

ENGLAND HAS NO ALTERNATIVE, U.S. NAVAL AUTHORITY SAYS, IF SHE WOULD KEEP SEA SUPREMACY

Quebec, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Rear-Admiral Alfred D. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, the foremost authority on naval affairs, asserted in an interview granted to the Evening Post today, that England must at once throw her preponderant fleet against Germany for the one chief purpose of maintaining her own position as a world power. For England, he said, it was a question of whether she remained out of the war, or of sacrificing her Empire in the next generation to the interest of his generation.

Mahan similarly holds the unusual view that Italy must join the war within a week's time, not as a partner of the Triple Alliance, but as an ally of France and Russia. Italy must take this step, he says, and hold the Austrians in check for the salvation of the Balkans which are already threatened by Turkey and sure to be the prey of the Turks unless the Austrian navy can be kept from the shores of Greece.

Admiral Mahan regarded the present war as one of calculated aggressive necessity by Germany, and an inevitable act. He ventured the opinion that the absence of the German Emperor from Berlin at the time of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was an act cleverly designed to deceive. The admiral also gave several important opinions upon the probable strategy of the naval powers of the nation. He said:

Insolence to Serbia.

"The aggressive insolence of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia, taken with the concession by the latter of all the demands except those humiliating for national self-respect, indicate that the real cause of the war is other than set forth by the ultimatum."

"Knowing from past experience how the matter must be viewed by Russia, it is incredible that Austria would have ventured on the ultimatum unless assured beforehand of the consent of Germany to it. The inference is irresistible that the substance of the ultimatum was the pretext for a war already determined on as soon as plausible occasion offered."

"The cause of this predetermination is to be found in the growing strength of Russia on recovering from her war with Japan. With the known devices of French armaments, which were recently admitted, the moment was auspicious for striking down France and Russia before they could unite strength. The motives are to be found in Austria's apprehension of the growing Slav power in the south and that of Germany concerning Russia on the east."

"Great Britain as the third member of the entente finds herself in the position of Prussia in 1871, when she permitted Napoleon to strike down Austria unaided and was herself struck down the following year at Sedan. Or of the fall of France in 1870, when she stood by while Prussia crushed Austria and was herself overwhelmed in 1871."

"Germany's procedure is to overwhelm at once by concentrated preparation and impetuous momentum. If she fails in this she is less able to sustain prolonged aggression, as was indicated in the Franco-Prussian war during and after the siege of Paris."

May Force Battle

"The British fleet, which is superior to that of Germany, has the power to prevent all commerce under the German flag, and, by blockade, to isolate neutral ships at the rivers properly German except those emptying into the Baltic. The British fleet is not strong enough to divide the blockade in both Baltic and North Seas. The Rhine, emptying through neutral Holland, cannot be blockaded."

"If the first German rush proves ineffective or prolonged, the financial pressure thus in the power of Great Britain may determine the issue, or may force the German fleet to fight, in which case the issues will be determined by battle."

"If Germany succeeds in downing both France and Russia, she gains a respite by land, which may enable her to build up her sea force equal, or superior to that of Great Britain."

"In that case the world will be confronted by the naval power of a state, not like Great Britain, sated with terror, but one eager and ambitious for expansion, eager also for influence. This consideration may well affect American sympathies."

"In my judgment, a right appreciation of the situation should deter Great Britain to declare war at once. Otherwise, her entente engagements, whatever the letter, will be in spirit violated, and she will earn the entire distrust of all probable future allies."

"Italy likewise owes it to herself to declare war against her recent allies. In cooperation with France, and with Greece, reinforced by the two American battlefleets just purchased, she can doubtless maintain the balance of maritime power in the Mediterranean, prevent the Turks giving their expected support to Germany, keep quiet the Bulgarians, if these are so ill-advised as to purpose a diversion in favor of Austria, and in brief, consolidate the opposition of the Balkan states to Austria-Hungary, whose ambitions are notoriously inconsistent with those of Italy."

Admiral Mahan elaborated on his statements regarding one probable operation of the British and German fleets.

In the North Sea

"Undoubtedly, the North Sea will be the theatre of the naval battle," he said. "The German fleet, so far as we know, steamed immediately from Kiel to the North Sea, ready to strike. For a long time it has been the German policy to keep her navy ready, and virtually cleared for action, and we may expect any minute, apparently, to get word of a great engagement, and should expect the British fleet to win."

"The Kiel Canal will undoubtedly be used in Germany's naval strategy, as affording access to the North and Baltic Seas, but not as the deciding movement. England cannot, as

I have said, throw a preponderant fleet into both seas, and Germany's hope is to strike immediately. It is a question of existence for her. The stagnation of her carrying trade on the seas must threaten her very life, and the neutral shipping, already taxed to its limits, cannot bear the additional burdens of supplying Germany."

"The suggestion made that Germany might demonstrate with her fleet in the Baltic is, to me, an absurdity that type may be—negligible. Germany could achieve nothing with her fleet in the Baltic for it is a principle of warfare that under modern conditions no nation can afford to waste its navy in operations against fortifications."

As for the question of the science of naval warfare to be answered in this final test of all theories of war, Rear-Admiral Mahan said that the most important, undoubtedly, would be the question of the increased efficiency of submarines and torpedoes, and of air craft."

"And believe me," he said, "the English fleet, which sailed with sealed orders, is at present in the North Sea, with the purpose of being just out of the effective range of submarines. I do not know, definitely, what the effective cruising range of such submersible craft is, but I should estimate it to be 200 miles. To accomplish that distance they must travel for a long way upon the surface, and so be in sight of the scouts which the British fleet, of course, has posted."

"This question of the use of the increased efficiency of the submarine is assuredly one of the most important to be tested in actual warfare. They had, of course, no opportunity in the Russo-Japanese War, but in the present confined theatre of operations should be seen at their best. I do not share Sir Percy Scott's views of the torpedo boats as night craft. They are really even more technical for the experts to agree on. As Gen. Sherman said: 'One may demonstrate something in manoeuvres, but you that need the element of human fear to be conclusive.'"

"The mooted question of the big guns will also be tested. For my own part, I have always believed that the volume of fire was the determining factor. The number of hits, and not single shots, is the most important element in battle. However, all these things we shall soon know, perhaps any minute."—New York Evening Post.

The torpedoes, as used in the Russo-Japanese war, were utilized chiefly to put a finish to a ship almost silenced already by gun fire, and for such purposes were effective. But torpedo boats are night craft. They cannot be effective in daylight against modern guns. Germany apparently does not place much faith in them.

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MUST HAVE SPECIAL PAPERS TO LEAVE PORT

Montreal, Aug. 5.—No steamer will be allowed to leave Montreal port without special papers of clearance, and any ship sailing without these papers will lay herself liable to seizure or destruction. Such was the notification given to masters and owners of vessels by R. S. White, collector of customs, who issued the new shipping order this morning.

Actual transportation business will not be interfered with in any degree, according to Mr. White, who stated that the clearance was a formality necessary to determine the condition of the vessel before sailing.

The clearance, says the bulletin circulated by his office today, must be preserved for production on demand to any officer of his majesty's army navy or militia, and is valid only for the voyage specified.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The President has sent the following message to King George, Emperor William, and Emperor Nicholas, Emperor Francis Joseph and President Poincaré:

"As official head of one of the powers signatory to The Hague convention, I feel it to be my privilege and my duty under article three of that convention to say to you in a spirit of most earnest friendship that I should welcome an opportunity to act in the interest of European peace, either now or any other time that might be thought most suitable, as an occasion to serve you and all concerned in a way that would afford me lasting cause for gratitude and happiness."

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

Rivals Her Daughter in Youthful Beauty

A well-known society matron whose youthful beauty is so well preserved that she is regarded as her daughter's rival in this respect—these are the words of such—attributes her girlish complexion chiefly to two things.

"I am convinced that many cosmetics, by permeating the pores, tend to clog the complexion. Mercifully was I spared this. It keeps the pores clear, permitting them to breathe, and removes dead particles of skin which are constantly appearing and give the complexion that faded look. Whenever my skin begins to get a little dry or cold, muddy or tanned, I go to my drugist's for an ounce of cold cream, for a week or so, washing it off mornings. This is what keeps my complexion so fresh, white and velvety, even during the trying days of the absence of wrinkles and fubbers."

One who has used this cold cream has secured by dissolving one ounce of powdered exsultin in half pint with hand. This keeps the skin tight and firm.—Social Register.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 4th September, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Sussex and No. 3 Rural Mail Route from the pleasure of Postmaster General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Sussex and route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

N. R. COULTER, Post Office Inspector, St. John, N. B., July 22, 1914.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL—Coal mining rights may be leased for twenty years, renewable at an annual rental of \$1 an acre, more than 240 acres can be leased to one applicant. Royalty, five cents per ton. In unreserved territory the lease must be staked out by the applicant in accordance with the regulations of the Agent or sub-Agent of Dominion Lands for the district, must be in the name of the applicant, and the first year must be paid to the agent within thirty days after filing application.

QUARTZ—A person eighteen years of age and over, having made a discovery may locate a claim 1500 feet by 1500 feet. Entry fee \$10. Not less than \$100 must be expended on paid and secured requirements complied with the claim may be purchased at \$1 an acre.

PLACER MINING CLAIMS are 600 feet long by 150 feet wide. Entry fee \$10. Not less than \$100 must be expended in development work each year.

DREDGING—Two leases of five miles each of a river or lake may be made to one applicant for a term of 20 years. Rental, a mile per annum. Royalty, 2 1/2 per cent. after the output exceeds \$10,000.

Deputy Minister of the Interior, N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

The sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available domain land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the domain lands agency or sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any domain lands agency (but not sub-agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months' residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live a minimum of five miles from his homestead on a farm of at least eighty acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$2.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also fifty acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G., Deputy of the minister of the Interior, N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64285.

U.S. PRESIDENT OFFERS PROTECT AS MEDIATOR

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