

The Jarvis Record

ISSUED WEDNESDAYS.

Subscriptions.—One dollar per year strictly in advance; if not paid in advance a dollar and a half will be charged. United States papers 50c extra, strictly in advance.

We are at all times pleased to receive local news. Send or bring in the facts, we'll do the rest. The earnings and goings of Halldmaid and Norfolk people are always welcome items of news.

If you wish your address changed give old as well as new address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Yearly contract rates on application to publisher.

Reading Notices.—No reading notice advert. any enclosure or matter by which money is to be made by any person or cause will be inserted in the Record without charge, except when the job-work for the same is executed at the Record Job Department, when one small reader will be given gratis. The price for the insertion of business announcements is five cents per count line each insertion.

Judicial, Legal, Official and Government notices.—Eight cents per line (12 lines to inch) for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Small Ads.—Condensed advertisements of such a nature as "Lost," "Found," "Situation Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., not exceeding six lines 25c per insertion; 5 insertions \$1.00.

Advertisements ordered for insertion without written instructions will appear until written orders are received for their discontinuance.

Notice to Advertisers.—Changes of copy for contract advertising must be in the hands of the printers by Monday noon, at the latest, each week.

While willing at all times to do what is possible to accommodate patrons, we must, in justice to them and to ourselves, insist on a strict enforcement of this rule.

MRS. ELVA RODGERS,

Publisher.

GENTLEMEN!

I have a quantity of Horse Blankets on Hand which I am going to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Wool and Jute

J. J. COONAN

JARVIS, - - - ONT.

Go to

A. RODGERS

Repairing & New Handmade Boots and Shoes.

A. RODGERS,

JARVIS, ONT.

Agent for Consumers' Wallpaper Co. See Our Samples.

D. M. ALLEN

Fashionable Tailor and agent for

The Rex Tailoring Co., Toronto.

Call and see samples and get prices of Tweed and Worsted Suitings and Overcoatings.

I am making a specialty of CLEANING & PRESSING CLOTHES

Grand Trunk Railway System TIME TABLE

No. 66 to Hamilton	Departs 7:40 a.m.
No. 21 to Hamilton	.. 8:05 a.m.
No. 21 to St. Thomas	.. 10:30 a.m.
No. 21 to St. Thomas	.. 10:55 a.m.
No. 44 to Caledonia Junction	.. 11:20 a.m.
No. 44 to Caledonia Junction	.. 11:45 a.m.
No. 44 to Port Dover	.. 12:05 p.m.
No. 44 to Port Dover	.. 12:30 p.m.
No. 67 to Port Dover via Ft. Dorset and Simcoe	Departs 1:10 p.m.

WHILE the immediate cause of Austria-Hungary's attack on Serbia is the demand 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 toward the south and the desperate efforts of the entire Serb (Serbian) race to regain complete national existence.

Ever since the repulse of the Turkish 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. Austria, like Russia, was not unwilling to see small buffer states set up to occupy the middle ground during the intervals of rest in her forward movement, and so most of the Balkan states of today 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 Adriatic, practically all had come under Turkish domination in the sixteenth century. For twenty years of that century, about, Serbia was under Austrian rule, then reverted to Turkey.

The Servian People. Only a minority of the Servian race live in Serbia and the Macedonian territory recently won from the Turks.



Photo by American Press Association.

CEAR NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA.

NICHOLAS II, the czar of all the Russias, is the supreme ruler of the largest Slavic race in the world and may be considered the head of all Slavs, although millions of them are scattered through various countries and are not under Russian rule. A large proportion of Austria's population are Slavs, Germany has a large Slavic population in its eastern sections, and the inhabitants of Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria and the other countries of the Balkan peninsula are also to a large percentage Slavs.]

Montenegro is inhabited by people ethnically and linguistically the same; so are Bosnia and Herzegovina; so is much of the hinterland of Dalmatia and large districts in Hungary, Croatia and Slavonia, peopled by the same race, are called the "Ireland of Hungary" because of the alleged persecutions by their rulers. A hundred years ago part of the Servian race was subject to Turkey and part to the Hapsburg monarchy. The part under Turkish domination has won its freedom; the other has not.

"Austria's policy of repression of the Serb peoples is responsible for this calamity," said Professor Michael I. Pupin of Columbia university, commenting on the assassination of the Austrian archduke. Professor Pupin comes of Servian stock and typifies the big, dark haired and dark eyed men of his race. Naturally he strongly sympathizes with the Servians, and views expressed by him clearly reflect these slavophil sentiments and sympathies.

"There are two recent events that really foreshadowed some disaster to any one familiar with the temperament of the Servian people," he said. "These are the strike of the students in the government schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina that began several months ago and has not been settled, and, second, that probably of greater importance, the military maneuvers of the Austrian army that have been going on in these two countries under the direction of the crown prince.

Strike of the Students. "The student strike began, you remember, when a government professor in the school at Mostar, Herzegovina, made reflection on the Serb race. The students of his class rose in a body and asked him to retract. He refused. They pitched him out of the classroom and used him rather roughly. These fifty Serb students went on strike. They are only high school students really, boys about sixteen to nineteen years old. They refused to return till the professor was dismissed. They were expelled. Then throughout Herzegovina and Bosnia the students struck in sympathy. The government sent troops and officers to restore order. The students refused to give in. And so the fight stood deadlocked at the outbreak of war.

"Nothing could be more calculated to provoke the people of Herzegovina and Bosnia to rage than to have Austrian troops thrown across their borders to execute maneuvers along the Servian frontier. They are Serbs, of the same stock as the people of Servia proper, and they saw the archduke mowing his forces in mimic war preparatory to the war which all felt must come some day between the two nations.

Austria and Servia.

Austrian Repression of Servia. The Serbs of the present kingdom became autonomous in 1880, but revolted in 1876-78, aiming at complete freedom. With them joined their kinsmen of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 1878 at Berlin the great powers of Europe sought to rearrange the Balkan peninsula, and two of them tried to satisfy their ambitions for self aggrandisement. Russia strengthened her old resolution to acquire Constantinople by transforming Bulgaria into a Russian province, and Austria-Hungary renewed her determination to gain an outlet on the Aegean at Saloniki and to extend her Adriatic frontage by crushing and absorbing Servia, Albania and Macedonia.

The Russian plans were defeated by the genius and valor of Alexander of Battenburg and Stephen Stambouloff. Those of Austria seemed far more likely to succeed. The Berlin treaty of 1878 gave her temporary control of the two great Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and also of the smaller sanjak of Novi Bazar, lying between Servia and Montenegro, and it so shut Servia in among other states as to make her almost entirely dependent upon Austria-Hungary for commercial or other intercourse, with the rest of the world.

Thenceforward a cardinal principle of Austro-Hungarian policy was to induce Servia to yield her independence and become a mere province of the dual realm. As a long step toward this end Austria-Hungary a few years ago, in alleged violation of the Berlin

treaty, forcibly annexed the Slavic states of Bosnia and Herzegovina. But in doing so she overreached herself, for she thus hastened the formation of the Balkan league which in one of the most amazing wars on record drove the Turks out of Macedonia and Albania and most of Thrace, and partitioned nine-tenths of the former Turkish empire in Europe among the four members of the league.

Servian Agitation. This well nigh fatal blow at Austrian ambitions aroused the dual realm to desperate efforts, and through a threat of a general European war it induced the other great powers to back, or, at least, to sanction, its course in intervening to take from Servia what that power considered the legitimate spoils of victory by erecting Albania into a kingdom which should be under Austrian influence.

All this naturally embittered the millions of Serbs who are held subject in Austria-Hungary and incited them to form societies and to agitate for their liberation. In June occurred the assassination of the Austro-Hungarian heir presumptive at the Bosnian capital in circumstances which were mysterious and suspicious. The Austro-Hungarian government followed up the incident with a series of more or less direct charges of Servian responsibility, culminating in a peremptory demand.

Thirty years ago Servia was a cat-paw 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 Slavic race in its double struggle to be free from German rule and to fight for the heritage of Constantinople.

Austria's Slav Rule. Commenting upon forcible annexation by Austria of the Serb provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908 a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from St. Petersburg, said:

"The Austrian bureaucracy proves itself a juster, humaner, and stronger ruler of the Slavs than the Russian bureaucracy. Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Dalmatia, not to mention Servia and Montenegro, have better governments than Russia has. The southern Slavs ought to come to the help of their northern brethren, instead of calling on the latter to assist them. It is the southern Slavs who are comparatively successful, enlightened, free, and the Russians who are ignorant, backward, enslaved. In Russia only 3.8 per cent of the children go to school, while in Servia, Bulgaria, and the Slav provinces which are under Austrian rule the proportion is more than twice as high. In calling on Russia for help the Serbs don't know what they are doing. They forget that their assistance, not the Russian people, but the armed servants that hold the Russian people down. It may seem paradoxical to say that if the Russians did intervene and did win, the second state of the Serbs would be worse than the first, but unfortunately, history proves that this is exactly what has occurred in the past."

The Policy of Austria. The policy of Austria in the Balkan region has ever been consistent and in accordance with the one great aim of the western powers of Europe—to hem in Russia so as to prevent it from gaining a foothold on the Mediterranean coast. For the sake of that aim Turkey was permitted to continue its existence in spite of its misrule and overbearance. In pursuance of the same policy the terms of the treaty of San Stefano were annulled by the treaty of Berlin to prevent Russia from obtaining important advantages and eventually the control over the port of Cetinje through an arrangement with Montenegro.

Austria was well aware of the fact that Servia as well as Montenegro was subsidized by Russia and in complete sympathy with the aims of the great Slav empire. An expansion of Servia meant to Austria an increase of the danger threatening from Russian ascendancy, and for that reason the expansion of Servia had to be stopped. To do this effectively Austria was compelled to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina, separating Servia from the Adriatic.

impulsed and abetted by Russia, she had intended to obtain control of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the annexation of these former Turkish provinces by Austria was a great blow to Servia's aspirations and to Russia's secret plans. It was this disappointment more perhaps than any other cause which precipitated the recent wars on the Balkan peninsula. Russian influence has been dominant in Servia, as it has in Montenegro and in the other so called Danube principalities ever since they came into existence, and Austria's fight is really directed more against Russia's schemes than against Servia's national independence.

AUSTRIA'S ultimatum did not come as a surprise to any one who has followed her diplomatic maneuvering of the past twenty-five years.

Austria has never been able to forgive Servia for existing at all, and Servia has always fiercely resented her big neighbor's stubborn opposition to her own schemes for development. For twenty-five years jealousy and enmity have fed on each other, for twenty-five

years each has irritated the other in all the numberless ways known to skilled politicians, for twenty-five years each has been held in check only by the pressure of outside influences. But now the tragic death of the heir apparent has put in Austria's hands an excuse so powerful that she dares to use it as a weapon.

Stand by Their Ally.

In the present situation, as in every fare-up in the Balkans, the importance lies not so much in the countries involved as in the probability of the entanglement of other nations and the possibility therefrom of that dread bogy, a general European war. Montenegro has already announced that her fortunes are cast with Servia. Servia also, by reason of the understanding she has with Greece and Roumania, might hope for support from them. Germany and Italy have declared their intention of standing by their ally, Austria, though no one really believes that their intention is to do more than to keep other nations off and so leave Austria a clear field.

Bulgaria, while claiming to remain neutral, would certainly be glad if she could snatch the chance to revenge herself for her defeat by Servia in the second Balkan war. But more important than any of these is the attitude of Russia, of which nothing as yet has been said. With Russia interfering as the chief protector of the Slav people Germany and Italy could hardly avoid being actively involved. Without this interference Austria can almost certainly hope for a clear ring.

Protector of the Slav.

Russia aspires to be the protector of the Slav people and while she has hitherto failed to play that role with any great degree of glory she still longs to it. It was to her that Servia looked for assistance when she saw Bosnia and Herzegovina slip finally through her fingers. Russia was eager and willing to respond, but was in no condition to do so. She was still prostrated from the Japanese war and at the first hint that her interference in behalf of Servia would be met by Germany coming to the aid of Austria she could do nothing but maintain a neutral attitude.

But Russia now is in a different position and is eager for an opportunity to rehabilitate her military reputation. She has a new army, newly organized, and would not be averse to engaging in a war that would have a stronger appeal to the spirit of her people than did her ill fated adventure in the east.

The Russo-Turkish war 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.

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 never allowed it autonomy; and in 1908-9, using as an excuse the constitutional revolution in Turkey, which would require delegates to the Turkish parliament to come from these two states which were actually in Austrian hands, the Hapsburg monarchy formally annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina.

When Austria definitely annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, Servia saw her hopes of their ultimate union with her entirely defeated. She protested bitterly, and carried her warlike preparations to such a point that her army practically confronted that of Austria on the opposite side of the Danube. The interference of Germany which held back Russia's hand extended to aid the Serbs was all that prevented a serious war. Here again Servia felt herself outraged and defeated by the united Germanic influence, and nursing her hurts she once more set herself to wait for her opportunity.

The Balkan War.

It came with the outbreak of the Balkan war, when by a series of brilliant campaigns the Servians advanced straight through Albania to Durazzo, thus seizing the coveted seaport. It is

not hard to recall the maneuverings by which Austrian diplomacy defeated this end by setting up the ill fated little kingdom of Albania as a buffer. At the same time she was able to prevent Montenegro, also a Serb state, from maintaining her hold on the hardy won city of Scutari. Not even the highly desirable portions of Macedonia that fell to Servia's lot at the end of the war were able to compensate her for her rage of disappointment in the loss of the footing on the sea.

Continued next week.

Visit the Store Saturday or Any Other Day

Every Floor will be A-Glow with New Things for Men and Women to wear and Things to make Home Comfortable.

Displayed Saturday for the first time—very smart Afternoon and Evening Dresses; each \$7 to \$25.

Goodbye Narrow Skirts

Every Skirt Displayed is a 1915 model, and fresh from first hands—Gaberline—Sergee—Panamas and Broadcloths, \$3 to \$10.

New Silks

These are some of the names—Figured Foulards, Satins, Tub Silks, Sateen De Chene, Natural Japs, Messaline, Wedding Silks, Taffets, Crepe Meteor, Changeable Silks, Poppins, Pongee and Plain Foulard.

New Importations

Candle Sticks in glass, mahogany, brass and silver deposit. Electric Lamps with pretty shades, \$2.50 to \$15.00. Walking Sticks, 75c. to \$2.00. Dainty Easter Neckware. Choice China Cups and Saucers, each 10c to \$3.50. Patriotic Pillow Tops. Fine imported bits of Linens, each \$1 to \$15. Dainty Novelties for Baby. Sterling Silver and other sorts of Picture Frames. Novelty Leather Hand Bags and Suit Cases.

One way to tell a good housewife these days is to see a woman laying in a two years' supply of linens. We have thousands of dollars, worth of good linens that will not be procurable this year or next at the prices we are selling them for.

New lot of Women's Tailored Suits, trim and well tailored, at \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35. More new shipments of French and English Dinner Sets, \$5.99 to \$85.00. Frankly, the finest china department between Toronto and Detroit.

Business is a pleasure to buyer and seller where their are such large assortments of fresh, new, right priced assortments. Everything we offer is from first hands.

WHEN A MAN BUYS A SUIT

He should seek, first of all, style—that means not only that it will look right but that it's made right.

Then he should ask for proof of fabric superiority. We'll be glad to give that proof or any other he wants.

There's but one safe, sure way of getting these things, and that is to wear STYLE-CRAFT clothes. They're right in every feature.

Suits Tailored to Measure \$15 to \$35

Suits Ready \$5 to \$25

The One Price Clothiers



Style-Craft

THE H.S. FALLS CO.