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GREAT BRITAIN GOES TO WAR SAYS SIR EDWARD GREY

London, Aug. 3--Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons this afternoon announced that orders for the mobilization of the army as well as the navy have been issued.

"At last," he said, "the suspense is at an end.

"We believe every Briton with any sort of manhood in him, will hear the news with relief.

"Since Germany will have it, she shall have it in full measure.

"No nation ever went into war with better heart or clearer conscience than Great Britain does now."

Brussels, Aug. 3—Belgium today cast her lot with France, against Germany. The government received from Berlin the proffer of an understanding provided Belgium would facilitate movement of German troops.

An answer was requested by 7 a. m.; the cabinet met in special session immediately upon receipt of Germany's proposal. The ministry refused to accept it.

ALL ENGLAND BACK OF ASQUITH WHATEVER DECISION IS REACHED

Pledge Support—Regarded as Certain That England Will be Involved—Germany Working Through Switzerland—Russia Presses England to Make Declaration

(Special to Times)

London, Aug. 3—Today's announcement by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons is anxiously awaited as an official proclamation of England's position in the Armageddon that is seemingly at hand. That Great Britain will back up Russia is not doubted, but it is learned today that dissension has arisen in the cabinet over the question of whether British armies and fleets should enter the conflict at once.

A special cabinet meeting was called early today. Leaders of the Unionists, the opposition party, visited the premier before the ministers were called, and pledged their support to the government in whatever decision might be reached.

All England, unquestionably, stands united behind the government. There is no wild excitement here, but only a grim resolve that every man will do his duty when called upon.

President Poincaré in his decree proclaiming a state of siege says that it is to be maintained throughout the duration of the war. It is the first time that the word war has officially been mentioned by the French republic.

The rapid and aggressive action taken by the German forces indicates that they are attempting to strike a decisive blow at France in order to be ready to meet the Russian armies, whose mobilization requires more time than those of France.

News that German troops had invaded Belgium came today a few minutes after Brussels had flashed an announcement that the Belgian government had refused a German offer of an entente provided the movement of Germany's troops into France was facilitated.

Then came a Paris despatch stating that Germany had seized Basel. These reports show that Germany is striking at France along the latter's northern and eastern frontiers. By putting Switzerland hors du combat immediately, Germany's troops will be able to make junction with those of Italy in case that country rescinds her announcement of neutrality and carries out the obligations imposed by the agreement of the Triple Alliance.

Gloom fills the city today. Everywhere there is a feeling of depression and apprehension, even the most optimistic feeling certain now that England will be involved in the war and that the strife involving all of Europe will last for many years.

This is the annual bank holiday here. Usually it is a day in which all London tries to leave the city and go to the country, but very few left here today. Food prices in many sections of the city have almost doubled in value. Despite this hundreds of thousands of persons here are laying in big stocks of provisions, feeling certain that prices will soon double and triple the present prices within a week.

The city of Liege, which the Kaiser's troops are approaching, is regarded as an Austro-Hungarian frontier guard. The

Servians fired on their own river boats, killing and injuring many men.

Sumner Parliaments

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3—An Imperial Ukase has been issued summoning the duma to meet in extraordinary session on August 8.

Paris, Aug. 3—Late last night President Poincaré decided to postpone the meeting of parliament until Wednesday, owing to the inability of a number of deputies to reach Paris by Tuesday, the date originally set.

In Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 3—The Emperor has specially summoned the privy council to consider Japan's attitude with relation to the European war. The Emperor has asked Lieut. General Oka, the minister of war, to report to him on the condition of the army.

German merchant steamers, which were taking temporary refuge in Japanese ports, were ordered by Germany today to hurry to Tsing Tau.

Financial

Liverpool, Eng., Aug. 3—The directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association, at a meeting this morning, resolved that the cotton exchange be closed indefinitely. A resolution also was passed declaring that until further notice all trading in futures, and all tenders and settlements for future contracts be suspended, and that until arrangements to safeguard the interests of all concerned can be made no trading in spot cotton shall be allowed.

Vienna, Aug. 3—The Austro-Hungarian bank has raised its discount rate to eight per cent.

Athens, Aug. 3—The council of ministers decided today that Greece would maintain her neutrality through the Austro-Servian conflict but if any Balkan States profited through the situation Greece would be compelled to take action.

Paris, Aug. 3—A German officer at Conchery, a frontier town, today killed a French corporal. Two German patrols subsequently attacked the town and the reports received at noon said that fighting was going on.

Helped Stranded Tourists

Washington, Aug. 3—Reassurances were given by Secretary of State Bryan that all Americans in distress in Europe for lack of money, or means to return home, would be assisted by the United States government. The secretary had been advised by bankers who usually serve the state department abroad in normal times that hotels and steamship companies abroad would accept checks issued by authority of the United States government through its diplomatic representatives abroad. This is one of the steps in the department's plans to afford relief to the thousands of stranded Americans abroad, who had found it practically impossible to cash checks or letters of credit because of the financial stringency resulting from the European war.

American Legislation

Washington, Aug. 3—Legislation to prevent suspension of trans-Atlantic shipping and an embargo on the movement of crops during hostilities in Europe, was considered in the house today, in the form of a proposal to amend the Panama Canal Act, so as to permit foreign ships to take American registry.

The amendment was to be pressed for immediate passage. Its chief feature would eliminate the requirement that ships must be five years old to qualify for American registration, authorize the president to suspend provision that all watch officers must be Americans and suspend the requirement for survey, inspection and measurements, by United States officers, of foreign built vessels admitted to American registry.

The amendment has been agreed upon by President Wilson and democratic leaders.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL ACCEPT WISHES OF PARLIAMENT FOR PEACE OR FOR WAR

Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, stated in the House of Commons today that the house was free to decide what the British government action in the conflict should be. Sir Edward added that Great Britain had not committed herself to anything but diplomatic support.

Hundred Thousand Germans In Paris Can Not Get Home

Italians in French Capital Form Volunteer Corps to Fight For the French

London, Aug. 3—A Paris despatch to the Daily Telegraph says that all communication with Germany, either by telegraph or railway, has ceased, as well as all railway communication with Belgium. No French train proceeds further than the frontier towards Belgium and Holland. The Germans have blown up the lines at all frontier stations. No trains are running in Belgium, and more than 100,000 Germans in Paris are anxiously wondering how they are to return home. They seem to have no sense of their situation, but sit outside the cafes talking German.

Strong Declaration by the Czar

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3—The capital spent a historic day on Sunday. When it became known that a special service of prayer was to be celebrated at the Winter Palace, where the Emperor was to show himself to the people, an extraordinary wave of exultation passed over the city.

The Emperor, in a brief speech, expressed the calm dignity with which Russia had received the declaration of war and the confidence of the nation that the war would be carried to the desired end.

"I here declare solemnly," the Emperor said, "that I will not make peace while a single soldier of the enemy remains on Russian soil."

KAISER SEEKS TO USE BELGIUM
London, Aug. 3—Germany has sent an ultimatum to Belgium in which she offers an entente provided Belgium facilitates the movements of German troops.

BELGIUM REFUSES
London, Aug. 3—A Brussels despatch to the Exchange Telegraph says that the Belgian cabinet's response to the German note, offering an entente if Belgium would facilitate the movement of German troops, has been given and is in the nature of a formal refusal.

GERMANY SAYS FRENCH TROOPS HAVE CROSSED BORDER
Berlin, Aug. 2—(Delayed)—French soldiers crossed the frontier last night at Laschutt, a small village in the Vosges Mountains. Shots were fired on the German post, but no damage was done.

MOVEMENT OF GERMAN FLEET
London, Aug. 3—It is reported that the German fleet has passed through the Kiel Canal, and is steaming in a westerly direction.

Despatches from all the British colonies report the proclamation of precautionary measures of various kinds, principally affecting the harbors and shipping.

THE NIOBE IS TO BE MANNED
Ottawa, Aug. 3—Orders have been issued to all Canadian government steamers to stay in ports.

Information received here is to the effect that two German cruisers are in the Atlantic, one off New York, another off Mexico. The admiralty is in touch with their movements. The Niobe is to be manned and the Rainbow held on the Pacific coast.

TODAY'S WAR FEATURES

London, Aug. 3—Violation of neutral territory by Germany, daring frontier raids by German, Russian and French troops, clashes between outposts, the bombardment of a Russian Baltic port by a German warship, and the seizure of merchant ships by Russia and Germany, constituted the striking features today of the war on which virtually the whole continent of Europe has started.

Russia Anxious For England's Aid
The Russian Ambassador, Count Bouckendorf, is exerting every possible effort to force England into formal declaration of war alliance with the Czar. He called upon Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary of England, four times within the last twenty-four hours.

GERMANS MEET TWO DEFEATS; FRENCH BEAT OFF INVADERS

Paris, Aug. 3—Two defeats of German troops invading France were announced by a news agency here today. It is stated that in one engagement on the frontier a division of Uhlans, the famous cavalry of the Kaiser's army, was routed by French troops and 2,000 prisoners captured. A German patrol that crossed the border near Longwy was repelled. Two German officers and twenty soldiers were killed.

London, Aug. 3—A wireless despatch to the admiralty states that a German column, consisting of 20,000 men, were heavily repulsed while attempting to invade France near Nancy on Sunday.

GERMAN CRUISER BOMBARDS RUSSIAN PORT OF LIBAU ON BALTIC; PLAGE IN FLAMES

Berlin, Aug. 2—Via Brussels, Aug. 2—The small cruiser Augsburg has sent the following report to Berlin by wireless—

"Am bombarding the naval harbor at Libau, and am engaged with enemy's cruiser. The naval port of Libau is in flames.

Libau is one of the principal seaports of Russia, on the Baltic Sea, 100 miles or more north of the German coast. It is fortified and is used as an arsenal by the navy.

The German protected cruiser Augsburg is of 4,250 tons displacement and her chief armament consists of twelve 4.1 inch guns. Her crew aggregates about 400 men.

German Fleet Bottled Up?

London, Aug. 3—The German fleet in Kiel Harbor is reported to have been bottled up today. Wireless despatches say that heavy firing in the North Sea was heard last night, indicating that a naval engagement was going on.

The German embassy today denied that two British merchant vessels had been seized. It said that they had changed their destination because of the military operations.

London, Aug. 3—German cavalry today raided the French frontier near the Fortress of Belfort, and attempted to commandeer horses, according to despatches from Paris. German patrols also twice attacked Jonchery near Belfort.