

# BRITISH ARMY TO BE LANDED IN BELGIUM AT ONCE

## WHAT ABOUT THE FOREIGN CANADIANS?

II.

By Arthur Hawkes

When you say that Canada is behind Britain in the war do you stop to think of the diverse peoples who contribute heavily to our upbuilding, but to whom Canada is only a place in which to make money and Britain is only a distant name? Let me suggest a few aspects of a situation which may mean trouble if we do not actively turn it to good account. Its very danger, noticed yesterday by Le D'Or, Mr. Bourassa's paper, may become a constructive bulwark. Draw a little of very widespread experience in the west.

As a man came from his thatched shack to show us the trail between Yorkton and Troubitka, we could see a woman cooking as she held a babe—a Canadian born babe—in her arms. Three children came to the door to watch the strangers. Their father could speak very little English. When I enquired if he liked Canada his face lighted. Asked for the chief reason for his hope, he said "No soldier here; in Austria we serve hard—very hard," and, after a pause, "One meal a day."

Next dinner-time after a Doukhobor woman had given us the exquilitely polite hospitality for which she and her kind will always be memorable, I asked her how she liked Canada and her face glowed as she threw her hands and said: "Only fruit as we have in Kowass and it would be b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l, b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l, b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l. Ten years my man in mines, Sibere. Here no fear. It is b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l. I drove fifty miles to Yorkton with her man and three of his friends who had come to us to breathe free air and to be not afraid for the first time in their lives. The limitless prairie, the soil liberal to extravagance, the villages managed in perfect peace and without any outward sign of compulsion, the schooling for men and women, the children at the field stock and fat—here were scenes and conditions so remote from the average Canadian apprehension of what lies in the Canadian life of tomorrow as to make you wonder what the future could bring forth in citizenship, and in what has given to our breed its envied place in all the earth.

Again I spoke with a Saskatchewan legislator who a dozen years before could speak in no tongue except that of a southeastern European principality. "We love this country," he said, "and we like to be in the British Empire. But we have only seen as much of it as you can watch from the train between Montreal and Saskatchewan, as much of it as you can watch from the train between Montreal and Saskatchewan. So you must be patient with us if you seem to learn slowly to go with you. We had a hard time where we came from, but it was all we knew, and our dead are there. You will be patient with us," he asked with a pleading note in his voice.

Last winter a Methodist minister described to me the community in which he lives northeast of Edmonton. Except for the climate and the land, you might as well be in Austria. Fifty thousand Austrians are there with practically no other people to influence them. They have their own member in the legislature and are already demanding schools as exclusively theirs as the French schools in Quebec are French. In Manitoba one of the Austrian newspapers declared the other day that the Ruthenian vote saved the Roblin government. The schooling these people have had in Canadian political methods has been wonderful. What the professional heeler can teach in venality that have they learned. To them the machine is Canada incarnate—such a place may patriotism descend.

We are at war with their Austrian fatherland. We are fighting alongside the Cossacks who whipped the Doukhobor farmers out of Caucasus to the mines. The children of Ruthenian and Doukhobor are native-born Canadians even as yours and mine are.

The question that is most pertinent to ask is not what is our duty to these ingredients of our national life, but what is our duty to ourselves in regard to our present and future relation to the destiny which is now being invoked. What is their place in the unification and expression of national sentiment from which our boys in the fighting line, on the watch tower, and in the reserve must derive their invincible morale? Most of them will feel like aliens at the beginning. We must not be content for them to be mere onlookers at a fight which does not concern them. It is our bounden duty to see that if it is possible they be come knit with us as the contest lengthens and to see that the union is worthy expressed among ourselves and in the hearing of those who watch. No man who is now or who is likely to be the father of a Canadian-born child; no woman who has carried or who will carry a native of this incomparable land should be left without a transfusion of spirit which will daily increase the strength on which the empire relies. Here, indeed, is a recruiting ground, a theatre for a campaign, such as no belligerent people have ever before presented with. It is open to us with foresight, courage and ability to make a blessed gospel out of this war.

The present covenant of our patriotism, then, need not be confined to fighting, nursing and praying. Some who considered too old for bivouac and march have volunteered for every activity that is in us. Others who have neither youth nor health for the field will chafe at their comparative impotence. All may find place in organizing, unifying and expressing national sentiment against the grievous times which the war is sure to bring and in prospect of the era of reconstruction which pray God will discover the national, imperial soul of Canada to have saved and renewed as by fire.

How can this be done? There will be suggestions here tomorrow.

## GERMANS CAPTURE BELGIAN TOWN

**Special Cable to The Toronto World.**  
LONDON, Aug. 5.—A despatch to The Daily Mail from Maastricht in Holland, near the Belgian frontier, Tuesday evening, by telephone to Amsterdam, says: "The Belgian frontier town of Vise, about eight miles from Maastricht, was taken by a body of German infantry and artillery this afternoon. An engagement took place between the invading force and the defenders and lasted for several hours. The retreating Belgians blew up the bridge over the Meuse river, but German sappers, covered by a heavy artillery fire, built a new bridge and crossed the river. Vise is practically destroyed. Fighting occurred throughout the day and was heard in all the surrounding towns."

## DENMARK READY FOR HER DEFENCE

Feeling is Pessimistic That Neutrality Will Be Respected.

## DIFFERENCES ARE PAST

Belgian Factions Join Together as They March to Meet Enemy.

## Special Copyrighted Cable.

LONDON, August 5.—A despatch to The Times from Copenhagen says: "Yesterday 15,000 troops were ordered to man the fortifications of Copenhagen. Feeling here is very pessimistic but it is still hoped that Denmark's neutrality will not be infringed upon."

A despatch to The Times from Stockholm says: "Partial mobilization for the defence of the neutrality of Sweden was ordered yesterday and is proceeding normally. The public is keenly alive to the gravity of the situation, and even the Socialists favor the mobilization order."

## Respect Neutrality.

"The National Council assembled today in an extraordinary session, and the president announced that Switzerland had received assurances from the French and German Governments that her neutrality would be respected. While they received with gratification such assurances the Swiss Government were taking all necessary precautions for the defence of the fatherland, and were confident that the army would be ready for all emergencies."

## Differences Forgotten.

The Daily Mail has received the following message from Brussels: "Wallons and Flemings have sunk all differences in view of the national crisis and troops of the two races sang choruses and marched together on their way out of Brussels to the front this morning. There is talk of the seat of government being transferred from Brussels to Antwerp, and it is

## undoubtedly being considered as an eventuality. The general opinion, however, is that the fighting will be around Liege, where the Belgian troops will retard the German march until the arrival of the French."

## STEAMER CHASED BY A CRUISER

Hamburg-American Liner Had Thrilling Run Back to New York.

## Special to The Toronto World.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The President Lincoln of the Hamburg-American Line, which left yesterday morning after a thrilling run to Ambrose Channel Lightship with a cruiser close behind her. Neither passengers nor officers knew today the nationality of the cruiser. The President Lincoln did not delay any to make inquiries on that point.

The music had started and everybody was dressed for a ball last night when a long finger of light began poking along the sky, dipping now and then to the sea. It was constantly growing more light.

The lights snapped out, Stewards ordered, "All lights out." Women half dressed in ball toilets and with their hair down their backs came running out into the saloon, believing that there was an alarm of fire.

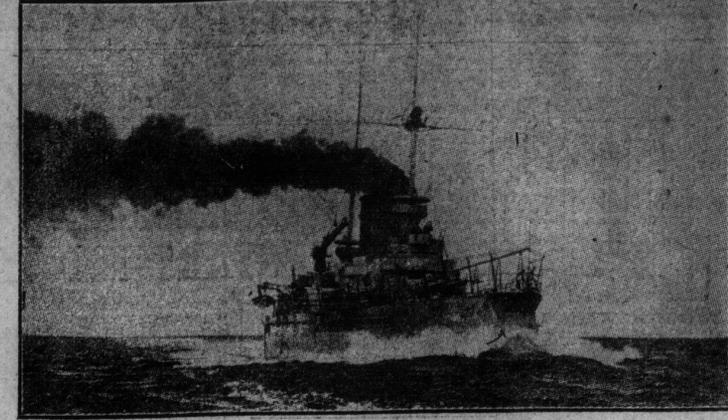
## GERMANS ARE ROUTED BY RUSSIAN CAVALRY

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A Central News despatch from Amsterdam states that it is officially announced by the Russian war office in St. Petersburg that a strong German force was yesterday overthrown and routed by a brigade of Russian cavalry in the neighborhood of Soldau, in Northeastern Prussia.

The German troops retreated in disorder. The Russian losses were severe.

Ambassador Arrives. STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The German ambassador to Russia, with his staff, arrived here yesterday from St. Petersburg on a steamer flying the American flag. They proceeded to Berlin.

## A GERMAN WARSHIP AT FULL SPEED



H. I. M. BRAUNSCHWEIG

## EMERGENCY TAXES MUST BE IMPOSED

Complete Paralysis of Foreign Trade of United States Begins.

## EXPECT IMPOST ON TEA

New York Alone Will Lose Four Million a Week in Revenue.

## Special to The Toronto World.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The complete paralysis of the country's foreign trade by reason of the European crisis will result in such a great reduction of revenues of the United States that it will be necessary for the government, according to the opinion expressed in the importing trade today, to adopt emergency measures for raising sufficient funds to meet its expenses. It is generally believed in financial circles that the government will either impose a stamp tax on cheques and legal documents or levy the tax on tea and coffee.

Perhaps it may be necessary to levy both taxes, as custom house brokers expressed the opinion today that the revenues from customs will fall off to practically nothing until after the close of the European war.

Loss of Four Million a Week. The customs receipts at the port of New York average about \$4,000,000 a week, and it will take many revenue stamps and many pounds of tea and coffee to make up the loss that will be entailed by the stoppage of this source of revenue.

Up to the present, however, the effect of the suspension of traffic between the United States and Europe has not been felt, as steamers which sailed before war was declared are still arriving daily. In fact, according to the records obtained at the custom house, customs receipts for the last week have been comparatively little less than those of the week preceding. The totals for the week are: Ending July 27 . . . . . \$4,218,688 Ending August 4 . . . . . 4,218,708

## GERMANS FIRED TOWN.

LIEGE, Aug. 5.—The capture of the frontier Belgian town of Vise was effected by German troops after an engagement lasting several hours. It is stated that the victors set fire to the town, killing those of the population who resisted them.

The town of Argenteau is also in flames. One hundred thousand Germans are reported to be marching on Liege.

## THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT READY FOR SERVICE

Col. Windeyer Wires Militia Department That Battalion is Anxious to Serve.

Following a meeting in the regimental orderly room last night, Col. Windeyer wired the minister of militia that the 36th Regiment was prepared to go on service at a few hours' notice.

The battalion is anxious to increase its signalling staff, and any willing to join are requested to report tonight at the armories to Lieut.-Col. Victor Dyas, signalling officer.

## NINE DAYS MORE TO MOVE ARMIES

French and Germans Cannot Meet in Masses Till That Time.

## BIG BATTLES EXPECTED

First Decisive Actions Should Take Place in About Two Weeks.

## Special Copyrighted Cable.

LONDON, August 5.—The military correspondent of The Times says it will take Germany nine days or more to place, upon the French frontier forces adequate to challenge the French masses, and it will take France about the same time to assemble all her army. The advance on one side or the other on both can hardly begin before August 14. The first decisive battles of the war are expected to take place between August 16 and 23. During the next week or ten days, combats and battles, of which we shall probably read, will not be the shock of main masses but of covering troops which are organized on all the continental frontiers, and have a special mission. This mission is to cover the retreat of the main masses, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the zone of concentration of the main armies; and the mission may or may not include offensive operations.

If they succeed, the covering armies will act in cooperation with frontier fortresses, and, if during the next ten days, they prevent the enemy from breaking into the concentration zone, their mission will be carried out.

The patriotic spirit shown by the little Belgian state in face of the German aggression could not be excelled. Germany's determination to advance thru Belgium bears out the contention that the German staff long ago decided that the invasion of France thru her strongly fortified eastern frontier was too difficult to be relied upon.

It is plain that Germany thought it preferable to violate Belgian neutrality and drive England into the field against her than to rely on getting into France thru the latter's chain of powerful fortifications. There is little doubt that the Germans will succeed in forcing their way thru Belgium.

## SWEDEN MAY JOIN CAUSE OF BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Diplomatic despatches indicate Sweden will join Great Britain, France and Russia if she finds herself unable to remain neutral.

Mr. Bryan today presented the president's offer of mediation in writing to Dr. Dumba, the Austrian ambassador, and secretaries from the British, German and Russian embassies and the Belgian minister. An effort will be made to transmit it to Berlin by wireless.

Communication Cut Off. LONDON.—The admiralty announced this afternoon that a special boat would be placed at the disposal of the German ambassador tomorrow in order to permit him to leave British territory. Telegraphic communication between England and Germany and Austria-Hungary is entirely cut off.

## MOB DESTROYED GERMAN EMBASSY

Crowd in St. Petersburg Infuriated by False Report.

## TREASURE SHIP HELD UP

Kronprinzessin Cecilie Enters Bar Harbor to Evade Capture.

## Special to The Toronto World.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The state department was notified today by the Russian embassy that a mob, infuriated by a report that the Russian embassy in Berlin had been destroyed by angry Germans, destroyed the German embassy at St. Petersburg. The Russian embassy at Berlin has not been molested.

Secretary McAdoo today ordered the revenue cutter and Roscoggin, armed with six-pound guns, to proceed to Bar Harbor, Maine, to protect the \$10,000,000 of gold on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, until it is removed to New York.

Violated Law. The Kronprinzessin Cecilie violated the United States coastwise shipping laws by putting into Bar Harbor, Me., after she had cleared from New York, the department of commerce, has remitted the penalty in view of the circumstances. Under the American laws a foreign owned boat cannot touch another American port after sailing. A minimum penalty of \$1000 fine attaches to landing passengers or cargo at such second port. The fact that the steamer put back to port with a cargo of more than \$10,000,000 in gold, to avoid its being captured as a contraband of war, however, induced the department to remove the penalty and give orders that the boat be allowed to land passengers and cargo.

Announced Declaration. Colville Barclay, British charge, told Secretary Bryan today that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany and asked this country to act at Berlin for Great Britain.

Counselor Clause of the French embassy asked the United States to look after the French embassy at Berlin.

## HUNGARIANS IN U. S. WANT A REVOLUTION

Ten Million Dollars Will Be Raised to Finance Uprising, Say the Foreigners.

## Special to The Toronto World.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—One hundred thousand Hungarians in America have pledged themselves to raise a fund of \$10,000,000 to finance a revolution in Hungary, according to Louis Tarsai, editor of The Hungarian Daily Elora. Tarsai says that such a revolution now is regarded as inevitable by many Hungarians who are determined to eliminate the Hapsburg dynasty, but he does not believe it will take place until the \$10,000,000 is raised.

"The war started by Austria will so impoverish the already severely oppressed Hungarians that they will have no alternative except revolt," he added.

## TRADE ROUTES WIPED BY BELGIANS INVADING ENEMY LOST HEAVILY

Two Regiments Reported Practically Wiped Out—Desperate Fighting Around Liege Where Germans Are Meeting Stubborn Resistance—Hundreds of Thousands Men Move Forward.

**Special Cable to The World.**  
BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—All reports received here regarding fighting on the border agree that the German invaders are meeting with stubborn and probably entirely unlooked-for resistance.

Belgian reconnoitering parties located three German army corps, the tenth army corps, Eindhoven, the seventh army corps, 40,000 strong, at Verviers, and the sixth army corps, in another locality not named.

The tenth German army corps operating along the northern line, and finding unexpected resistance, moved further northward, invading Dutch territory at Tilburg and crossing the Meuse at Eindhoven.

An army of 100,000 Germans is marching today on Liege, where a general attack is expected to be delivered tomorrow.

and at Francorchamps and Stavelot, both about 25 miles from Liege. The prompt destruction of bridges by the Belgians stopped checked the advance of the Germans.

Belgian reconnoitering parties located three German army corps, the tenth army corps, Eindhoven, the seventh army corps, 40,000 strong, at Verviers, and the sixth army corps, in another locality not named.

The tenth German army corps operating along the northern line, and finding unexpected resistance, moved further northward, invading Dutch territory at Tilburg and crossing the Meuse at Eindhoven.

An army of 100,000 Germans is marching today on Liege, where a general attack is expected to be delivered tomorrow.

## WAR BULLETINS

**Guard St. Lawrence Canal.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Ont.—A company of the 96th Rifles, 45 strong, was called out today to police the St. Lawrence canal. This precaution is deemed advisable by the military authorities at Ottawa in view of events at present transpiring in Europe.

**Russian Aviators Shot.**  
VIENNA.—Russian aviators have been shot and killed by German troops while flying in the vicinity of Cracow. Large numbers of women have offered themselves for Red Cross work.

**Mob Storms Consulate.**  
VANCOUVER.—A mob stormed the German consulate in Vancouver, and double eagle from above the door and trampled it in the street. The glass in all the doors of the consulate was broken and furniture demolished. It is reported that Herr Von Bittling, the German consul, who is a naturalized British subject, has resigned and thrown his fortunes with his adopted country.

**Agulhas Statement.**  
LONDON.—Premier Agulhas, in the course of common this afternoon, after giving a summary of the war news already published, said that the Belgian Government had invited the co-operation of the British army and the Belgian army, and had given orders to the Belgian provincial government not to regard the movements of the French troops as a violation of the frontier.

**German Steamship Captured.**  
LONDON.—Confirmation has been received of the report that a French warship has captured the German steamer Porto of Guernsey, Channel Islands. The Porto, which belongs to the Oldenburg-Portuguese Steamship Line, is a motor vessel of 1800 tons and flies between Germany and Portuguese ports.

**Martial Law in Holland.**  
THE HAGUE.—Martial law has been declared in all parts of Holland. It is officially announced that up to the present time the Germans have not violated the Dutch frontier.

**Call For Canadians.**  
OTTAWA.—Colonel Hays, who announced Canada is ready a contingent of 20,000 men for service abroad. Men are to report to the office of the Canadian War Office. Colonel Hughes states he has already offered from over 100,000.

**Third Cruiser Captured.**  
LONDON.—The French Embassy announced tonight that a German captured a third German cruiser. It is believed that the French fleet cut off one of the German North Sea scout cruisers and forced it to surrender.

**Two Regiments Annihilated.**  
LONDON.—A British cruiser sank the North German Lloyd steamer Konig Luise, recently converted into a minelayer ship. Also Belgian army blew up bridge over the river which the Belgian troop train was passing, annihilating two regiments.

**Hollanders Fighting.**  
AMSTERDAM.—Germans crossed to Dutch soil at Elsdon and Hollanders are fighting them back. Cannanading can be heard at nearby towns.

**Germans Take Vise.**  
BRUSSELS.—The German outpost town, has been taken by Germans, who are said to have burned the place and killed many. Argenteau also was burned. One hundred thousand Germans are said to be marching on Liege.

**Half-Million More Men.**  
PARIS.—News that Germany has violated the neutrality of Switzerland and already invaded Holland has given great satisfaction here, as it will put another half-million men in line against the Kaiser.

**Priest Was Shot.**  
PARIS.—Shooting of a priest of Moonville, in Meurthe and Moselle department, by Germans, confirmed. French Government states bare fact without giving details.

**Fighting Still Continues.**  
PARIS.—Germans sent 1500 soldiers in automobiles across Belgian frontier at Vise, near Liege. Belgian troops at once engaged them. Fighting still continues.

**More Protection.**  
HOBOKEN, N. J.—North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Companies today asked for additional police protection after receiving what seemed authentic information that an attempt to dynamite the waterland, the largest ship afloat, and other German vessels would be made. The river ends of all piers are guarded by company tugs and the shore end by police.

**Big Battle Is Due.**  
PARIS.—Some telegraph reports that the commander of the German squadron in the Mediterranean, which is at present in the Mediterranean, has received orders from Berlin to effect junction with Austrian fleet and deliver battle with French fleet.

**For First German Flag.**  
PARIS.—An officer, flag manufacturer of Paris, offered to make the first German flag. Money deposited with Matin.

**Join Belgian Army.**  
BRUSSELS (via London).—French troops are reported to have entered the Province of Hainaut, a frontier province

and at Francorchamps and Stavelot, both about 25 miles from Liege. The prompt destruction of bridges by the Belgians stopped checked the advance of the Germans.

Belgian reconnoitering parties located three German army corps, the tenth army corps, Eindhoven, the seventh army corps, 40,000 strong, at Verviers, and the sixth army corps, in another locality not named.

The tenth German army corps operating along the northern line, and finding unexpected resistance, moved further northward, invading Dutch territory at Tilburg and crossing the Meuse at Eindhoven.

An army of 100,000 Germans is marching today on Liege, where a general attack is expected to be delivered tomorrow.

and at Francorchamps and Stavelot, both about 25 miles from Liege. The prompt destruction of bridges by the Belgians stopped checked the advance of the Germans.

Belgian reconnoitering parties located three German army corps, the tenth army corps, Eindhoven, the seventh army corps, 40,000 strong, at Verviers, and the sixth army corps, in another locality not named.

The tenth German army corps operating along the northern line, and finding unexpected resistance, moved further northward, invading Dutch territory at Tilburg and crossing the Meuse at Eindhoven.

An army of 100,000 Germans is marching today on Liege, where a general attack is expected to be delivered tomorrow.

and at Francorchamps and Stavelot, both about 25 miles from Liege. The prompt destruction of bridges by the Belgians stopped checked the advance of the Germans.

Belgian reconnoitering parties located three German army corps, the tenth army corps, Eindhoven, the seventh army corps, 40,000 strong, at Verviers, and the sixth army corps, in another locality not named.

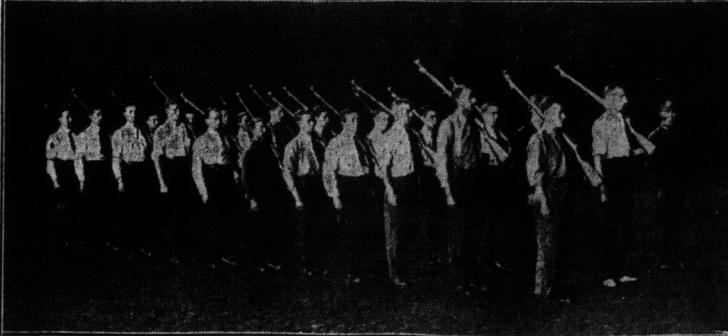
The tenth German army corps operating along the northern line, and finding unexpected resistance, moved further northward, invading Dutch territory at Tilburg and crossing the Meuse at Eindhoven.

An army of 100,000 Germans is marching today on Liege, where a general attack is expected to be delivered tomorrow.

and at Francorchamps and Stavelot, both about 25 miles from Liege. The prompt destruction of bridges by the Belgians stopped checked the advance of the Germans.

Belgian reconnoitering parties located three German army corps, the tenth army corps, Eindhoven, the seventh army corps, 40,000 strong, at Verviers, and the sixth army corps, in another locality not named.

## READY TO GO TO THE FRONT



Flashlight photograph of a class of recruits taken at the armories last night.

## BRITISH

Retired German

## DECIDED

Ship for

Special to

## WAR BULLETINS

Special to

Special to