

EXPORT OF FOODSTUFFS FORBIDDEN IN GERMANY

Only a Miracle Can Prevent War

NO ALARMIST RUMORS

Four Newspapers Confiscated for Publishing Erroneous Report Upon Mobilization - Strict Censorship Upon All Messages Sent Abroad.

Berlin, July 31.—The German Federal Council to-day issued a decree prohibiting exports of grain, flour, foodstuffs, meats, animal products, automobile trucks, motorcycles, petrol, leum, coal-tar and coal-oils. This goes into effect immediately.

The step taken by the Federal Council, whose members represent the rulers of the Federated States composing the German Empire, was said to have been necessitated by the heavy exports of the past few days reported by the Chambers of Commerce.

It was semi-officially announced that the matters dealt with by the Federal Council were of "secondary importance."

Miracle to Prevent War.

The general feeling throughout Germany was that only a miracle could prevent war, and another anxious day of waiting for a definite solution of the existing doubts as to whether the crisis would result in peace or war was passed by bankers, businessmen and the laboring classes, the latter of whom would have to bear the brunt of the crisis in case hostilities should be decided on.

No Alarming Rumors.

Meanwhile the German Government put forth the greatest exertions to prevent the spread of alarming rumors and false news. It ordered the confiscation of four newspapers which had printed an erroneous report that mobilization had been ordered, and the authorities established the strictest censorship over news and other despatches sent from Germany to places abroad.

Official quarters found in the Russian ukase calling out the army reserves a factor which greatly aggravated the situation, and bearing the aspect of a direct challenge to Austria-Hungary and Germany.

Cities Taking Precautions.

The Berlin City Council commissioned a number of firms to purchase and bring in supplies of grain and flour, and many of the cities near the frontiers followed suit, had been ordered, and the authorities established the strictest censorship over news and other despatches sent from Germany to places abroad.

BRITISH OPINION FAVORS BACKING UP FRANCE

PRECAUTIONARY MILITARY AND NAVAL MEASURES NEARLY FINISHED.

London, July 31.—The precautionary military and naval measures taken by the British Government are almost completed. The great bulk of public opinion here is determined that Britain must observe her unwritten obligation to assist France in her difficulties with Germany, but a small body of radicals continues to utter objections to Britain involving herself in the quarrels of the continental powers.

FRENCH SOLDIERS HOVERING AT FRONTIER

MILITARY UNCERTAINTY AND RESTLESSNESS MANIFESTED IN REPUBLIC.

Paris, July 31.—Military movements on the German side of the frontier were very active to-day, and the French covering troops sent out outposts.

MRS. LANGSTAFF'S FIGHT.

Montreal, July 31.—Mr. Justice Lane to-day gave judgment on the application of Mrs. Annie McDonald Langstaff for a writ of mandamus ordering that she be permitted to write on the examinations for admission to the Bar of the Province of Quebec. The judgment authorized the issue of a writ, returnable August 20, when the case will be argued. This is the second stage in Mrs. Langstaff's fight for equal privileges with male lawyers.

ROUMANIA PREPARES.

Paris, July 31.—The Roumanian Legation here to-day received advice that Roumania had ordered all officers in the active army to the colors.

ST. PETERSBURG STOP RUNNING.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—Steamship communication between St. Petersburg and England has been stopped. The patriotic demonstrations which have been going on for several days and nights were repeated to-night in front of the Admiralty and before the statue of Peter the Great.

PRESBOTT BEATS OGDENSBURG.

Prescott, Ont., July 31.—In an international rifle match held here to-day, the Prescott Rifle Association easily defeated the 40th Separate Company of Ogdensburg. The margin was 64 points.

Railway Official Did Not Mind "Safety First"

(Special Despatch to The Globe.) BRANTFORD, July 31.—While attempting to jump from a moving freight train travelling from Dunnville to Canfield Junction at an early hour this morning, William Hayes, ticket agent for the Grand Trunk at Canfield, fell under the wheels of the train. He had his left leg almost completely severed just below the knee, necessitating amputation at the Brantford Hospital later.

JEAN JAURES KILLED: A NOTED SOCIALIST

Was Shot in Paris by Clerk, Who is Arrested

His Name a Household Word in France—Was a Member of the Chamber of Deputies and an Idol of the People.

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

The assassin was arrested. He was identified as Raoul Villain, a clerk, aged 3 years.

Proletarianism has lost an advocate, emancipator, and a renowned leader in the death of this noted social regeneration, Jean Jaures, who donated a brilliant intellect to the workers of France in a more or less successful effort to defeat the aims of the reactionaries and Royalists.

Jaures was a consummate artist, a profound thinker, an indefatigable student, and an orator of the first order. Right or wrong, he used all these qualities for the advancement of progressive Republicanism in France. As a member of the Chamber of Deputies, he not only convinced his fellow-members, but terrorized them. During the great railway strike in France some years ago he so carried the Chamber after a two-hour speech that Premier Briand had to seek the protection of the police on his leaving the Chamber.

A recent article on Jaures, Carl S. Vrooman declared to the present generation of Frenchmen M. Jaures had become a sort of national institution, like the opera or the theatre Francaise. "Among all classes of Frenchmen, even among those who are bitterly opposed to his principles, he is recognized as one of the greatest of our epoch. If M. J. A. would permit himself to be lionized by Paris society leaders he could become a popular idol at any time, but he has neither energy nor inclination for such a course. He is an expounder of L'Humanite, the French Socialist paper. He was also author of many books, including a history of the French Revolution. As an expounder and interpreter of French Republicanism he has had practically no equal during the life of the present Republic. It was said of him that he had seen his way clear to cut himself loose from fanatical Socialism, and thrown himself wholeheartedly into his work as a prophet of modern democracy. In all probability France would again take a leading position among the nations of the world in the working out of those social, intellectual and moral problems which are the common possession and twiliderment of all civilized nations."

WAR FEVER RAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Sydney, N.S., July 31.—Between two and three thousand people thronged the Intercolonial Railway station this evening to welcome the first detachment of the R. C. Regiment, stationed at present at Halifax, and the scene that followed the arrival of the express has not been rivalled in many years in this city. Lieut. Postin is in command of the detachment. He stated that the larger part of the company which left Halifax left at Sydney. He is under the command of Captain Langdon. The company had come in two extra coaches, a colonist car and an extra baggage car. These were dropped at North Sydney.

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM AT SIGHT OF THE R. C. REGIMENT.

MRS. LANGSTAFF'S FIGHT.

Date Set for Argument on Her Admittance to Bar.

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STILL SOME HOPE OF AVERTING BIG WAR

Situation is Desperate—Europe Greatly Upset

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA TALK ALL RESOURCES TO AID

Britain Calm and Sobered Under the National Peril - Precautionary Measures of Army and Navy Almost Completed—Others Mobilizing.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, July 31.—In the desperate situation there are only two factors to-night giving the faintest hope of averting a general European war—first, Russia and Austria are engaged again in direct negotiations; second, both Great Britain and France are using their utmost endeavors in favor of peace.

On the other hand, Russia has ordered a general mobilization, and Germany has declared a state of siege, which is doubtfully a prelude to it. It does not cover mobilization.

France has not yet mobilized, but at Cabinet Council which met until late at night she issued decrees establishing a moratorium and taking other action which could only be determined upon on the eve of war. Unofficially the French army is being virtually mobilized.

Germany's Demand. A very circumstantial though as yet unconfirmed report published in Rome says that Germany is about to demand that Russia and France suspend the immediate cessation of mobilization. Yet another rumor has it that the German Ambassador has notified the French Government of his early departure.

Small Countries Mobilizing.

Great Britain is practically, though not officially, mobilized, and the smaller European States, with the exception of the neutral states, have ordered the mobilization of their armies—Belgium, Holland and Switzerland to protect their territory from being used as a highway for the beligerents; Norway, Sweden and Denmark to guard themselves on general principles.

Italy makes no announcement, and although a rumor credits her with the decision not to participate in the struggle, there is little doubt that she is making ready by mobilization.

Universal Censorship.

Communication across Europe has been cut off, and there is a universal application of the censorship, with the result that it is impossible to obtain any accurate knowledge of what military operations are going on in Europe via. All code telegrams are refused. In short, all the European nations are becoming isolated from each other by railway and telephone. Many American travellers to Europe have been ordered to suspend the suspension of international trains.

A Significant Incident.

The withdrawal of three famous yachts from the Cowes regatta is significant. They include the Emperor's Meteor and Krupps Germany. All the countries involved in the war have prohibited the export of their yachts, and all the Stock Exchange in England and Scotland are closed. The European state banks have raised their rates, and the Bank of England rate has been doubled.

LAST GREAT MARKET OF WORLD CLOSED

(Continued From Page 1, Col. 3.)

minutes before the hour set for the beginning of business to-day that the exchange would be opened. That action closed the last great market of the world. All the other American Exchanges quickly followed suit.

Four Assignments Made.

As it was, there were four assignments three of them announced on the Cotton Exchange. The firms are: Flower & Company, bankers; S. H. F. Pell & Company, stock, cotton and grain brokers; Honner, Honner & Company, and F. J. Frederickson & Company, both cotton brokers. With the exception of Flower & Company, the assignments were understood to have been caused by the recent extreme decline in cotton quotations. Pell & Company were reported to have been the leading firm on the long side of the cotton market, and to have been caught with enormous commitments on their hands when the break came. Flower & Company, who are not members of the Cotton Exchange, are said to have been embarrassed by the break in stocks. No statements of assets and liabilities was issued by any of the firms involved.

Closure Depends Upon War.

It was the impression to-night that the worst of the storm had passed. George W. Ely, Secretary of the Exchange, said there was no indication of trouble from any quarter. New York's leading bankers asserted unanimously that the position of the banks was sound. How long the Stock Exchange will be closed is a matter of conjecture, the answer depending upon the course of events abroad.

"If a general European war should come," said one member of the Stock Exchange Governing Board, "the Exchange may be closed all summer."

Banking business was not greatly deranged and there was no loss of confidence as to the outlook in that direction, however, as the exchange was virtually abandoned.

Governing Board's Decision.

As late as 9.30 o'clock, half an hour before the time for the opening, it was generally believed that New York would once more attempt to absorb whatever the rest of the world decided to thrust upon it. The decision, however, was reached at a meeting of the Governing Board of the Exchange, but in a secluded room of the office of J. P. Morgan & Company. Mr. Morgan, following the example set by his father when he did so much to stay the panic of 1907, met there a group of the mightiest financiers in New York. There was opposition to the suggestion that the Exchange should be closed, but the Board of the Stock Exchange Governors, who were in constant communication with the group of men in Mr. Morgan's office, scouted the idea.

Then the news that Germany had declared a state of war in the Empire. Even before this news the decision had virtually been reached. Word went forth that the Board of Governors had decided to close the Exchange.

It fell to Secretary Ely to make the

EMPIRE STANDS READY TO HELP MOTHERLAND

Australian and New Zealand Leaders Speak

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA TALK ALL RESOURCES TO AID

Whatever Course Imperial Government Takes Will be Endorsed, Says Attorney-General of Australia - Premier of New Zealand Speaks.

(Canadian Associated Cable.) London, July 31.—Hon. E. D. Millen, Australian Minister of Defence, when asked respecting the possible sending of troops abroad if required, said:—"Australia was no fair weather partner in the Empire. If the necessity arose there was no reason to suppose any other attitude would be manifested than one of loyalty and willingness to co-operate with the mother country, as had been conspicuously shown on past occasions."

Hon. W. H. Irvine, Attorney-General, speaking on behalf of the Government, said:—"I am confident Australians of every section of politics would desire the statesmen who guide the destinies of the motherland and the Empire to know that whatever course they think right to take in the interests of the Empire during the grave crisis now on hand would have the united, whole-hearted, patriotic support of the whole of this community. Australia would bring to the aid of the Empire all available resources in men, money and ships that she possesses."

Premier Massey of New Zealand says:—"So far as it is possible to judge from the information received there is no occasion for serious alarm, but in such a crisis it is always best to have to prepare for possibilities. If the occasion arises the New Zealand Government will ask the Parliament and people of New Zealand to do their duty by offering the services of an expeditionary force to the Imperial Government. We have no fear of volunteers not being forthcoming."

"CONVERSATION" BY GERMANY AND RUSSIA

Ambassador and the Foreign Minister's Verbal Fencing

German Asks Condition Under Which Russia Will Stop Mobilization - Told That Question Must be Raised at Vienna—"Conversation" Ceases.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Paris, July 31.—The Temps to-day relates details of the conversation between Count Von Pourtales, the German Ambassador, and Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, in St. Petersburg yesterday. Count Von Pourtales first asked whether, in case Russia were assured Austrian would not retain any territory conquered in Serbia, Russia would stop her mobilization.

No "Execution" of Servia.

To this M. Sazonoff replied "No," and said that Russia could not permit the "execution" of Servia, which had been announced by Austria.

Count Von Pourtales then asked M. Sazonoff under what conditions Russia would demobilize.

M. Sazonoff answered that any question of this sort must first be raised at Vienna, which had committed acts of war, and made declarations which alone had determined Russia to mobilize. The conversation did not continue any further.

Asking for Information.

The German Government, on receipt of Count Von Pourtales' report, according to The Temps, did put itself into communication with Vienna, which up to that time it had refused to do, but to be exact, Germany affirmed that it was not exercising pressure nor having recourse to mediation, but was simply asking for information—noting else.

RUSSIAN TROOPS BLOW UP A FRONTIER BRIDGE

CONFIRMATION OF STARTLING WORK BY BORDER TROOPS OF CZAR.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, July 31.—A Central News despatch from Berlin says the Russian troops to-day blew up the frontier railroad bridge of the Warsaw-Vienna railroad.

Berlin, July 31.—Official confirmation of the reported blowing up by Russian troops of the railroad bridge between Granica, Russian Poland, and Szczakowa, in Galicia, and that nothing from Warsaw to Vienna, was received here this evening.

Banks Unusually Strong.

A second conference of bankers was held during the afternoon in Mr. Morgan's office, but no further action was decided upon. During the day the foremost men of Wall street kept in close touch with one another, in an effort to bring about an adjustment of the situation as speedily as possible. It was said that the present position of the banks was unusually strong, that none of them was in need of assistance, and that nothing of an alarming character need be apprehended, whatever the developments in Europe.

The Cotton Exchange was open one hour and ten minutes, in which time the three failures were announced. Then the Exchange closed.



Four years ago we began to pay transportation charges on all our mail order business. Since then this business has increased five-fold. In emulation of this success, the whole mail order business of Canada is gradually measuring up to our prepayment methods. But Our Clean-cut Policy Is Still Unapproached of paying all charges on everything in catalogue. In this last six months we have installed a complete new plant handling our mail order business. It occupies four times the floor space of our former one and is one of the most complete and most modern equipments on this continent. This has enabled us to give all our Mail Order customers a one-day service, that is, We Now Ship Your Order Within One Day of Its Arrival. This new speed service is now inaugurated because we are determined to deserve still greater business from our customers. It will give them a far more efficient service than has been possible in the past. Our new Fall and Winter catalogue, the most beautiful catalogue we have ever published, full of fine colored prints that show the actual appearance of the goods, is now ready. When you get your copy peruse it carefully. Every article in a Simpson catalogue is paid to your post-office or nearest express office. Every order for goods from a Simpson catalogue is despatched within one day of the time we receive it. Every customer gets the benefit of Toronto styles and prices just as if the Simpson store was in your home town. Every order goes to our customers by fast train. We no longer make any freight shipments. Remembering These Four Points! The Robert SIMPSON Company Limited TORONTO

TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED. St. Petersburg, July 31.—The mail train for Germany will not leave St. Petersburg to-night, and the line of boats running to Stockholm, Sweden, has been stopped. London, July 31.—A Central News despatch from Paris says telephonic communication between France and Germany has been interrupted since four o'clock this afternoon.

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