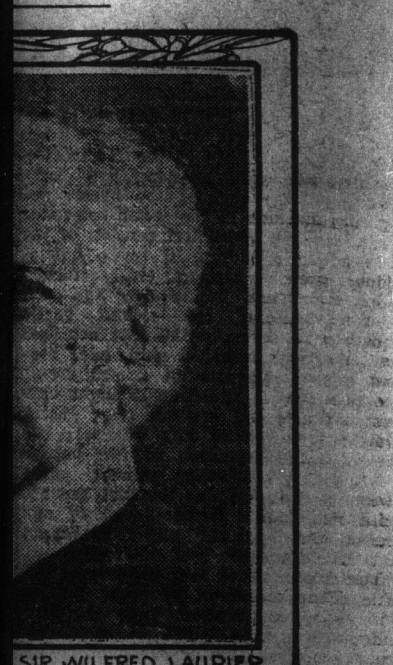


PROGRESS

TY STRIFE;
D ALL IN HER
S SIR WILFRID

al Leader and He Remains in
Assistance He Car
to Protect Her Own
n which Finds Expression in



SIR WILFRED LAURIER
gives out this statement to the press
time England is not engaged in war,
of the continent of Europe to the res-
pects are very doubtful. It is
land will have to take her share in
of her own interests, but for the
civilization of which these two nations
party under the painful circumstances
The Mother Country were ever in danger,
would render assistance to the full extent
of the situation, I have cancelled
conditions there should be a trace of

GERMAN TROOPS
MARCH IN BERLIN
IN HAPPY MOOD

(Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph
and Montreal Gazette).
Berlin, Aug. 4.—Berlin now shows
every sign of mobilization. All day long
without interruption, companies of re-
serves have been marching to the rail-
road station, in order to lay aside their
civilian clothes tomorrow, to be re-
changed for the imperial army uniform.
All of the marching columns sang as
they came through the streets.
As far as can be ascertained from
official sources the declaration of "Italy's
armed neutrality" is not causing any
anxiety here. Germany has promised
Holland that she will respect the neu-
trality of the Netherlands.
The steamer Gneisenau, has arrived at
Hamburg with 470 German and Aus-
trian volunteers from America.

IS LUSITANIA
IN DANGER FROM
GERMAN CRUISERS?

New York, Aug. 4.—The German
cruisers Dresden and Karlsruhe are
cruising in the vicinity of the American
coast. This report was brought here to-
day by Captain Prager, of the Belgian
steamer Vanderland of the Red Star Line,
who stated that two days ago the wire-
less operator on his ship heard the war-
ships talking but that messages were
being sent in code.
Portland, Me., Aug. 4.—Wireless op-
erators here today interpreted messages
being exchanged between the German
cruisers Dresden and Karlsruhe and a
powerful station near Berlin. The ships
are believed to be lying in wait for the
Lusitania which sails tonight.
(Canadian Press.)
New York, Aug. 4.—The Cunard liner
Lusitania will sail at midnight for Liver-
pool. She was due to sail at 6 o'clock
yesterday under orders from the home office
to have her sail at midnight.

Foot Callouses
Quickly Removed

Anything on your feet that shouldn't
be there—corns, callouses or
sore lamps—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.
The Corn Extractor
removes the work will be done
quickly and without pain. Putnam's
Extractor costs 25c. per bottle, sold and
recommended by druggists.

GERMANY, AGGRESSOR IN WAR, PUSHING ADVANTAGE ALONG FRONTIERS

PARLIAMENT SUMMONED
AT OTTAWA AUGUST 18

Vote for Defence Measures Will Be Put Through
and War Tax in Canada is Possibility--Prepar-
ations for Mobilization of Canadian Troops to
Go Forward Rapidly--Enthusiasm Marks Every
City on Receipt of News of Declaration of War.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—At the conclusion of
tonight's cabinet meeting, the
prime minister announced that parlia-
ment was summoned to meet on Tues-
day, Aug. 18, two weeks hence.
The first business of parliament will
be to vote funds required for defence
purposes, and to ratify the govern-
ment's warrants, which have already
been issued. There will be also legisla-
tion necessary to legalize action which
has already been taken by the militia de-
partment under authority from the cabinet,
exceeding some of the powers granted
by the militia act.

These refer to emergency action in
requisitioning troops for special pur-
poses, in expending money for which
there was no parliamentary vote, etc.
Parliament is likely to remain in con-
tinuous session until peace is declared.
The militia department has taken steps
to place guns at Glace Bay and other
stations, fortifying them against a
possible attempt by a German cruiser to
communicate with Great Britain.
The orders for mobilization of a Cana-
dian contingent of 21,000 men will be
approved, after details have been finally
passed upon by the cabinet. It is pos-
sible that parliament may be asked to
impose a war tax. The treasury has now
little funds on hand, and in order to
raise money resources there to be had,
either a special war tax, or to an in-
crease of dominion bonds, which may be
taken up within Canada.

NEWS IN CABLE TO
GOVERNOR GENERAL

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—The faithful news
of war against Germany was received at
7 o'clock by the governor-general in a
cable from the colonial secretary, and
sent to the minister of militia, the min-
ister of naval affairs and the secretary
of state by special messenger.
The other ministers were informed
shortly afterwards, as soon as they
could be reached. The cabinet council,
with his royal highness the Duke of
Connaught in attendance, had been sit-
ting all day, and when adjournment
was made at 5 o'clock this afternoon,
it was with the expectation that before
the night was over such a message
would be received.

The ministers took the news quickly.
For the past week preparations have
been in progress night and day for the
eventuality of war, and almost all the
necessary plans for defence measures
have already been made. Parliament is
to be called at once to vote funds for
imperial defence, and to decide on the
mobilization of the Canadian militia.
Sproule arrived in the capital today,
and the notices summoning the mem-
bers will be sent out at once. The or-
der for the mobilization of a Cana-
dian division of approximately 21,000 men
will, it is expected, issue tomorrow, af-
ter a further cabinet meeting. Mean-
while, the minister of militia, the min-
ister of naval affairs and the secretary
of state have been practically all day
at the permanent forces already stationed
at strategic points, and there are now
conditions of active service. Three or
four miles of targets are being erected
for firing practice. No word has yet
been received from the imperial govern-
ment as to whether or not the Cana-
dian forces will be required for expe-
ditionary purposes, or as to whether
they will be needed, and on what duty
they will be assigned. It is con-
sidered likely that there will be any
necessity for deciding upon this until
parliament meets and the decision as to
the disposal of the troops will be made
for the final arbitrament of the people's
representatives on the advice of the
ministers. It is not expected that Great
Britain will ask for any increase in the
dispatching of troops to join the imperial
forces, which will likely be sent at once
to Belgium. The imperial government
is assuming Canada to assume the duty
of self defence at the present time,
and it may possibly be that develop-
ment of the war will make it advisable
for the Canadian army to remain in
readiness in the dominion for some time.

The first attention of the naval and
militia departments has been devoted
to fortifying and protecting the most
probable points of attack in Canada—
Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Quebec,
Esquimaux and the entrance to the St.
Lawrence. Although great reliance is
placed in the Canadian army, it is ob-
served in official quarters, it is under-
stood that much work has been quickly
done during the past ten days in locat-
ing submarine mines to guard the ap-
proaches to these harbors and in plac-
ing heavy guns to preserve the channels of
communication, both with London and
Montreal.

The Ninety-Fourth Argyll Highland-
ers of Cape Breton were today ordered
to Sydney, where there is a cable sta-
tion, to endeavor to gain control of the
coastline. Several city regiments
are likely to be ordered out at once to
assist the regulars at St. John, Van-
couver and Esquimaux.

Montreal in Earshot

Montreal, Aug. 4.—The news of the
declaration of war was received by the
citizens of Montreal pretty much as if
they might have received word as to the
result of an election, except that in this
case there was no surprise, and they
were practically unanimous in accepting
the inevitable truth. After two
or three days of anxious waiting, the
people seemed almost relieved to learn

that at last Britain had taken the
plunge.
Extra editions of the evening papers
were eagerly bought up in different
sections of the city, and many thou-
sands of people were in the streets and
in front of the bulletin boards until late
at midnight. Clearing and flag-wav-
ing were indulged in by thousands of en-
thusiastic young men, and there was a
repetition of the street demonstrations of
the past three or four nights in sup-
port of the Triple Entente. Tonight's
demonstration, however, was more earnest
than those preceding it.

Capital Crowds Hear News

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Not since the mem-
orable South African war have such
scenes of patriotic enthusiasm been wit-
nessed in the capital, as tonight, when
the news of the declaration of war was
received. Thousands stood in the streets
before the newspaper buildings, and
sang the National Anthem, The Maple
Leaf Forever, and "O Canada."

Quebec Enthusiastic

Quebec, Aug. 4.—The announcement
that England and Germany are at war
was received with the greatest enthu-
siasm in this city, where English, French
and Irish paraded together in a display
of loyalty and patriotism, such as has
never before been witnessed in the an-
cient city of Champlain.

Newfoundland Sends Quota

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 4.—It has been
officially announced that war has been
declared between Britain and Germany.
Colonial naval reserves are reaching the
city by every train and steamer amidst
enthusiastic scenes, and are joining the
drill ship awaiting orders from the ad-
miralty. Steps are being taken to form
a contingent among the young men of
the city and vicinity. The government is
doing everything to assist the Mother
Country. Public sentiment is strongly
expressed.

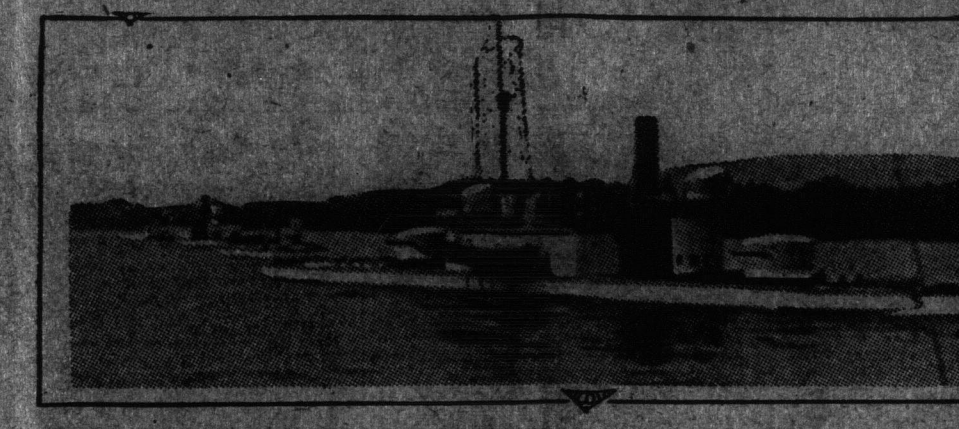
Going to Halifax

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 4.—One
hundred and forty men of the Fourth
Regiment have been ordered tonight to
proceed to Halifax and carry half of
numbers three and four batteries. A
large number have already volunteered.
The regiment is to muster at 9 a. m.
tomorrow.

The Batteries Will Take the 47 Guns

With them. They will probably leave
on the Black Diamond, which is com-
municated between Britain and Germany.
Colonial naval reserves are reaching the
city by every train and steamer amidst
enthusiastic scenes, and are joining the
drill ship awaiting orders from the ad-
miralty. Steps are being taken to form
a contingent among the young men of
the city and vicinity. The government is
doing everything to assist the Mother
Country. Public sentiment is strongly
expressed.

AUSTRIA STILL FIGHTS MONITORS



Uncle Sam has discarded the famous old Monitor battleship which was invented for the Civil War, but Aus-
trian still has them for river fighting. They are mighty effective for use on the Danube, which divides Serbia from
Austria, and where good stout armament and not much of it in sight, is needed in fighting artillery stationed on the
bank.

PREMIER ASQUITH'S SPEECH
FORESHADOWED DECLARATION
OF WAR BY GREAT BRITAIN

Replies of Germany Regarding
Violation of Belgium's Neu-
trality All Unsatisfactory
He Considered

Advices From Belgium were Direct Con-
tradiction of Messages Sent by King
of Belgium—Information That Ger-
many Had Declared War on Belgium
Came From German Capital in Of-
ficial Message—Government Has Al-
ready Taken Measures to Prevent
Food Famine in England.

(United Press Special)

London, Aug. 4.—Premier Asquith in the house of commons this afternoon,
confirmed the sending to Germany of a request that she should give the same
assurance of neutrality of Belgium as France had done, and that her reply
should be sent to England before midnight.

Premier Asquith made it clear that Germany had again fallen back upon
its claim of French aggression to justify her violation of Belgium. The pre-
mises of the house of commons Germany had declared that she disregarded
Belgium's neutrality and invaded her territory to prevent the advance of French
by that route.

This answer, as explained by Asquith was obviously not accepted by the
commons.
Premier Asquith in discussing the German attitude toward Belgium, em-
phatically confirmed the earlier statement that England had addressed a very
forceful note to Germany insisting that the Kaiser respect the neutrality of
Belgium. He stated that the cabinet had agreed that Germany would be given
until midnight to reply.

Continuing his speech, Premier Asquith stated that Germany only this
morning had renewed her assurance to England that she would respect Bel-
gium's territorial integrity. This announcement drew a chorus of derisive
cheers from every corner of the chamber.

GERMAN RAY PATH
WAS SOON REVEALED

Mr. Asquith continued: "Immediately after we received from the Belgian
legation here the following telegram from the Belgian minister of foreign af-
fairs:

"The Belgian general staff announces that Belgian territory has been vio-
lated at Verrieres near Aves-les-Bains. The sincerity of this de-
claration is borne out by the fact that we have solemnly pledged our word to
Holland strictly to respect her neutrality. It is obvious that we could not
possibly accept Belgian territory without making territorial acquisition at the ex-
pense of Holland. Please impress upon Sir Edward Grey that the German
army could not remain exposed to a French attack across Belgium which was
planned according to absolutely unimpeachable information. Germany has as
a consequence disregarded Belgian neutrality to prevent what means to her a
question of life and death—a French advance through Belgium."

Premier Asquith then said:

"I have to add this on behalf of His Majesty's government. We cannot re-
gard this as in any sense a satisfactory communication. We have in reply re-
peated the request made last week to the German government that it should
give us the same assurance regarding Belgian neutrality as was given to us by
France last week."

"We have asked that the German reply to that request and a satisfactory an-
swer to our telegram of this morning should be given before midnight tonight."

The premier concluded his grave statement amid a great outburst of cheer-
ing from all parts of the house.
Premier Asquith explained, during his speech, that all England had deman-
ded of Germany was that she give the same assurance regarding respecting Bel-
gium's neutrality as France had. This, he said, was refused.

"We only had promises from Germany," the premier continued, "and these pro-
mises were made simultaneously with the pressing demands on Belgium her-
self by the German foreign office. Of course this was not satisfactory. Ger-
many's attitude throughout in connection with Belgium has been entirely in
opposition to British interests."

GOVERNMENT TAKES
STEPS TO PROVIDE FOOD

Premier Asquith announced that the government had already made plans
looking to distribution of food supplies to relieve the pinch of hunger which is
already being felt throughout Great Britain because of the stoppage of all ship-
ping. His plans contemplate the finding by the government of maximum
prices and establishment of government supply depots.

Much suffering among the poor has already been reported.

BISHOP LeBLANC
IN WAR ZONE

Wednesday, Aug. 5.
His Lordship Bishop LeBlanc, who has
been touring Europe in quest of some-
where in the war zone and no information
has been received here as to where
he is.
During the congress at Lourdes,
France, which ended only a few days
ago, he was there, and it is feared that
he may still be in France. Clergymen
prominent in the diocese speaking to The
Telegraph last night said that he be-
lieved that seeing the condition of af-
fairs his lordship would hurry to Eng-
land as he intended to spend some time
there anyway before his return.

Choose the summer meals with a de-
liberate view to economizing in fuel and
avoiding the overheating of the house

AIRCRAFT OF THE
EUROPEAN NATIONS

	Government	Government
	Acroplanes	Dirigibles
Germany	800	17
Austria	80	2
Italy	20	7
Total	1,080	30
Triple Entente:		
France	1,200	5
Russia	300	13
England	300	8
Total	2,300	40

Serbia has six aeroplanes. The Balkan
States have forty.

Lusitania Away

New York, Aug. 5.—The Cunard liner
Lusitania sailed at 11:15 o'clock this
morning for England.

SHORTEST WAR ON
RECORD SAY U. S.
MILITARY EXPERTS

Triple Entente On Land and Sea Out-
number Forces of Triple Alliance

France, Russia and England, Profiting by Les-
sons of Defeats in Recent Wars, Each Has Land
Fighting Machines on Par With Germany.
While Naval Strength of "Entente" is More
Than Double That of Their Opponents—Field
Piece for Every Thousand Men in Modern
Army.

(New York Herald)

Opinion among military experts and
army officers here yesterday was that the
conflict in Europe will be one of the
shortest wars on record. While direct-
ing attention to the fact that the
strength of several armies concerned,
their state of preparedness, their ar-
mament and mobility will have
potential bearing upon the outcome of
an inter-alliance war, that which cannot
be gauged before the actual outbreak of
hostilities is the psychology of the fight,
says the experts.

In addition to the fact that numerically
on land and sea the forces of the Triple
Entente outnumber those of the Triple
Alliance, army officers who are con-
versant with European military conditions
assert that the hosts of Russia and the
highly developed military machine of
France psychologically will tax to the
very highest pitch the scientific belief
of hostilities is the psychology of the fight,
says the experts.

Not the armies of the countries alone,
but almost the entire population of Rus-
sia and France are straining like dogs
in leash to spring at the throat of Ger-
many. Great Britain, with the charac-
teristic dispassionate deliberation of the
race, is awaiting the signal to strike.
When the leash that is holding back the
armed forces of Russia and France is
snapped and England clears the decks
of her mighty navy for action, Germany
the unimaginative, the military analyst,
will receive her first lesson in the
psychology of warfare.

While army officers here by no means
recognize a preponderance of power on
the part of the nations of the Triple
Entente, they nevertheless hold that the
forces of the Triple Alliance will be out-
matched.

France Leads in Artillery

"In the first place," said an officer of
the United States army, "France for
many years has led the world in artillery.
Today I believe she leads the world, al-
though one of the latest inventions is
known to us and undoubtedly is known
to Germany. The actual strength in field
guns of the great nations is fairly equal.
On an average I should say that France
has more than twice as many guns as
Russia, Germany and Austria have about
three field pieces to each thousand men
in their armies."

"The calibre of these field pieces vary,
but they are not superior in any way to
that which we have in the army here.
France may have something new, but I
do not believe it is likely. I am of the
opinion, and my opinion is shared by
nearly all those I have met who have
made a study of the subject, that France
is ahead on the artillery arm of her ser-
vice."

Indubitably, the French corps is a
wonderful organization, though it is a
question whether it can be utilized effec-
tively for anything save scout duty.
However, the French corps may have
something up her sleeve.

"The lesson learned at the hands of her
arrogant neighbor in 1871 has made of
France a more powerful nation than she
was before. France is armed for years suc-
cessive to that conflict. Her ally, Russia,
also has utilized to advantage that which
she learned in 1871. Her army is more
expedient than that of France, because of
the peculiar adaptability of the Muscovite,
so that today France is almost on a par
with France in military efficiency."

"Great Britain's army also is an en-
tirely new organization reared upon the
ashes of the battalions who met such
staggering reverses in the early stages
of the South African campaign. Since
that memorable conflict the military
authorities of Great Britain have reas-
sembled a fine trained fighting body, built
up of solid material. Great Britain's
army is a good one for its size, probably
a million men, when at full strength
but the superiority of the sea is in
England's hands. The combined navies
of the Triple Entente almost treble the
combined sea force of Germany, Austria
and Italy."

Was of a Few Weeks

"I do not believe such a European war
will last more than a few weeks. The
cost in lives, even in that short time, will
be enormous, because of the perfection of
the modern firearms. The material cost
will be equally great and the crippling of
business will affect the entire world for
a quarter of a century."

"As a military problem the solution of
the whole thing will be intensely inter-
esting. The scheme of field training, as
practised in all the great armies today,
may be changed, but if it is it will be a
further revision to the mode of waging
war exemplified by the American Indian.
Of course that will only obtain in skir-
mish order. The potentiality of an avia-
tion force in warfare will undoubtedly
develop something new by way of de-
fence from such attack."

Attention was directed to the fact
that while Germany is on a par with
France in that she has engaged in no
warfare of consequence since they fought
in 1871, while France's defeat prompted
the reorganization of her army Germany
believed that she had become invincible,
and the German army of today is the
German army of forty years ago, made
up to date in armament, but little more
in spirit.

What Russia has done by way of re-
habilitating her military energies is
seen from the fact that her military
budget last year was nearly \$600,000,000.
In Eastern Siberia, where her
Asiatic forces are concentrated, the
army has been reorganized and increas-
ed, so that three Cossack cavalry di-
visions. This highly trained and much

AUSTRIANS DEFEATED
BY SERBIANS

Paris, Aug. 4.—A despatch from Nish,
Serbia, to the Matin says the Austrian
troops were defeated with heavy loss in
a battle against the Serbians on Sunday
near Semendria.

The remnants of Austrian infantry
comprising nearly 10,000 men supported
by heavy artillery, advanced against the
Serbians, but were repulsed leaving
many of their number dead and wound-
ed in the field.

A large force of Austrian troops al-
ready has been trying for the last
six days to cross the river Save into
Serbian territory, but has not succeeded
in landing.

A brigade of Austrians are reported
to have been led into a trap by the
Serbians and cut to pieces with a loss
of 300 in killed alone.

SINK POLITICAL
DIFFERENCES IN
PRESENT CRISIS

London, Aug. 5.—The Daily Tele-
graph's lobby correspondent asserts, on
a very high Unionist authority, that an
arrangement between the government
and the opposition leaders absolutely for-
bids any attempt to take further steps
with either home rule or Welsh dis-
establishment bills so long as the present
crisis continues.