MC 2035 POOR DOCUMENT

BRITAIN READY BUT WAITING AT CLOSE OF A STIRRING DAY

Will Not Permit German Fleet To Attack French Coast But Not Pledged To Contribute Army For Continental War—Reported That Ultimatum To Germany Regarding Belgium Remained Unanswered—Rumors of Cabinet Changes

London, Aug. 3—From private unofficial sources in the house of commons it is learned exclusively that the British government has presented an ultimatum to Germany, demanding the instant withdrawal of German troops from Belgian territory.

It is generally believed among members of parliament that England will declare war before twenty-four hours pass.

It is understood that the ultimatum came to an end at 7 o'clock tonight, without a favorable reply having been received from Germany.

London, Aug. 3—John Burns, president of the local government board, has resigned. He is in disagreement with the war policy of the government.

London, Aug. 3—It is rumored that Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Lord President of the Council, contemplates resigning from the cabinet. It is understood that the resignation of John Burns has not yet been accepted.

The government has given France assurance that the British fleet will not permit the German fleet to attack the French coast. It has not yet pledged itself to contribute an army to the continenal war.

The British government regards with the deepest distrust Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality, but makes no declaration as to whether it considers that measure provocation for war.

London, Aug. 3—Regarding rumors of ministerial elections and the formation of a coalition cabinet, which were current this morning, it was said that there was a possibility that Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, and Sir John Simon, attorney general, might resign. Mr. Asquith consulted with the Marquis of Lansdowne and Bonar Law, who agreed to enter the cabinet at this time of national crisis, thus forming a ministry for national defence.

London, Aug. 3—Sir Edward Grey told the House of Commons that he had given France the assurance that if the German fleet came into the English channel, or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coast or shipping, the British fleet would give all the protection in its power.

Sir Edward Grey requested the House of Commons to approach the consideration of the Eupropean crisis from the point of view of British interests, British honor and British obligations.

Toward the close of his speech Sir Edward Grey said: "We must be prepared and we are prepared to face the consequences of using all our strength at any moment, we know not how soon, in order to defnd ourselves."

In other parts of his speech Sir Edward Grey said:

"The intervention with Germany in regard to the independence of Belgium was carried out by England last night. If the independence of Belgium should be destroyed the independence of Holland also would be gone."

The foreign secretary then asked the House to consider what British interests were at stake, "if in a crisis like this we were to run away." This was greeted with loud cheers and Sir Edward continued:

"Do you imagine that if a great power stands aside in a war like this, it is going to be in a position to exert its influence at the end. I am not quite sure whether the facts regarding Belgium are as they reached this government, but there is an obligation on this country to do its utmost to prevent the consequences to which those facts would lead if they were not opposed. . . . .

"We have as yet made no engagement for sending an expeditionary force out of this country, but we have mobilized our fleet and the mobilization of our army is taking place.

"We must be prepared and we are prepared to face the consequences of using all our strength at any moment—we know not how soon—to defend ourselves.

"So far as the forces of the crown are concerned the premier and the first lord of the admiralty have no doubt whatever of their readiness and their efficiency. They never were at a higher mark of readiness. There never was a time when confidence was more justified in their ability to protect our shores and our commerce.

"If the situation develops as it seems probable it will develop, we shall face it.

"I believe when the country realizes what is at stake it will support the government with determination, with resolution and with endurance."

From all parts of the house there came roars of cheering. In a preceding part of his discourse, while discussing the question of Belgium, Sir Edward had said:

"It is said we might stand aside and husband our resources in order to intervene in the end and put things right.

"If in a crisis of this kind we ran away from our obligations of honor and interest with regard to the Belgian treaty, I doubt whether, whatever material force we might have at the end would be of much value in face of the respect we should have lost."

At this Sir Edward was interrupted by loud cheering. He continued:

"If we engaged in war we should suffer but little more than if we stood aside.

"We are going to suffer terribly in this war whether this country is at peace or war, for foreign trade is going to stop."

Sir Edward gave an explanation of what occurred during the Morrocan crisis of 1911. He said he took precisely the same view in 1912. "It was decided we ought to have a definte understanding in writing and that the conversations which had passed between military and naval officers of France and England were not binding on either side."

The foreign secretary then read a letter he wrote Dec. 22, 1912, to the effect that if either government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third party it should discuss whether both governments should act together to prevent aggression. He then continued:

"That is our starting point and that statement clears the ground as to the settlement of our obligations.

"The present crisis has not originated in a matter which principally concerns France. No government and no country had less desire to be involved in the Austro-Servian dispute than France. France was involved because of its obligations of honor.

"We have had a long standing friendship with France. As to how far that friendship entails obligations let every man look into his own heart and feelings and construe the extent of our obligation."

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, said he was sure the country had taken the course it had because it had been forced upon the country, and in his opinion England had absolutely no alternative.

The Irish Leader.

John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, said:

"There was a possibility that from the present situation might arise a result which would be good for the future welfare and integrity of the empire."

Wild cheering from all parts of the house greeted Mr. Redmond when he assured the government that every soldier in Ireland might be withdrawn tomorrow and the coasts of Ireland would be defended against invasion by her armed sons, the Catholics of the south and the Protestants of Ulster.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor member, declared he was not persuaded that Great Britain was in danger nor her honor involved. He was convinced she should have remained neutral.

The house adjourned until 7 o'clock for a consultation between the leaders of all the parties.

Small Group Against War.

A small group of Radicals, during the period of adjournment of the house of commons, met and passed a resolution that after hearing Sir Edward Grey's speech they were of the opinion that there was not sufficient reason in the present circumstances for Great Britain intervening in the war, and urging the government to continue negotiations with Germany with a view to maintaining British neutrality.

When the house re-assembled, the foreign secretary made his statement with respect to Belgium. These members then protested that the secretary had not made out a case for war.

Philip E. Morrell, Liberal, said the best that could be said for the Entente after eight years was that it was going to land England into a war, simply because a few German soldiers wanted to cross Belgium.

The Laborites joined in the protest, declaring that it was a war made by the diplomatists, not by the people. J. Keir Hardie asked what action was going to be taken to alleviate the sufferings of those who would be hard pressed by the war. He said he would do all he could to arouse the workingmen against the proposals of the government.

The chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd George, announced that the government had made arrangements for war risks for ships' cargoes, of which full details would be given later. Regarding the complaint of J. Keir Hardie that the bill passed that day was for the protection of a small section of the community, the chancellor said it was essentially a measure to protect the whole credit system. Unless steps of that kind were taken, hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of workmen might be thrown out of work.

The cabinet held a session during the recess, and were escorted to and from the house by cheering crowds.

LONDON WARMS UP TO WAR PROSPECT.

The first outbreak of patriotic enthusiasm since the possibility arose of England becoming involved in the war, occurred in London tonight. Crowds of Englishmen and Frenchmen marched through the streets in the West End, waving flags and singing the National Anthem. Finally they reached Buckingham Palace, where, in response to a great outburst of cheering, the king and queen and Princess Mary appeared on the balcony, and bowed in acknowledgement of the enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty.

This did not satisfy the crowds, which chanted, "We Want King George," to the tune of the Westminster chimes, and sang Rule Britannia. This finally brought the king and queen out again. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and they received another noisy welcome. The demonstration lasted some minutes, and for a long time after the royalties retired the people continued to sing patriotic songs.

As evening drew on, however, and anxiety as to the attitude the government intended to adopt increased, the people became more excited, and Winston Churchill, as he walked from the admiralty to the commons, was greeted with cries of "Good old Winston."

Premier Asquith was greeted in a similar manner, and escorted from his home to the precincts of the house by a cheering crowd, and other members of the cabinet, as well as members of the house, received a cheer as they passed into the historic building, to hear what England intended to do in the hour of her crisis.

John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, came in for a splendid reception as he left the house, the news of his speech, in which he said every soldier could be withdrawn from Ireland, having preceded him.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, who visited the prime minister in Downing street, were soon surrounded by a great crowd, which followed and cheered them but the ambassadors, including the German representative, who went to the foreign office several times, and the Russian representative, who sat in the house during Sir Edward Grey's speech, being little known to Londoners, passed unnoticed.

When parliament adjourned a procession was formed, composed mostly of young men, carrying Union Jacks and the Tri-color, and marched through Whitehall, Trafalgar square, and Piccadilly Circus, singing all the way. The railway stations, where the continental trains arrive and depart, presented busy scenes throughout the day. Each incoming train brought refugee Englishmen and Americans from the continent. As few porters were on hand, owing to the holiday, all of them had to carry their own baggage, and some amusement was afforded by their method of trundling heavy trunks from the cars to waiting cabs.

It is announced that the extension of the holiday only applies to banks, which will give the government time to complete arrangements to meet the financial situation; so other business will continue.

As Good as Declaration.

Paris, Aug. 3—The invasion of French territory by German troops is regarded in official circles here as making war between the two countries start automatically without a formal declaration.

New Naval Lines Authorized.

Washington, Aug. 3—The senate today voted to authorize the secretary of the navy to establish naval lines to carry mail, passengers and freight to South America and Europe. The bill goes to the house.

Pope's Request.

Rome, Aug. 3—The Pope today addressed an exhortation to all the Catholics of the world, asking them to lift up their souls towards Christ, who alone was able to aid. He called on the clergy to offer public prayers.

Cunard Liners Idle.

New York, Aug. 3—Announcement was made by the Cunard Line that the sailing of the Lusitania from New York, and the Franconia from Boston had been deferred until further notice. Both steamers, which are under British flags, were to have sailed tomorrow. A cablegram from the home office ordered that the ships remain in port.

The steamship Santa Anna of the Fabre Line, which sailed Saturday for Marseilles, has been recalled.

Doctor Speaks Out

to Tea and Coffee Drinkers

The Boston Advertiser of June 15, 1914, quotes Dr. D. H. Kress, of Chicago, in an address as saying that tea, coffee and cocoa cause more deaths than alcohol.

"These table beverages are sapping the life of our nation. They are making us a race of weak-kidneyed, weak-livered beings, unable to reproduce ourselves. The kidneys and liver do not perform their proper functions, and the waste matter left in the system tends to bring on arteriosclerosis."

"Statistics show conclusively that as the consumption of coffee, tea and cocoa have increased, the number of nervous diseases and insanity have increased proportionately."

This strong statement from a medical authority, cannot be lightly disregarded.

It is easy to prove one's own case whether tea or coffee cause the frequent "spells" of nervousness, indigestion, biliousness, liver complaint, headashe, heart disturbance and other ills.

Try quitting both tea and coffee 10 days, and use

POSTUM

—then note the difference.

Made from prime wheat and a bit of molasses, Postum is a pure food-drink, entirely free from the pernicious drugs in tea and coffee, or any other harmful substance.

In thousands of homes Postum supplies a table beverage, pleasant to the taste, and to be used freely as a rebuilder, where tea and coffee tear down.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum, must be boiled, 15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum, a soluble form, made in the cup instantly, 30c and 50c tins.

Grocers everywhere sell both kinds and the cost per cup is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

SHIPPING

ALMANAC FOR ST JOHN, AUG. 4.

	A.M.		P.M.
High Tide	10.12	Low Tide	4.36
Sun Rises	5.18	Sun Sets	7.42

Time used is Atlantic standard.

PORT OF ST JOHN.

Arrived Yesterday.

Stmr Governor Dingley, Clark, Boston via Maine ports, A E Fleming, pass and mdse.

Schr Domain, 91, Stewart, Apple River for Salem f o, in for harbor, lumber laden.

Coastwise—Grand Manan, 180, MacKinnon, Wilson's Beach; Margaretville, 46, Baker, Margaretville; Centreville, 32, Graham, Sandy Cove; Wasson, 30, Morrell, Weymouth; schrs Shamrock, 53, Whidden, Maitland; Union, 97, Wilbur, Albert.

Cleared Yesterday.

Schr Argo (Dan), Claussen, Skibbereen, Ireland, J E Moore, with 224,051 feet spruce lumber.

Schr Doane, Kerr, Port Greville, J E Moore, bal.

Schr Domain, Stewart, Salem f o, in for harbor.

Coastwise—Stmrs Margaretville, Baker, Port Williams; Lord Roberts, Tufts, sea; Connors Bros, Warnock, Chance Harbor.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Montreal, Aug 3—Ard, stmrs Dalton Hall, Hull; Hendon Hall, Barry; Hochelaga, Sydney.

Sld—Stmrs Kendal Castle, Sydney; Maskiononge, Sydney.

Quebec, Aug 3—Ard, stmrs Canada, Liverpool; Letitia, Glasgow.

BRITISH PORTS.

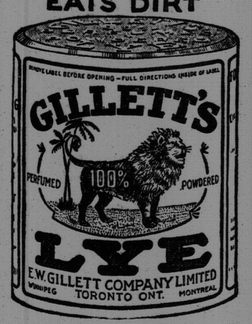
Plymouth, Aug 3—Ard, stmr Andania, Montreal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

New York, Aug 3—Ard, stmrs Columbia, Glasgow; Frederick VIII, Copenhagen; Europa, Genoa; Minnehaha, London; Rochambeau, Havre; Bergensfjord, Havre; Rotterdam, Rotterdam.

Philadelphia, Aug 3—Ard, stmr Pomeranian, Glasgow.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Slatin Pasha To be Married To Baroness — Attempt on Life of Khedive Abbas II

(Copyright, 1914, by the Brentwood Company.)

Some years ago Baron Rudolf Slatin Pasha, the only non-royal foreigner who holds the honorary rank of general in the British army, was asked at a dinner table in London, whether there was any truth it the report that he was about to get married. "Married!" he exclaimed in horror, "What, me? No, no! I haf alretty been captive fourteen year—nevare no more!" setting the whole table in a roar.

Now, however, he has succumbed to matrimony, and news comes that he was married about ten days ago in the Votivkirche, at Vienna, to Baroness Alice von Ramberg, the forty-one year old daughter of the late Victor von Bamberg, one of the most distinguished cavalry generals of the Austrian army, and of his wife, Ottilie, Countess von Breda.

The bride's grandfather, Baron George Ramberg, was attached, when a captain of Austrian cavalry, to the personal staff of the great Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, and for his services on that occasion received the military cross of the Order of the Bath. The same decoration was conferred upon Rudolf von Slatin in 1895, and these two officers are the only Austrians who have ever received that distinction.

The captivity to which Slatin referred when denying the report of his engagement, was undergone in the Soudan, at Omdurman at the hands of the Mahdi. An officer on the reserve list of the Austrian army, he had at the instance of his friend, Emin Pasha, taken service under the Egyptian government, and served for a time on the staff of General "China" Gordon, in the Soudan.

The outbreak of the great Dervish rebellion under the Mahdi, found Slatin acting as Governor of Darfur. Defeated by the Mahdi, and taken prisoner, he was dragged in captivity by the Dervishes to their camp at Omdurman, where, according to his own account, he was kept in chains throughout the siege of Khartoum, on the opposite bank of the river. When Khartoum was finally stormed by the Dervishes, who killed Gordon, they, believing that he was an uncle of Slatin, cast his head at Slatin's feet, exclaiming "Dog of a Frank! Behold the head of your uncle!" Subsequently Slatin obtained a certain amount of liberty; perhaps due to the fact that he had at the very outset of his captivity embraced the Dervish form of Islam, and solemnly renounced Christianity.

According to some, and by his own account, he was misused, maltreated and even tortured. According to others, he was the honored and trusted military adviser of the Mahdi and of the Khalifa. Be this as it may, there is to this day some prejudice against him in the English army; possibly because of his renunciation of Christianity for Islam, a renunciation which was considered unworthy of the traditions, centuries old, of European officers and gentlemen who have served in the Orient and Africa, since the days of the Crusaders. Then, too, Gordon's "Journals," even in their edited condition, contain very derogatory references to Slatin, showing that the hero of Khartoum, while besieged there, was filled with resentment against him.

While these considerations have influenced some, they do not seem to have weighed in any way with Queen Victoria, with King Edward or with the British government, for the late Queen frequently invited him to Windsor Castle and to Balmoral, and bestowed upon him not only the cross of the Order of the Bath, but also a Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; while King Edward conferred upon him the honorary rank of major general in the British army. He has for the last fourteen years been British Inspector General of the Soudan, with headquarters at Khartoum, where he is chief lieutenant and principal assistant of General Sir Reginald Wingate, the Governor General of the Soudan, and commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army, who played a leading role in rescuing him from captivity in 1895.

He also holds the rank of lieutenant-general, and of pasha in the Egyptian army; in 1906 he was created a baron by his sovereign, the Emperor of Austria, and was given the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order two years ago by the present ruler of Great Britain.

Slatin, whose brother has long been one of the confidential secretaries of Emperor Francis Joseph, is a very hand some man, erect, of medium height, thick-set yet graceful, and as hard as nails. Many years ago, during a skirmish in the Soudan, he had the misfortune to have one of his fingers disabled by a bullet, and as there were no surgeons within reach, he placed it on the nearest available rock, and hacked it off with his sword. The reason that he afterways gave was that it was in the way and wobbled."

While a great linguist, and possessed of an altogether marvelous command of the various dialects of Arabic and Turkish, his English is distinctly quaint, which gives additional savor to his most interesting conversation, and to his witty remarks. Fifty-eight years of age, he looks very much younger, and like so many Austrians, is extremely fond of dancing in which he excels.

Khedive Abbas II.

The wounding of Khedive Abbas II. at Constantinople last week, by a would be Egyptian assassin, who shot him in the cheek and arm, serves to recall that the only one of his predecessors on the throne of the Land of the Nile, since the foundation of his dynasty a century ago by Mehemet Ali, to have an attempt made on his life, was his namesake, Abbas I. The latter, a gloomy and cruel fanatic, who spoke no European language, and who hated foreigners was strangled while he slept, by two of his own slaves at his desert palace at Benha, twenty miles from Cairo.

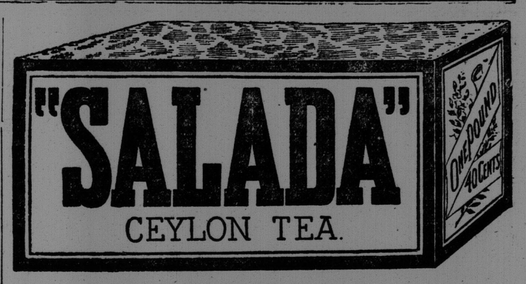
Nubar Pasha, afterwards premier and regent, but then Governor of Cairo, happened to be at the palace and on learning of the murder ordered that no one should divulge it, and commanded that the state carriage be brought to the private entrance. Assisted by the chief Eunuch, he placed the body of Debas in a sitting position within, taking his own seat opposite as usual and drove the twenty miles to Cairo, surrounded by guards and the usual state, having no little difficulty in keeping his ghastly companion in a sitting position opposite to him. He reached the citadel at Cairo without exciting suspicion, thanks to the habitual shrinking from observation which characterized his master, and once there, caused the guns of the citadel to be pointed on to the city, and then proclaimed Abbas I. dead, and the succession of his heir, Prince Said.

Abbas II. differs from his namesake in that he is more of a European than an Oriental, in that he was educated entirely in Austria and in Switzerland and that he is thoroughly modern and up to date, in the western sense of the word; the most striking contrast which it is possible to conceive with Abbas I., whose character may have been embittered by the frightful death of his father, who was deliberately roasted alive by an Abyssinian chieftain, surnamed "the Tiger of Shandy," against whom he had been sent by Mehomet Ali, to exact tribute.

But Abbas II. is almost as unpopular as his namesake and predecessor. He has satisfied neither his foreign friends and associates nor yet the Egyptian Nationalists, who resent foreign interference in their national affairs; while the more devout among his Moslem subjects have been alienated from him by his marriage five years ago to a Hungarian countess of stormy antecedents, who has since left him. He holds his throne on sufferance of the English Government, which has repeatedly had occasion to reproach him for his duplicity and his treachery. In fact, he has ever since his accession to the throne, made so much of a nuisance of himself, first of all to Lord Cromer, and since then to Lord Kitchener, the British plenipotentiaries at Cairo, that no one need feel surprised to hear of his deposition. It would excite but little regret on the partof his own subjects.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

"SALADA" CEYLON TEA.



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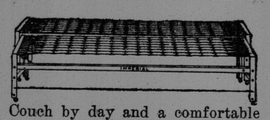

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The Gurney-Oxford Economizer (with which every Gurney-Oxford is equipped), enables you to keep the fire in perfect control always.

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Anything on your feet that shouldn't be there—whether corns, callouses or sore lumps—they can all be removed in short order by Putnam's Corn Extractor. Think of the pain you are saved when that sore corn goes. It is foolish to experiment with untried remedies—better use Putnam's Extractor and the work will be done quickly and without pain. Putnam's Extractor costs 25c. per bottle, sold and recommended by druggists.

No Trouble to Remove Superfluous Hair

(Toilet Tips.)

It is an easy matter to rid the skin of objectionable hair or fuzz, if you proceed as follows: Mix a paste with some water and a little powdered delatone, apply to hairy surface and in 2 or 3 minutes rub off, wash the skin and the hairs are gone. This method of banishing hairy growths is painless and does not mar the skin, but to avoid disappointment, be certain to get real delatone.