Shots Will be Consulted.

(Canadian Associated Cable.) London, July 28.—Questions were put to the Prime Minister in the Commons yesterday relative to differences existent between the War Office and the N. R. A. over the new regulations commandants from overseas Dominions had profested against the proposed alterations and descriptions. posed alterations, and definitely stated that their respective teams would not

that their respective teams would not again compete at Bisley if the same were carried out.

Mr. Asquith replied that a large majority of those territorial officials who have been consulted are in favor of the War Office proposals. "I understand, however, that captains of teams from overseas are not in favor of alterations in the conditions referred to. I have so far received no protest on the subject. Captain Murray: "Before finally closing the door on the suggestion with the Right Hon. gentleman consider the advisability of consulting the Australian Commonwealth Council and the Dominion of Canada Rifie Association?" Mr. Asquith nodded assent.

POWERS STRIVING

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2.) interior; the recall of the Russian troops from their summer camps and the cancelling of leave of absence of all officers. The border is watched by a semi-military force attached to the Treasury Department, known as "frontier guards."

EXPECTED BRIDEGROOM FAILED TO APPEAR

GUESTS DINED AND DANCED, BUT HE HAS NOT YET SHOWN UP.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.) Belleville, July 27.—A Jewish wed-ding was to have been celebrated in this city yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, but the prospective bride-groom did not appear. Mr. David Phillips, a well-known merchant, had arranged for a big celebration on the occasion of the wedding of his daugh-ter, Sarah, to a young Toronto Jew. All the Jewish residents were invited. and scores of Christians received invitations. Over two hundred met in vitations. Over two nundred met in the Academy at 4 o'clock for the ceremony, but Fred Demees of Toronto, the young man in the case, did not arrive. A message had been received that he had left Toronto by automobile early in the morning, and his arrivel had been expected at 3 o'clock. bile early in the morning, and his arrival had been expected at 3 o'clock. From 4 until 6 o'clock the guests watted anxiously, then Mr. Phillips announced that the expected bridegroom had not put in an appearance, and invited the guests to sit down to dinner. So the wedding feast was given, and a merry time was spent by the guests, who afterwards danced until 11 o'clock. Demees has not yet shown up. Mr. Phillips, father of the disappointed girl, went to Toronto this afternoon.

TRYING TO SETTLE TROUBLE.

5t. Thomas, July 27.—E. N. Compton of the Department of Labor, is in the city sidedworing to arrange a settlement of the trouble between the employees of the local Michigan Central Railway shops and the company, which is seeking to install the piece-work system against the wishes of the men.



Whose army mobilization evidences a rest · lessness that alarms Europe.

WITH SERVIAN DOCTOR

MADE TROOPS SWEAR THEY WOULD DRINK ONLY BOILED WATER.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.) New York, July 27.-Servia is in condition to make a show of resistance to Austria, in the opinion of Dr. Benjamin Jablons, who has just been decorated by King Peter in recognition of his services as a surgeor and bacteriologist in the recent Bal-

kan war.
"The Servians are an intensely religious people," said Dr. Jablons, at his office, 216 East Fifteenth street, to-day, and in the cases where there was indifference to following the sanitary regulations in the recent wars I had to make soldiers put up their hands and swear that they would not drink water unless it was

"As for the trouble with Austria, am not surprised that it has come.

iroops from their summer camps and the cancelling of leave of absence of all officers. The border is watched by a semi-military force attached to the Treasury Department, known as "frontier guards."

To Calm the Populace.

Unter den Linden was jammed tonight with crowds which hoped that the Emperor would come to Berlin, but they were disappointed.

The significant announcement was jammed to fissued from Potsdam to-night that the Crown Prince has abandoned his intention of returning to Berlin, and that the Emperor plans to proceed to Wilhelmshohe in a few days on his customary summer visit.

This evidently is designed to caim the popular apprehensions.

Frankfort. Germany, July 27.—The Frankforter Zeitung, in an obviously inspired Berlin despatch, answers the French demand that Emperor William intervence to secure the peace of Europe, and says:

"Emperor William's consistent record shows that such an appeal is not necessary, particularly as Germany has nothing to gain in the event of mar. No act of the German policy threatens peace. "The appeal should be directed to Russis, whose ruler, the convoker of the peace congress, holds in his hands the decision: war or peace."

ALD. HOWEIM: ELECTED.

ALD. HOWELL ELECTED. To Fill Unexpired Term of Ex-Mayor

Clay.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Windsor, July 27.The City Council to-night, by a vote of six to five, elected Alderman F. I., Howell to fill out the unexpired torm of Mayor Clay, whose resignation was formally presented and accepted. Mayor Clay resigned hris seat to accept the office of Clerk of the Surrogate Court, too which he has just been appointed Alderman P. M. Keogh was Mr. Howell's only opponent for the Chief Executive's toga.

TRYING TO GET SMELTER.

Sarnia, July 27.—It is understood that ion. W. J. Hanna, who is in England at resent, is endeavoring to secure for this ity the proposed Canadian branch of a large British smelling concern.

LIGHT AND POWER COMPETITION.

Walkerville, July 27.—Walkerville is to have light and power competition, the aams swindson, the Hydro-electric Power Commission offering to pay \$15,000 for the plant and stores equipment of the Walkerville Light & Power Company held out for \$1,500 more.

CAMPBELLIFORD'S ARMORY.

Cobourg, July 27.— (Special.)—The plant and specifications for the new armory at Campbelliord are in the hands of the Town Clerk of that town. The site selected, the Downley proposition of the frontage of 134 % proposition of 134 % feet, and the plant of the plant o

CARPENTER'S BAD FALL.

Leamington, July 27 .- Sam. Wir Leamington, July 27.—Sam. Winters, a local carpenter, was perhaps fatally injured this afternoon, when he fell twenty feet from a scaffold. Winters lit on his back and was badly injured internally. A number of other carpenters were on the scaffold at the time it broke, but managed to save themselves.

SERVIA'S REPLY TO **AUSTRIA'S ULTIMATUM**

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

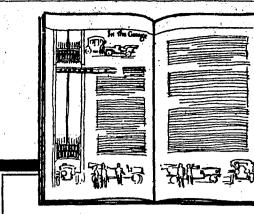
Canadian Press Despatch.)

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

(Ca (Canadian Press Despatch.)
Jondon, July 27.—Servia's reply to navy of officers and the removal also the Austrian ultimatum is summarized as follows:

First Servia agrees to the publication in an anti-Austrian propaganda have proved. The Servian Government, however, protests against the industry of the formal declaration the inquiry.

with his vessel was for-bound, two forms of the formal declaration and within his vessel was for-bound, two forms of the formal declaration and the final five of the formal declaration and final five of the formal declaration for an explanation are to be a few of the formal five of the formal declaration of the first what forms and final five of the formal declaration for an explanation are to be a few of the form of the formal declaration of the first what forms of ficials are to be a few of the formal declaration of the first what for the first what for the formal declaration of the first what for the first what forms with first what for the formal declaration of the first what forms and the form of the first what forms with first what forms with first what forms which first what forms which first what forms which first what forms which first what forms and all the first which first what forms which first which which first which first which first which which first which first which which first which first which first which which first which first which first which which first which first which whi



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