

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1914

NO 96

## IF GERMAN FLEET ATTACKS FRANCE BRITAIN WILL PLUNGE INTO WAR

### CONTINENT IN GRIP OF GRIM CONFLICT

#### French Armies Reported Victorious in Engagement With German Uhlans Along German Frontier

#### Antwerp Shivers at Advance of Imperial Army and Sends Flower of Its Manhood to Repel Attack--Reports of Bonar Law Entering Cabinet During Crisis Following Withdrawal of Harcourt and Simon--King George Greets American Sympathizer

(Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Brussels, Aug. 3.—The Germans are still pouring troops into Luxembourg. A force of 100,000 men is already massed along the Belgian frontier, opposite Dinant. An unconfirmed report has been received that the Germans are massing another army at the frontier of Luxembourg.

Antwerp, Aug. 3.—All telegraphic and telephonic communication with the interior has been stopped, except for war purposes, and all messages are censored. There is no confirmation of the reported engagement between the French and German forces at Nancy.

The village of the Marais, 120 miles from the front, is a scene of confusion. The Belgians are at a complete standstill, and all the large shops and offices are shut.

In every public place notices have been posted, signed by the Burgomaster, declaring Antwerp in a state of siege, and appealing to his fellow citizens to provide order.

There are no signs of panic here though every family has the flower of its manhood at the front.

#### FIRST VICTORY OF FRENCH ARMS

Paris, Aug. 3.—French arms have scored a victory in a sharp and bloody encounter at Pettin Croix. A corps of Uhlans attacked the French forces entrenched just beyond the town. The defenders replied with machine guns and musketry, leaving a number of dead on the field. Among the wounded were some officers. The French also took a number of prisoners.

#### GERMANS INTERCEPT WIRELESS MESSAGES

London, Aug. 3.—A telegram to the Daily Mail from Durban says the German wireless station at Swakopmund, German South West Africa has increased its power and is sending messages to "Hans" or down those from British stations. German steamers in African ports have been ordered not to return to Europe but to proceed to South America.

#### RUMORS HEARD OF CABINET CHANGES

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.

Conditions are imposed, as it is understood that all party politics is to be dropped for the time being. In the face of the European crisis, however, Harcourt and Simon recognized that any appearance of division in the national councils might have a prejudicial effect abroad, and also might give undue encouragement to the pacific opposition in the face of hostilities by Great Britain.

The abandonment by Mr. Harcourt and Sir John Simon, of their personal opinions in the face of national danger is a remarkable indication in its way of the spirit now animating England, as is the readiness of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Bonar Law, to enter the cabinet and assume their full share of the responsibility of whatever decision the government and the country are compelled to take up.

The London Times' military correspondent suggests the immediate nomination of a secretary of war, other than the premier, whose time is fully occupied by other important affairs, and is indispensable in the interests of efficiency. "Lord Kitchener," he says, "is at home, and his selection to this office and important post would meet with

#### Sir Edward Grey Makes Ringing Announcement of Government Policy in British House Demanding Respect on Part of Germany as Well for Belgian Neutrality--Reported that Germany Has Failed to Reply to British Ultimatum and that Members of Parliament Believe War Will Be Declared Today--Premier Asquith's Speech Deferred and Resignation of Cabinet Minister Not in Accord With Policy Reported--John Redmond and Col. Lynch Supporting Government--No Formal Declaration of War Yet Between France and Germany Although Border Skirmishing Has Taken Place

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.

#### JOHN BURNS LEAVES MINISTRY

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'S POLICY

London, Aug. 3.—Great Britain has mobilized her forces, and awaits events. Today she is not a belligerent power, nor is she a neutral one.

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 continental 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.

This pronouncement of government policy—the result of two days almost continuous deliberations, was made to the house of commons this afternoon by Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The house of commons, after a stormy session in which the war party was always in the ascendancy, adjourned late tonight until tomorrow.

Premier Asquith did not speak. His speech will not be delivered until the debate is completed and until every member of the house has had ample opportunity to be heard.

Therefore the trying hour of suspense for the British people is prolonged indefinitely. Meanwhile the German embassy in London is exerting every effort of diplomacy to induce Great Britain to stand aloof from the conflict, and to bring public opinion to Germany's side. The counselor of the German embassy issued a strong appeal for the neutrality of Great Britain, asserting that Germany would agree to keep her fleet from attacking the northern and western coasts of France if England would pledge neutrality, and argued that England would gain more in the end by standing outside the European war, and using her influence as mediator when the moment was ripe.

Referring to this suggestion, in the house today, the British foreign secretary said: "I have only heard that shortly before I came to the house."

He raised his voice and rapped the table before him sharply, declaring: "But that is far too narrow an engagement."

Sir Edward Grey dispelled the abridgments of doubt, which flickered over the Triple Entente in the minds of many Liberals by exposing some milestones in the history of the rapprochement, revealing it as essentially a national one with France, without definite obligations.

Finally, on the one tremendously vital question—a question upon the answer to which the British empire and the whole world are hanging—whether the government considers that Germany's policy compels Great Britain to war, the foreign secretary left an impression of doubt. That doubt may reflect the mind of a cabinet not wholly unanimous, and the interpretation drawn by many is that Sir Edward Grey's speech to Germany was a hint that if she will keep her soldiers off Belgian soil, and her battleships away from the coast of France, that will be the price of Great Britain's armed neutrality.

### CANADA AWAITS ONLY WORD FROM BRITAIN

#### Cabinet Council Adjourned at 10 O'clock Last Evening Without Hearing From the Home Government

#### Offers of Militia Regiments Still Pouring Into Ottawa and Wave of Patriotism is Sweeping Country--Militia Regiments Already Detailed for Active Duty in Halifax--Minister of Finance Announces New Issue of Dominion Notes if Necessary--Banks to Use Specie to Conserve Gold Supply

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—The cabinet council sat until after 10 o'clock tonight. When the ministers left, Sir Robert Borden intimated that no further word of importance had been received from the imperial government and that there was no further official action to be announced pending more definite news from London.

#### ISSUE DOMINION NOTES IF NECESSARY

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—Having regard to the world-wide financial crisis which has developed upon the outbreak of hostilities in Europe and in view of the action of the imperial government for conserving the financial and commercial interests of the United Kingdom, the Minister of Finance announces on behalf of the dominion government that while it is not probable that such action on its part will be required, it stands ready to issue dominion notes to such amount as may be necessary against securities deposited by the banks and approved by the Minister of Finance.

The minister further announces that he has authorized the chartered banks of Canada to make payments in bank notes instead of in gold or dominion notes until further official agreement is reached. This action will tend to conserve the Canadian gold supply against demands of the foreign sources, a course now being followed by all the leading nations of the world.

The minister further announces that the government has authorized the chartered banks of Canada to issue excess circulation to an amount not exceeding fifteen per cent of their combined unimpaired paid-up capital and reserve funds.

The ministry further announces that special legislation will be obtained at the next session of parliament. It is intended to mobilize the entire army, amounting to 225,000 men. Mr. Martin states that the integrity and inviolability of Switzerland was guaranteed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 to which Great Britain was a party.

#### COLLECT 30,000 HORSES IN CANADA

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Arrangements are being made to collect 30,000 horses in Canada should England have need of them in the war.

This is the statement made today by an official of the National Live Stock Exchange, Limited, the head office of which is in Montreal.

The cavalry horses which have been produced by the National Bureau of Breeding during the past eight years are now in great demand, he says.

A cable from London yesterday stated that the British remount inspectors would leave for Montreal immediately should England mobilize.

#### NEARLY ALL MILITIA READY TO RESPOND

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—The Militia Department reports another flood today of offers to enlist from all parts of the dominion. Almost all the regiments and every branch of the service are represented covering every province. Apparently the whole militia service of Canada is ready to respond at once to the call to arms. Several members and ex-members of parliament have sent telegrams offering themselves for active service or volunteering to raise men. A score of young women have asked to be sent as Red Cross nurses. The Boy Scouts and the Canadian Corps are not behind the grown-ups.

#### Montreal Closed

Montreal, Aug. 3.—The port of Montreal was closed tonight for the first time in its history. Today a tug steamed the lower harbor, and a force of 200 men were sworn in this evening and that Great Britain was in it with France, they seemed prepared to suffer whatever ill might come to Canada because of the conflict.

### WANTED FOR ANSWER IA TO GERMANY

Monday officially notified Germany and Austria corps, numbering 1,200,000 men. The intention of taking the field as commander.

Final ultimatum which came from the Kaiser would order Russia ceased her military activities within 48 hours.

Russia will have more than 2,000,000 men ready for the reserves have been notified.

The medical service of the entire army regiments and nurses have been gathered and been requisitioned.

He has expired in the territories of Don and Ural have also been summoned.

### RIA CLAIMS ARE KILLED

It is reported that the first battle of the Austro-Hungarian resulted in a complete victory for the Austrians. One entire division in disorder. The reports here declare no loss was placed at 200.

Austrians took four thousand Serbians when the Austro-Hungarian troops began early opposed their advance, but were repulsed by the infantry.

Artillery, on the Bosnian side of the impelled to retreat, they were attacked and killed.

enia, located on the Drina River, thirty have been concentrating along the Drina River. Austrian forces in this district.

### DERICKSON AD PROVINCE

- J. McLeod Boyer, St. John Grammar school.
- Dorothy F. Hendricks, Hampton-Consolidated school.
- Anna M. Peeney, Fredericton Grammar school.
- Reginald P. McLean, Campbellton Grammar school.
- Dean A. Colpitts, Moncton Grammar school.
- Mary A. Cormier, Moncton Grammar school.
- Laurence Koughan, St. Thomas' College, Chatham.
- Paul Reed Bedell, Andover Grammar school.
- Walter W. Murray, St. Stephen Superior school.
- Stephen Fitzpatrick, St. Thomas' College, Chatham.
- Hazel McFarlane, St. Andrew's Grammar school.
- Henry Crawford, Gastown Grammar school.
- Thompson W. Sprague, Woodstock Grammar school.
- Edmund H. Division II.
- Yera F. Webbe, St. John Grammar school.
- D. Allan Robinson, St. John Grammar school.
- Lucy E. Inch, Fredericton Grammar school.
- Fred J. Mowatt, Campbellton Grammar school.
- Ralph W. S. Manser, Milltown Superior school.
- Isabella Towers, St. Stephen Superior school.
- Kath. C. Thomson, St. Stephen Superior school.
- B. Mildred Lawson, Fredericton Grammar school.
- James C. Carney, Fredericton Grammar school.
- Edmund J. Gallagher, Campbellton Grammar school.
- Engineering—Division II.
- J. W. L. Hebert, Moncton Grammar school.
- High School Leaving Examinations—
- Mary V. Blanchard, Fredericton Grammar school.
- Alice M. Hoben, Fredericton Grammar school.
- Grace A. Smith, Fredericton Grammar school.
- Margaret Mesahan, St. Mary's Academy, Newcastle.

### APOHAQUI NOTES

Apoahqui, July 31.—A family reunion of the sons and daughters of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Burgess, took place at the Burgess homestead, now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Burgess, on Sunday last. Those present included Dr. S. W. Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Kathleen Burgess and Carl Burgess, Moncton, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hewitt and baby Jean Hewitt, of Ottawa; Mrs. G. Palmer Burgess, Lois and Eric Burgess, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Parlee and Master Lorne Parlee, Lower Millstream; Miss Isabelle Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Harley S. Jones, Misses Ethel and Marjorie Jones, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Burgess, of this place. The entire family was present except one, G. Palmer Burgess, of Ottawa, who was detained on a business trip to Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands.

Mrs. Edward Corbett, of St. John, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. P. McAnulty.

Miss Margaret Johnson, of Holton (Me.), is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lynn Peters, of St. John, who are spending a few days with Mrs. Peters' parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce, of Sussex, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Secord on Sunday last.

Miss Ada Connelly motored to Point Wolfe on Sunday last with a party of friends and will make a week's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley S. Jones and little Marjorie Jones motored to Moncton Tuesday last with Dr. and Mrs. Burgess, of that city.

Miss Margaret Chamberlain, of Collins, was the guest of Mrs. George H. Secord this week.

No More Hindus.

Vancouver, B. C., July 30.—Cables received here from Hong Kong and Calcutta declare no second Hindu vessel has left any Asiatic port for this side of the Pacific.

(Continued on page 10.)

### EUROPE RESOUNDS TO MARSHALLING OF GREAT ARMIES

#### Italy Joins Other Great Powers in Preparation for War--Sentiment in London All for Fighting

(Canadian Press.)

London, Aug. 3.—All the great European powers, except Italy, are mobilizing with all their energy, and most of the secondary powers. Mobilization has not yet reached a stage where any of the armies have met in battle.

Italy will begin to mobilize officially tomorrow, although the process is probably well under way, but Italy declares her neutrality.

Great Britain's mobilization is nearly completed, but she has not announced that she will join in the general war.

Until tonight officially existed between Austria and Germany, on one side, and Russia, Serbia and Montenegro on the other. There had been no official declaration of war between Germany and France, on either side. But tonight the German ambassador in Paris received orders to demand his passports.

The most important event in the past twenty-four hours was Germany's demand upon Belgium, in the form of a twelve-hour ultimatum, that the German troops be permitted to cross Belgium to the French frontier, coupled with the promise that Belgian integrity should remain unimpaired after the war, and that Belgium should be compensated.

To this Belgium refused to accede, on the ground of her rights and honor.

Sir Edward Grey, British secretary for foreign affairs, made a statement in the house, intimating that England's obligations and promises could not permit her to submit to the violation of Belgian territory. This practically left the decision as to whether Great Britain should make war to public opinion.

There is absolutely no doubt that British sentiment is for war. The approval of the pacifist yet no hearing. Not one man in a hundred in London seemingly wants England to remain neutral.

Germany, through her diplomats, has tried to keep England out by a virtual offer to refrain from using her navy against France, as the price of Great Britain's neutrality. But the British people clearly are convinced that their honor and vital interests compel them to protect Belgium, France, and the other nations who are their closest neighbors.

There is a report tonight that Holland has been invaded through the province of Limburg. The people of the Dutch kingdom are resolved to go to the last extremity, and are said to be opening the dykes and flooding the country.

(Continued on page 10.)