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PROBS—FAIR

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## Germany's Rejection of Ultimatum Brings War Declaration From England; All Continent of Europe In Arms

### GREATEST WAR IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY IS ON NOW; MIGHTY ONES OF EARTH AT EACH OTHERS THROATS

Both England and Germany Declare War and Struggle Has Begun—Battle Raging in the North Sea—Reported Part of German Fleet is Bottled up By Britain's Sea Force—Kaiser's Troops Continue Their Ravages On Belgium—News of Victory By English Ships—Japan Ready To Cast In Lot With Britain.

London Greets Word that England will Fight, with Great Enthusiasm—Prices of Food Soar—North Sea Fleet Gets Order to Fight—Navy Empires Bulwark, King George says—Kitchener and Jellicoe in Command.

London, August 4.—The British foreign office issued the following statement:

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German government of the request made by His Britannic Majesty's Government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected His Majesty's ambassador at Berlin has received his passports, and His Majesty's Government has declared to the German government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11 o'clock p. m., August 4."

Great Britain declared war on Germany tonight. The momentous decision of the British government, for which the whole world had been waiting, came before the expiration of the time limit set by Great Britain in her ultimatum to Germany demanding a satisfactory reply in respect to Belgian neutrality.

Germany's reply was the summary rejection of the request that Belgium's neutrality should be respected.

The British ambassador at Berlin thereupon received his passports, and the British government notified Germany that a state of war existed between the two countries.

All Europe is now in arms. On the one hand, Austria-Hungary and Germany are opposed by Russia, France and Great Britain, Serbia and Montenegro.

Italy has declared her neutrality, but is mobilizing. Belgium, Holland and Switzerland have mobilized. The German demand that the Belgian government should permit the free passage of German troops through Belgium was answered by hasty preparations to resist such an advance across Belgian territory.

Sweden has made no answer to inquiries from Russia and Germany regarding her attitude, but is preparing to defend her neutrality. Japan is making ready to live up to her alliance with Great Britain, in case of certain eventualities.

Spain is reported to be preparing a proclamation of neutrality.

Austria-Hungary for the moment has retired from her campaign against Serbia for the purpose of holding back Russia, and Serbia has mobilized with the reported intention of invading Bosnia.

Opposition to the war has been almost dissipated by the events of the past twenty-four hours, except from a section of organized labor.

The Liberal papers, the Chronicle and the Daily News, have come into line, and are supporting the government.

The Manchester Guardian and the labor papers are vir-

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#### HOW NEWS OF WAR IS GREETED IN CANADA

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

At Montreal

Montreal, Aug. 4.—The news of the declaration of war was received by the citizens of Montreal pretty much as 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 it as the inevitable thing. 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 thousands of people were in the streets and in front of the bulletin boards until after midnight. Cheering and flag waving were indulged in by thousands of enthusiastic young men, and there was a repetition of the street demonstrations of the past three or four nights in support of the triple entente. Tonight's demonstration, however, was more earnest than those preceding it.

Toronto Joyful

Toronto, Aug. 4.—Although a state of war between Germany and England had been expected, the official announcement of the declaration came with a shock. Immense crowds surrounded the newspaper offices waiting for definite news, and the first bulletins were posted placing the matter beyond doubt and the intelligence was disseminated it was at first received in silence. Then all possible consequences were forgotten in a burst of patriotic fervor, and the streets resounded with cheers for the empire. Here and there a voice started a patriotic song, and in a moment the crowds took it up, "Rule Britannia," "The Red, White and Blue," and other songs.

The imperial order of the Daughters of the Empire at a meeting today decided to appeal to all women's organizations for subscriptions towards placing a hospital ship at the disposal of the British admiralty.

#### GOV. WOOD NOTIFIED

Governor Wood received the official notification of the declaration of war against Germany at four o'clock this morning. The message came from Ottawa.

#### YE ANCIENT COLONY LOYAL TO MOTHERLAND

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 admiralty. 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 en- dored.

#### FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT OPENS.

Halifax, August 4.—The Halifax firemen's tournament and summer carnival was opened today by one of the best parades that has been seen in this city for many years, and a number of citizens date these years back as far as 1886, or in other words about 28 years ago.

#### EVENTS OF A DAY

Bulletin—London, Aug. 4. Great Britain declared war on Germany at seven o'clock tonight.

London, Aug. 4. It is learned on high authority that the admiralty has received a wireless message stating that the German fleet has been bottled up by an English fleet, north of Denmark.

### CANADIAN PARLIAMENT SUMMONED TO MEET AT OTTAWA TUESDAY 18TH

### SOLDIERS FROM P. E. ISLAND FOR 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. Regiment is to muster at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

There is great activity at armories tonight, and the city is seething with excitement. Although this is one of the days automobiles are prohibited, laws are suspended and motors are rushing out to the country districts, gathering in a number of artillery men. The batteries will take the 4.7 guns with them. They will probably leave on the black diamond liner Cacouna, which will land them at Havesbury and Canso. It will take her ten hours to make the trip. Ten officers have been already selected. Major Darke will command No. 4 and Captain J. W. Stanley No. 3. The others are I. A. Bethune, Herbert McCalder and Bagnall. It is expected that there will be enough men volunteer to make selection from.

### VILLA CUTS LOOSE FROM CARRANZA

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 4.—General Francisco Villa virtually has proclaimed his independence from the Carranza government, according to reports brought here today by arrivals from all parts of Northern Mexico.

### 3RD REGIMENT ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDER  
by Lieut.-Col. B. R. Armstrong, com- manding.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 5th, 1914.  
Mobilization orders having been received the regiments will parade this morning at 8.30 a.m. Every man must attend. Former members of the corps will be given an opportunity to reenlist.  
By order,  
WALTER A. HARRISON,  
Capt. and Adj.

### CAPITAL OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED OF BRITAIN'S DECLARATION—ORDER FOR MOBILIZA- TION OF 21,000 MEN FOR EMPIRE'S AID EXPECTED—PLANS FOR DEFENCE AND PROTECTION COMPLETED—PRE- CAUTIONS BEING TAKEN AGAINST POS- SIBLE ATTACKS ON SEAPORTS.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—At the conclusion of tonight's cabinet meeting the Prime Minister announced that parliament was summoned to meet on Tuesday, August 18, two weeks hence.

Then first business of parliament will be to vote funds required for defence purposes, and to ratify the Governor-General's warrants, which have already been issued. There will be also legislation necessary to legalize action which has already been taken by the Militia Department 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 purposes, in expending money for which there was no parliamentary note, etc.

Parliament is likely to remain in continuous session until peace is declared. The Militia Department has taken steps to place guns at Glace Bay and other cable stations, fortifying them against a possible attempt by a German cruiser to cut communication with Great Britain.

The orders for mobilization of a Canadian contingent of 21,000 men will be approved, after details have been finally passed upon by the cabinet. It is possible that parliament may be asked to impose a war tax. The treasury has now little funds on hand, and in order to raise money recourse will have to be had, either to a special war tax, or to an issue of Dominion bonds which may be taken up with Canada.

The fateful news that Great Britain had declared a state of war against Germany was received at seven o'clock by the Governor-General in a cable from the Colonial Secretary, and sent to the Minister of Militia, the Minister 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 sitting all day, and when adjournment was made at five 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 quietly. 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 disposal of the Canadian forces. Speaker Spruill arrived in the capital today, and the notices summoning the members will be sent out at once. The order for the mobilization of a Canadian division of approximately 21,000 men will, it is expected, be issued tomorrow, after a further council meeting. Meanwhile the minister of militia and the headquarters staff have practically all the permanent forces already stationed at strategic points, and there are now upwards of four thousand men under arms at Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Quebec, Esquimaux and at the cable and wireless stations.

The troops will be assembled at the manoeuvring area acquired by the government at Valcartier, just outside of Quebec City, and will be immediately put through a course of training under conditions of active service. Three or four miles of targets are being erected, for practice. No word has yet been received from the Imperial government as to whether or not the Canadian forces will be required for expeditionary purposes, or as to whether they will be needed, and on what duty they will be assigned. It is not considered 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 left for the final arbitration of the peoples' representatives on the advice of the ministers. It is not expected that Great Britain will ask for any immediate despatching of troops to join the Imperial forces, which will likely be sent at once to Belgium. The Imperial government is asking Canada to assume first the duty of self defence at the present time and it may possibly be that developments of the war will make it advisable for the Canadian army to remain in readiness in the Dominion for some time.

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