

EMPIRE DALLIES TO BRITAIN'S SUPPORT IN EUROPEAN WAR

SIR EDWARD GREY'S WORDS THAT STIRRED ALL THE EMPIRE

London, Aug. 3.—Tremendous cheering and applause broke out when Sir Edward Grey spoke in the Commons today. He asked the house to consider the possible consequences of a European conflagration.

"Italy neutral? Radical cheers. "Yes," said Grey, turning to the benches, when the cheer came "Italy is neutral, because she regards this as an aggressive war." (Loud applause.) "But suppose Italy departs from her attitude of neutrality? She might depart from it at a moment when the keeping open of the trade routes of the Mediterranean might be of vital use to us. A negative by us at this moment would expose Great Britain to a most appalling risk. France was entitled to know at once whether or not, in the event of an attack on her northern or western coasts could she depend upon British support?"

Therefore, on Sunday afternoon, Grey gave a written assurance to the French Ambassador that if the German fleet came through the channel, or through the North Sea, to undertake operations against the French coast or French shipping, the British fleet would give all the protection in its power.

This is not a declaration of war, Grey carefully added. This afternoon (Aug. 3) he received from the German government assurance that if Great Britain would pledge herself to neutrality, the German fleet would not attack the

IF GERMAN FLEET ATTACKS FRANCE BRITAIN WILL PLUNGE INTO WAR

(Continued from page 1.)

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 approve the consideration of the European 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 defend 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 was 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 its utmost to prevent the consequences to which those facts would lead if they were not opposed."

NO ARRANGEMENT AGGRESSIVE FORCE.

"We have as yet made no engagement for sending an expeditionary force out of this country, by sea or by land, to mobilize 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 state 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, 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."

SUFFER AS MUCH BY STAYING OUT.

"If in a crisis of this kind we run 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 service, it 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 enter territory 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 let-

ter 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 settlement of our obligations."

FRANCE NOT AGGRESSOR IN THIS QUARREL.

"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-Serbian 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."

NO ALTERNATIVE SAYS OPPOSITION LEADER.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, said he was sure the country would stand by the government. He 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 is 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 coast 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 in support of his policy.

Philip P. 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 diplomats, not by the people. J. Kell 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 workmen 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. Kell 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.

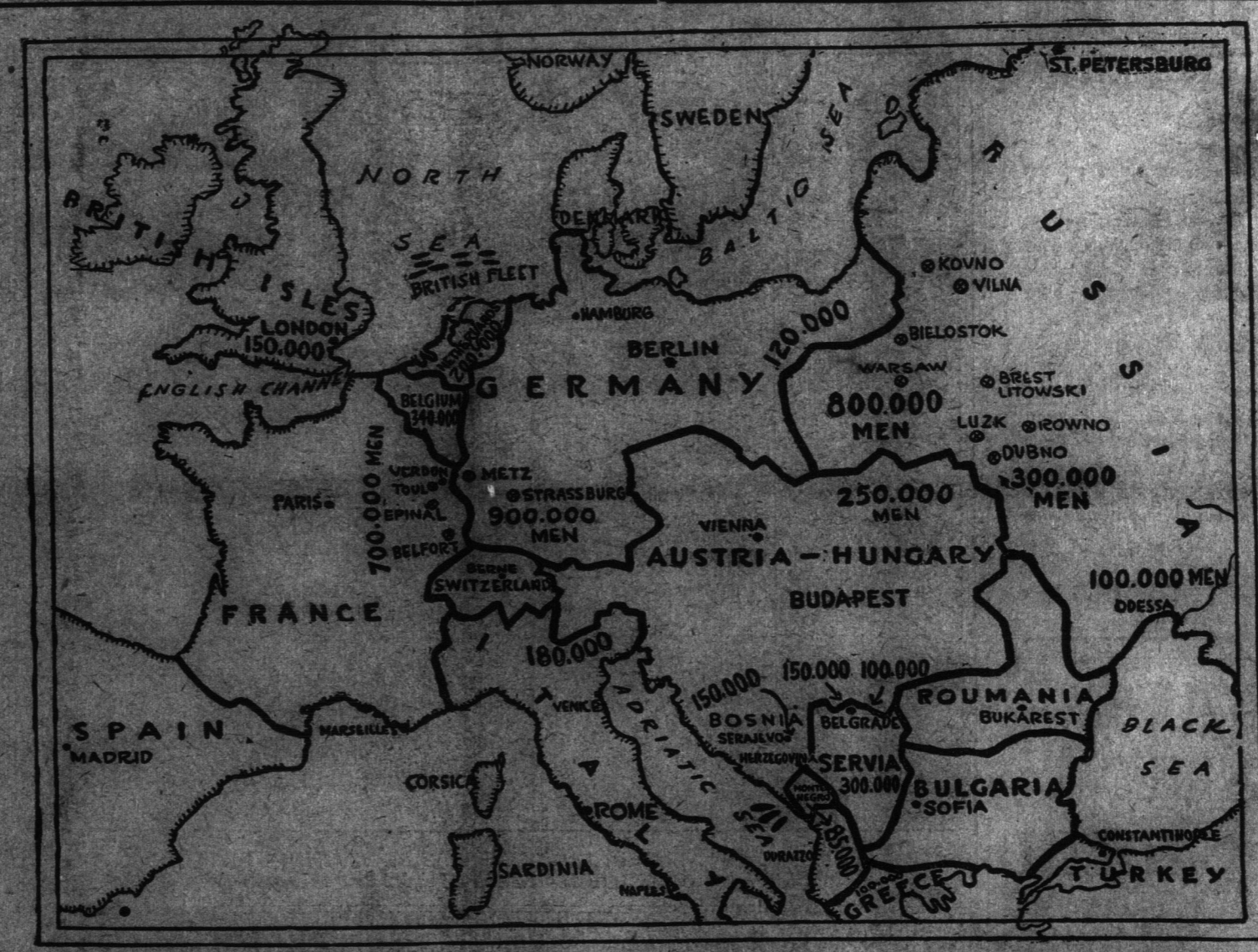
The cabinet held a session during the recess, and was escorted to and from the house by cheering crowds.

GREY'S STATEMENT ON BELGIAN SITUATION.

The entire community of the foreign secretary's Commons on his second day was as follows:

"A message has been sent to the Belgian government, and Germany sent to Belgium, at 1 o'clock last evening, a note proposing to Belgium friendly neutrality, coupled with

HOW EUROPE MARSHALLED ARMIES FOR FIRST CLASH



The map shows the manner in which the forces now mobilized or ordered out were disposed at the outset of the world's greatest war. The lines of fortresses and armed camps constituting the frontier defences are indicated. It is in the neighborhood of these that the principal concentration is taking place. The troops of Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy were sent to "enforce neutrality." The British fleet is somewhere in the North Sea and an Austrian squadron off Antwerp, Montenegro's only seaport.

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young men, carrying Union Jacks and the Tricolor, 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 tramping, being heavy trunks from the cars to waiting cabs.

The Belgian reply was received with loud cheers by the members, and Sir Edward concluded with the declaration that the British government had no alternative but to support France.

Arthur J. Balfour, one of the leaders of the opposition, said that the speeches of those persons who criticized Sir Edward Grey's speech did not represent even the views of the parties to which the speakers belonged.

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 acknowledgment 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. Finally they brought the king and queen out again. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and they received another noisy welcome. The demonstration continued for some minutes, and for a long time after the royals retired the people continued to sing patriotic songs.

King George and Queen Mary were also heartily cheered when they drove in the parks in the afternoon, and great crowds remained for hours around the palace; the house of commons, and the speaker's residence.

The people generally were undemonstrative, apparently being more curious than excited. Occasionally there was cheering as some cabinet minister was seen leaving his office for the house of commons, or on his return from the house, and when the guards at the palace gates were changed. But on the whole, Londoners preferred to spend their holiday in their usual quiet manner.

An evening drew on, however, and anxiety as to the attitude the government intended to adopt increased, and 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 in a similar manner.

The German representative, including the German representative, who went to the foreign office several times, and the foreign secretary, who sat in the house during Sir Edward Grey's speech, being little known to Londoners, passed unnoted.

When parliament adjourned a procession was formed, composed of

the neutrality of the Netherlands, provided it is strictly observed.

At a meeting today of the lower house of parliament, the leaders of all parties, including the Socialists, proclaimed the government full support in whatever exceptional steps it may take.

The president of the council of ministers, in a speech, announced that the cabinet and the ministers were in perfect accord, and that the country was ready to maintain neutrality at all costs.

Naval Reserves Mobilized.

London, Aug. 3.—The mobilization of the British naval reserves was completed this morning, according to a statement issued by the admiralty. Hundreds of sailors anticipated the orders which were given only yesterday evening, and the streets were full of them Sunday, wearing their uniforms and carrying kit bags. The public supposed they had been summoned to the pits, whereas they were only so, eager that they proposed to be prepared to jump on the trains at the first signal.

The mobilization of the army will begin tomorrow. It includes regulars, reserves and territorials.

Among other measures resulting from the virtual state of war which exists, the government has extended the bank holiday over three days, so that all the banks will be closed until Thursday.

There is much talk of a coalition cabinet. Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, who has been visiting England, started for Egypt aboard a channel steamer, but was summoned back to London. One report had it that he was to become minister of war.

Field Marshal French, who resigned on account of the Ulster complications, spent the day at the war office. It is expected he will command the expeditionary force, if one is sent, to help the Belgians protect their soil.

The closing of the banks until Thursday has worked a minor hardship, which everyone feels. Men who can sign their checks for thousands are pleading with friends to lend them a few shillings to get around with.

No Germans in Belgium.

Brussels, Aug. 3.—It was officially announced tonight that France had undertaken, in the event of hostilities, to fulfill her obligations to preserve Belgian neutrality.

The Belgian cabinet has decided not to appeal to the powers as yet, but will await developments. The government says that up to the present time no Germans have entered Belgium.

London, Aug. 3.—A Brussels despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Belgian parliament will meet Tuesday under the presidency of the king, and adds that while the Germans are operating north of Liege, they have not actually crossed the frontier.

ITALY AND TURKEY HAVE HAD ENOUGH.

London, Aug. 3.—The French embassy in London has been informed of the declaration of Italian neutrality, and that Italy will probably call out one or two classes of the army, but with no aggressive idea, such action being simply to defend her neutrality. It is added that Italy does not intend to reinforce her troops, either on the French or Austrian frontiers.

It is also officially announced that Turkey will proclaim her neutrality in the present situation.

British Navy Ready.

London, Aug. 3.—The admiralty announces that the mobilization of the navy was completed in all respects at 4 o'clock this morning. This was due to the measures taken, and the voluntary response of the reserve men, in advance of the royal proclamation.

Brussels, Aug. 3.—The Soir says another German note has been received by Belgium in response to Belgium's reply to Germany's ultimatum, and that the government has its under consideration.

Cable Service Interrupted.

Halifax, Aug. 3.—The Halifax-Bermuda Company's service to the West Indies is interrupted. The cable is thought to be broken about fifteen miles from Kingston (Jamaica). The break was probably caused by the earthquake reported at Kingston today.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The German ambassador was still at his post in Paris today, and there was no indication of his intention to leave. Throughout the night aeroplanes had flown higher and higher of the city watching the horizon toward the eastern frontier, while searchlights swept the skies and made it impossible for any hostile air craft to approach.

The streets of the French capital today presented a deserted aspect. All the motor buses and most of the taxicabs had disappeared, having been requisitioned by the army, while a large proportion of the men had gone to join their regiments.

Special trains have been reserved by the authorities for the transportation to Paris of foodstuffs, particularly milk, and a decree was issued threatening with

severe measures anyone attempting to raise the prices of food.

Belgium Refuses Offer.

Brussels, Aug. 3.—The German ultimatum to Belgium, presented at 1 o'clock on Sunday evening, stated that Germany had learned of the presence of large bodies of French soldiers preparing to operate from Ghent by way of Namur. Germany consequently had been obliged to adopt measures of defence and she begged the Belgian government to inform her at 7 o'clock on Monday morning whether Belgium was prepared to facilitate the German operations.

The Belgian government replied saying it was very much surprised at the statements made by Germany, as it had received formal assurance from France concerning the neutrality of Belgium. Moreover, Belgium had too high a sense of her dignity and her interest to accede to such demands.

THE MAN AT THE HELM

Admiral Sir George Astley Callaghan, commander-in-chief of the home fleet, and now in charge of the British naval force in the North Sea is a native of County Cork, Ireland, and was appointed commander-in-chief in 1911. He is shown on his flagship, the "Iron Duke," with King George.

Admiral Sir George Astley Callaghan, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., was born on December 31, 1832, a son of the late Frederick M. Callaghan, J. P., County Cork, Ireland, and Edith Saunacres, daughter of Rev. Frederick Grosvenor. He was made captain in 1864, and commanded the Hermione, Endymion, Edgar, Caesar, and Prince of Wales. He commanded the naval brigade in China in 1890 for the relief of the legations at Peking.

CANADA AWAITS ONLY WORD FROM BRITAIN

(Continued from page 1.)

Some of the officers which came into day are as follows:

Col. James Mason, R. G. Toronto.

Col. Maunsell, Ottawa.

Col. Sam Steele, Winnipeg with 29th Regiment, Winnipeg, of 62nd Regiment, St. John N. B.

Col. B. A. Scott, Quebec.

Col. W. J. De O'Grady, 90th Regiment, Winnipeg.

Col. J. Aiken, 29th Light Horse, Galt, Ont.

Col. Jos. McKay, Fernie Army and Navy Association.

Col. A. C. Hansen, 28th Dragoons Eastern Townships.

Col. W. S. Buell, Brockville Regiment.

Col. James J. Riley, with 17th Century Montreal.

Col. Rogers, with Third Prince of Wales Dragoons, Grafton, Ont.

Major Sam Sharp, M. P.

Major E. A. MacDougall, with 9th Battery, C. F. A., Toronto.

Major W. Hart McHarg, Vancouver.

Captain C. J. Armstrong, with 400 men, railway pioneer corps.

Captain Charles E. McGee, with 50 experienced riflemen.

Captain W. W. Irwin, with 100 cavalrymen.

Captain C. E. H. Morton, on behalf of Canadian military institute, Toronto.

E. D. Ingham, D'Hooper, for colored citizens of Montreal, offering to raise company, Montreal.

G. Campbell, ex-M. P., raise and command troop scouts, etc., Winnipeg.

Mr. B. Bennett, M. P., will produce one thousand men for active service.

Veterans Association Volunteers, Nelson, B. C.

Clarence Jamieson, M. P., Digby, N. S. W.

J. A. Edwards, in behalf of members of army and navy veterans, Montreal.

Nursing Sister K. Harvey, Montreal.

Nursing Sister E. E. Bridden, with Nursing Sister S. A. Paquet, Carleton Place.

Nursing Sister M. E. Maillard, Victoria.

Militia Active in Halifax.

Halifax, Aug. 3.—The first men of the Canadian militia were called on duty today when the first Canadian Artillery the 60th Halifax Rifles, and the Sixty Sixth Princess Fusiliers were detailed to assist in manning the fortress here.

Plenty of Coal.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Alexander Dick, president of the Dominion Coal Company, Montreal, says there is no danger of Canada suffering for want of coal if the United States should cease to supply her because of Great Britain's being at war. "America does not need to supply Canada with coal," said Mr. Dick. "We have got all the coal we want in Nova Scotia, and we can send it as far west as Winnipeg. There is no danger of the west going short either."

15,000 Rifles Ordered.

Quebec, Aug. 3.—It is known here that the Ross rifle factory has received an order from the government to supply 15,000 rifles. Extra men are being taken on, and the output will be increased to 1,000 a week as soon as possible.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Military enthusiasm, engendered by the despatches indicating that Great Britain would be involved in the European struggle, was at fever heat in Toronto today. Crowds of volunteers, many of them civilians, poured into the military headquarters to register their names as willing to serve for the defence of the empire.

Large crowds, cheering and singing patriotic songs, surrounded the city hall at five o'clock, and bands paraded the streets.

BRITISH DRAGON

London, has engaged high seas. The Brit to be driving Dutch coast.

No particulars from which was received in a report was circulated effect that a naval battle of nine German by the British fleet, a No confirmation to press, but as the As without qualification, report, which was per

Out of London engaged the German fleet refuses inform progress, but the Brit have been searching I. The British cruise mine, with the loss of Emperor William navy, calls upon all G. Fatherland.

In Belgium, Germany where upwards of 10 reports from Brussels thousands of men. T. ally. As yet there have the outcome of the G. Austria-Hungary ambassador at Vienna The British prim additional war a. crease of 500,000 men same time the govern month, with certain Russian cavalry, driven back by the C. A Tien-Tsin despa German cruiser Emden been sunk.

London, Aug. 6.—In the House of Commons granting of an army plans of Lord Kitchener Britain has put her L. A call to arms is of 100,000 men to the "Lord Kitchener is to by all who have the The term of serv till the war is conclu and 30.

The naval estim men, which will mak There are no ill a swift and decisiv that the first news upon the heels of the Amphion had been a men—Great Britain! It is considered greater risks during royal family shares pens of waiting for fleet.

Prince Albert, ship Collingwood, is the perils of their a There was a dra when the feud betw ill, the First Lord of shook hands with the The torpedo bo American Line steam only came out of the Londoners had

Continued from page 1

Mr. Redmond spoke briefly but with a eloquence that thrilled the house.

"Now in the times of trial and danger for Great Britain," he said, "the Irish people have turned to the British democracy with anxiety."

William Redmond and Dr. Lynch, the latter of whom fought against Great Britain in the Boer War, and was condemned for treason, waved his handkerchief vehemently and applauded.

ENGAGEMENT MAY MEAN GERMAN VICTORY.

London, Aug. 4.—In some quarters the reports of a German-Russian naval engagement at Libau is regarded as conveying the news of a great German victory, probably the bottling up and perhaps crippling of the Russian fleet. The occupation of the Aland Islands, Germany possesses a safe high road to Finland and a naval military space to operate against St. Petersburg itself. Within the shelter of these islands the fleet might not be in perfect security. It would command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland by the sea route to St. Petersburg and the Russian naval station at Cronstadt and Constanz.

Strategically, these islands have always been considered an outer defence of St. Petersburg. In 1807-8 Russia was obliged to flee from them, but was prevented by the powers, Great Britain being among them. When the islands were transferred from Sweden to Russia in 1809 there was inserted a clause in the treaty forbidding Russia to erect fortifications. The powers held Russia in 1809 there was inserted a clause in the treaty, largely because Russia was suspected of having designs on Sweden.