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PROBS—FAIR

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## ENGLAND'S FORCES READY FOR FIGHT; CANADA WILL GO TO EMPIRE'S AID

### BRITAIN'S FLEET MOST POWERFUL IN WORLD IS READY

**FIRST FLEET LEAVES PORTSMOUTH—STIRRING SCENES AS BLUEJACKETS EMBARK—THOUSANDS GATHER ON PIER AND CHEER TARS—NAVY AT HEIGHT OF ITS EFFICIENCY.**

**Not For Years Has So Vast a Supply of Ammunition and Stores Been Ready For Immediate Use—The Details of the Squadrons.**

Special to The Standard.

London, July 30.—The Admiralty has issued a request, with which nearly all the responsible newspapers are complying, for the utmost reticence regarding the movements of warships, the condition of naval and military stores, and other information the leakage of which would be of use to England's possible continental enemies.

Moreover, a most impressive admiralty warning has just been circulated throughout the fleet and naval stations, reminding all in the service of the King that great mischief may result from apparently unimportant ideas of information becoming public.

Officers and men are especially cautioned against communicating anything to the press. Any infringements will be visited with prosecution under the Official Secrets Act as amended from the 18th century.

Sailing, however, that the admiralty itself issued last night a list of the ships comprising the first fleet which left Portsmouth under sealed orders, presumably there is no harm in publishing the same.

This fleet, under the supreme command of Admiral Sir George Callaghan, commander in chief of the home fleets is the most powerful in the world. It was by a most fortunate coincidence, brought to the height of its efficiency for the recent inspection by His Majesty.

### DETAILS OF THE SQUADRON

It consists of the commander in chief's flagship Iron Duke with attached ships Oak and Sappho, and the following four battle squadrons, namely, first battle squadron: Marlborough, flagship, Vice-admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, commanding the squadron; St. Vincent, second flagship, Rear-Admiral Hugh Evan Thomas; other ships being the Collingwood, Colossus, Hercules, Neptune, Vanguard and Superb, and also attached the light cruiser Bellona and the repairship Cyclops.

Second battle squadron—King George V., flagship, Vice-admiral Sir George Warrenden commanding the squadron; second flagship, Orion, Rear-Admiral Sir R. Arbuthnot; other ships being the Ada, Udalucia, Centurion, Conqueror, Monarch and Thunderer, with the flag cruiser Boadicea.

Third battle squadron—King Edward VII., flagship, Vice-admiral E. C. Bradford commanding the squadron; Hibernia, second flagship, Rear-Admiral M. Brownings; other ships being the African, Britannia, Commonwealth, Dominion, Hindustan, and Zealandia, with the light cruiser Blanch.

Fourth battle squadron—Dreadnought, flagship, Vice-admiral Sir D. Gamble, commanding the squadron; other ships being the Agamemnon and the Temeraire, with the light cruiser Blonde.

Four cruiser squadrons, namely—First battle cruiser squadron, Lion, flagship, Rear-Admiral Beatty, the other ships being the Queen Mary, Princess Royal and New Zealand.

Second cruiser squadron—Shannon, flagship, Rear-Admiral Gough Callithorpe, with the Achilles, Cochrane and Natal.

Third cruiser squadron—Antrim, flagship, Rear-Admiral Pakenham, with the Argyll and Devonshire.

First light cruiser squadron—The Southampton and the Birmingham.

Vast stores of ammunition—For months past men at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, have been busy replenishing stores. Not for years past has so vast a supply of ammunition and other stores been ready for immediate issue.

### STIRRING SCENES AT PORTSMOUTH WHEN THE BLUEJACKETS LEAVE

There were stirring scenes at Portsmouth when the first fleet left. Large numbers of officers and men were at the Pavilion Theatre and Picture Palace when the commander-in-chief's orders were announced from the stage that every man must be aboard at ten o'clock. The excited audience rose in their seats as officers and bluejackets left the theatre and cheered heartily, the orchestra playing "Rule Britannia."

Similar scenes were witnessed at other places of amusement. Thousands of people congregated about the pier, Jack-tars arrived arm in arm with their sweethearts; some of the tearful farewells might almost have suggested that the whole fleet was going into action straight away. Ladies in evening dress were driven to the pier in taxis to wish husbands and sweethearts goodbye, some scenes were most affecting, but apart from these feminine displays of emotion there was the wildest enthusiasm and excitement amongst the crowd, which cheered itself hoarse for the British navy.

### FLEETS ARE READY FOR ACTION WHENEVER THE WORD IS GIVEN

Fleets are ready for action. All the ships of the second fleet are fully manned, the crews having been kept aboard since the King's inspection last week. The ships are all coated and otherwise prepared for sea.

Most of the ships of the third fleet are having their bunkers filled with coal. They have only reduced nucleus crews aboard, as the men of two divisions of the fleet reserve were demobilized and paid off at the

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### CANADA PREPARES TO GO TO AID OF MOTHERLAND IF EMPIRE JOINS IN FIGHT

**Emergency Meeting of Militia Council Held Yesterday With Col. Hughes Presiding—Contingent of 20,000 Can Be Ready Within Couple of Weeks After Call For Help Comes—Col. Hughes May Take Command.**

Ottawa, July 30.—Canada is getting ready to back up Great Britain to the full extent of the Dominion's defence resources in case the Empire is drawn into the European struggle. An emergency meeting of the militia council was held today with Col. Hughes presiding. The Minister of Militia, who had been hurriedly summoned yesterday from his home in Lindsay, Ont., in consequence of the British war office, took prompt charge of preliminary preparations for calling out a first contingent of 20,000 or 25,000 men from Canada to join the imperial army as soon as the call for help comes.

The British war office has been advised that it can rely on quick action by the Canadian militia forces. It is understood that similar assurances have also been given by Australia.

The militia headquarters staff have plans for speedy mobilization already prepared and every official has been instructed as to what his duties shall be in case word comes from London asking for a Canadian contingent. The permanent forces at Halifax, Esquimaux and other points have been ordered to be ready for mobilization on short notice. As a preliminary precaution the Halifax garrison has been promptly brought back from the camp at Aldershot. At the same time, however, there is no disposition on the part of the authorities here to unduly raise a war scare and beyond having plans prepared for a prompt mobilization in case of necessity, nothing further is contemplated at the present moment.

Col. Hughes says that a Canadian first contingent of from 20,000 to 30,000 men could be mobilized and ready to sail within two or three weeks.

It is probable that the command of the troops would go himself in command of the troops. He has the necessary experience gained in South Africa, and has the energy and the willingness to lead Canadian troops to victory.

The active Canadian militia now numbers about 80,000, and on the reserve list, including officers and men who have been trained in former years there are nearly half a million men.

The total available force, however, if full strength was called out would only be about 250,000, and such a force could not be adequately equipped for active service without some considerable delay.

The militia department says that there will be no delay at all in mobilizing and adequately equipping at least 20,000 men.

As an evidence, however, of the fact that no further active preparations for war are to be made at present it may be noted that Col. Hughes left for Brace Bridge tonight where he will speak at a banquet tomorrow night. He does not expect to return to the capital until Monday.

Premier Borden will probably return to the capital from Muskoka early next week, but he has been advised that there is no immediate need for his presence here.

## NAVAL STRENGTH OF TWO GREAT EUROPEAN GROUPS

The naval correspondent of the Daily Telegraph gives the naval strength of the two European groups, namely, Germany, Italy and Austria, 59 battleships, 51 cruisers, 130,500 personnel; Britain, France and Russia, 97 battleships, 154 cruisers, 264,000 personnel.

The correspondent says: "This suggests that the time is hardly favorable for Austria and her friends. They are engaged in great schemes of naval expansion which will not reach the point of culmination for five or six years, owing to increased number of conscripts and volunteers now under training, a larger proportion than ever before. The efficiency of their fleets for action certainly has not been increased during the past five or six years, judged by any available means of computation."

### REVIEW OF DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS

The gravity of the international situation was recognized in all European capitals today.

Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey called on all parties in the British Isles to join together in efforts to avert the immeasurable calamity of an extension of hostilities to other countries.

The German Emperor conferred lengthily with the Imperial Chancellor and the ministers of war and marine, and later reserve officers received orders to mobilize.

Russia proceeded with her mobilization of a large number of troops. President Poincaré and the French cabinet decided to meet daily, and the French defensive forces took extensive precautions. Austrian invaders and Servian troops came into contact on Servian territory and hundreds of casualties were said to have resulted.

The whereabouts of the main British fleet is unknown, since its departure yesterday from Portland under sealed orders.

The German battle squadrons are concentrated at Kiel, and Wilhelmshaven.

The French fleet has taken steps to prepare for eventualities. Japan is said to have declared its readiness to join its ally, Great Britain.

In outlying British colonies, the troops have been prepared for instant service.

A German gunboat hurriedly quit Capetown today, and went to sea. The German and British fleets in the Far East have been concentrated at their chief stations.

All foreign students were ordered to leave Germany.

Stock markets everywhere in Europe have virtually ceased operations and the leading banking institutions have taken measures to preserve their stocks of gold.

### AUSTRIANS MAY DECLARE WAR ON RUSSIA TODAY

**General Situation Grows More Threatening  
---All Europe Hastening Preparations**

**for Conflict --- England's Land Forces getting in line---Asquith may Sanction a Vote of Credit---Definite news from Centre of War vague --- Japan likely to go to Britain's help, unless War is confined to Europe.**

London, July 31.—Early this morning comes news that the German cabinet, presided over by the Emperor, sat at Potsdam until midnight, and that a censorship over the telegraph lines is being imposed at Berlin.

This is interpreted here as implying preparation for German mobilization, and a few hours probably will decide whether Europe is to be involved in universal warfare.

It is fully expected both at London and Berlin that the Russian foreign minister, Sergius Sazonov, will reply to Germany's demand for an explanation to the effect that Russian mobilization has already been ordered, and cannot be cancelled.

In the event of Germany mobilizing, it is expected that Premier Asquith will immediately ask parliament to sanction a large vote of credit as a necessary precaution.

With the exception of official reports from Vienna, given in the briefest form, and thus far dealing with the bombardment of Belgrade and the capture of several Servian vessels on the Danube, little reliable news has been received in London concerning the course of hostilities. Numerous reports are current that battles are in progress at various points, including one from Milan tonight that a heavy engagement is raging south of Belgrade tonight, but according to Servia official accounts all attempts on the part of the Austrians to cross the river have been repulsed, and the reports of the occupation of Belgrade are considered premature.

While the news of the actual developments in the Austro-Servian war is unsatisfactory, the general situation is one of growing menace. There is a vague report that Austria and Russia are still engaged in diplomatic negotiations through the medium of Berlin, diplomatic intercourse between these two countries having been suspended, but slender hopes are entertained of success in this direction.

Germany has addressed a note to Russia requiring an explanation of Russia's mobilization, and in the absence of a satisfactory reply it is feared that Germany may take steps to mobilize also.

In the meantime, every nation in Europe is taking active steps to be prepared for any eventualities.

London, July 30.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to Reuters' Telegram Company says it is believed in St. Petersburg that Austria will declare war against Russia tomorrow. The despatch adds that if this should be the case it is understood that Emperor Nicholas will go to Moscow to deliver a pronouncement in the Ushensky Cathedral.

JAPAN WITH ENGLAND

Tokio, July 30.—Japan's attitude on the European crisis may be described as one of watchful waiting. Should Great Britain become involved in the war and British rights and interests in eastern Asia or India be menaced or attacked, it is said that Japan, in fulfillment of the terms of her alliance with Great Britain, will assist that country. However, if the war is limited to Europe, Japan probably will remain neutral.

London, July 30.—The British army is quietly and swiftly preparing. The war office throws cold water on the word "mobilization," and has issued another carefully framed official notice to the newspapers that only "the usual precautions" are being taken.

Every step necessary to place the land forces on a war footing, except the summing up of the territorial to arms, has been taken. All the territorial officers received orders today to be prepared for a call to duty.

A large section of the engineers' staff of the territorials has been ordered on duty. Every officer and private of the regular army and some on leave have been recalled.

### ADMIRALTY GUARDS SECRET OF FIRST FLEET'S MOVEMENTS

The forces at Aldershot have been reinforced by numerous detachments from other points, and a battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's regiment, which was about to embark for Hong Kong, has been detained. The searchlight stations, on the eastern coast are now fully manned, largely by territorials, and coastwise steamers report the lights all along the coast as being in operation all last night, playing their shafts on every incoming and every outgoing vessel.

None but the Admiralty, which is in constant touch through wireless at Whitehall, knows the whereabouts of the first fleet, which left Portsmouth yesterday, but it is a safe presumption that the fleet is in a position to strike the North Sea in the event of hostilities.

Two Germans, suspected of being spies, were arrested in the Isle of Wight today, and are detained in jail.

### MR. CARVELL REPUDIATES TELEGRAPH

**Prosecution leader forced to take back water twice yesterday—Scored by Mr. T. J. Carter.**

Mr. T. J. Carter, K. C., of the Fleming counsel found it necessary to again take Mr. Carvell severely to task at the enquiry into the Valley Railway charges yesterday afternoon and forced the Carleton County Blisterer to repudiate a question containing a nasty insinuation against Hon. H. F. McLeod, as it appeared in the Telegraph. Mr. Carvell in a heated outburst said that the Telegraph was wrong. A general laugh ran round the court room and Mr. Carter remarked that everyone would know the statement was untrue because Mr. Carvell made it.

Mr. Carter then asked Mr. Carvell to call Mr. Holland to prove the matter, this Mr. Carvell refused to do and Mr. Carter intimated that he would deal with the matter in another manner.

Mr. Carvell did not seem to have recovered from his shock of Wednesday when he found the enquiry was limited to the Gasworks-Centreville terminus in a lengthy examination of Ross Thompson of the Construction Company. Mr. Carvell tried to show that several payments were of a suspicious nature, but beyond proving that the money was used in the ordinary

course of business did not secure any information whatever.

The members of the Fleming counsel took the prosecution leader to task several times because of his manner of handling the case. At one time Carvell refused to recall Mr. Hobson to clear up some matters of bookkeeping and naturally remarked that he was getting along alright.

Mr. Guthrie in reply said Carvell didn't seem to want to get matters right and although the blisterer blustered in his best style he was unable to make an efficient answer.

Twice during the day Mr. Carvell

was forced to disclaim responsibility for statements appearing in the local

press newspapers as at the morning session Mr. Guthrie forced an announcement from the prosecution leader that a statement appearing in the

Times on Wednesday and concerning H. F. McLeod, was unfair. The Times intimated that Mr. McLeod approached Judge Carleton with a view to influencing him in the appointment of

third arbitrators. Mr. Carvell when questioned admitted that he had no knowledge of any such action on the part of Mr. McLeod.

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