

EUROPEAN WAR GENERAL WITH BLOODY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS

INEVITABLE DEFEAT OF GERMANY REAL BOON TO THAT NATION

BY H. G. WELLS.
(Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette).
London, Aug. 4.—At last the intolerable tension is over. Europe is at war. The monstrous vanity that was begotten by the easy victories of 1870-71 has challenged the world.

Germany prepares to reap the harvest that Bismarck sowed. That trampling, drifting, foolery at the heart of Europe that has arrested civilization and darkened the horizon of mankind for forty years—German imperialism and German militarism—has struck its inevitable blow.

The victory of Germany would mean the permanent enthronement of the War God over all human affairs. The defeat of Germany may open the way to disarmament and peace throughout the world.

To those who love peace there can be no other hope in the present conflict than her defeat, the utter discrediting of the German legend—ending it for good and all—of blood and iron, the supplantation of Krupp's flag-wagging, Teutonic Kiltzinn, and all that ornamental sham and efficiency that centres in Berlin.

Never was a war so righteous as is the war against Germany now; never any state in the world, so clamored for punishment; but, be it remembered that Europe's quarrel is with Germany as a state, not with the German people, with the system, not with the race.

The older tradition of Germany is a pacific, civilized tradition. The temperament of the mass of German people is kindly, sane, amiable. Disaster to the German army, if it is unaccompanied by such a memorable wrong as dismemberment or intolerable indignity, will mean the restoration of the greatest people of Europe to the fellowship of the western nations.

The role of England in the huge struggle is as plain as daylight. We have to fight not only on account of the Luxembourg outrage. We have to fight. If we do not fight England will cease to be a country to be proud of, and we shall have a dirt bath to escape from.

But it is inconceivable that we should not fight, and, having fought, then in the hour of victory, it will be for us to save the liberated Germans from vindictive treatment.

We must secure for this great people their right to a place in the sun as the united German speaking folk.

"First we have to save ourselves and Europe, and then we have to stand before the Germans, on one hand, and the Cossacks, revenge on the other.

"For my part, I do not doubt that Germany and Austria are doomed to defeat in this war. It may not be a catastrophic defeat, though even that is possible, but it will be a defeat. There is no destiny in the stars, and every sign is false, if this is not so. They provoked an overwhelming combination of smiles, they under-estimated France, and are hampered by bad social and military tradition. The German is not naturally a good soldier. He is orderly, and obedient, but not nimble or quick-witted, since his whole considerable military achievement was not a very lengthy march to Paris in 1871.

The condition of modern warfare is revolutionized and in a direction that subordinates massed fighting of unintelligent men to the rapid initiative, individualized soldier, and on the other hand, since those years of disaster, the Frenchman has learned a lesson through humility. He is prepared now solemnly for a clean struggle. He shows gravity that precedes astonishing victory, in the air, in the open field, with puns and machines it is doubtful if anyone fully realizes the superiority of his quality to the German. This sudden attack may take him back for a week or so though I doubt even that, but in the end, I think he will hold his own. Even without us he will hold his own, and with us then I venture to prophesy that within three months from now his red-coat will fly over the Rhine and even suppose his line gets broken by the first rush, I do not see how the Germans are to get to Paris or anywhere near Paris.

I do not see how against the strength of modern offensive and the sting-power of an intelligent enemy in retreat, of which we had a little foretaste in South Africa, the exploits of Sedan can be repeated. A retiring German army, on the other hand, will be far less formidable than a retiring French army, because its intelligence is concentrated in old automotive offices, because it is damaged when it breaks ranks.

The German army is everything the conceptionists dreamt of making our people. It is, in fact, an army about twenty years behind the requirements of contemporary conditions.

FORMAL BREAK COMES BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY

Berlin, Aug. 4.—Germany has formally declared war on France. In a lengthy statement issued from the foreign office accompanying the formal declaration, it is alleged that France has been the aggressor.

Diplomatic relations of France and Germany were formally broken off today.

PARIS WILD AS WAR IS DECLARED

Paris, Aug. 4.—News that Germany had actually declared war on France was made public today. It was responsible for one of the greatest patriotic demonstrations in the history of the capital. Thousands of frantic men and women paraded the streets in military formation waving the national colors and singing patriotic songs. Germans and Austrians were attacked but the police acted promptly and no one was seriously hurt.

Baron Von Schoen, the German ambassador, left before midnight. He was escorted to his special train by a column of cavalry and Paris police.

KAISER TO USE FORCE AGAINST BELGIUM

Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 4.—Germany's second ultimatum was delivered by the German minister in Brussels late last night, as the reply of Germany to the refusal of Belgium to accede to Germany's first ultimatum. It declared that Germany was prepared to carry through by force of arms, if necessary any measures she considers necessary.

The Belgian newspaper "Chronique" announces that the Belgian authorities have seized the wireless installation set up by the German school in the Belgian capital.

STRONG GERMAN FORCE IN BELGIUM

Brussels, Aug. 4.—German troops are repeatedly violating the treaty guaranteeing the independence of Belgium. It is estimated that the Kaiser has a strong force already on Belgian soil. Germany is apparently planning to send an invading army across the French-Belgian border, knowing that France is poorly fortified there.

Paris, Aug. 4.—Word that German troops had set foot on Belgian soil aroused the greatest excitement here. It was semi-officially announced, however, that the French war minister had prepared for such a contingency. Censorship continues very strict on news regarding the movement of troops. However, in view of the fact that the government takes the news of German encroachment on Belgian territory, it is assumed here that French troops have been placed along the Belgian border.

The Chamber of Deputies was scheduled to meet today to take formal action toward resisting the invasion by Germany in view of the occupation of Luxembourg, the violation of Belgium and the invasion of French territory.

HOLLAND INVADIED

The Burgomaster of Antwerp announced last night that the Germans had invaded Limbourg, Holland, and that the province had been placed under martial law. Limbourg has a population of nearly a quarter of a million.

Martial law has been declared in Holland and the government will open the dykes and flood the country should Germany persist in an invasion.

Amsterdam, Aug. 4.—The Hague denied that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Holland. It is declared Germany is respecting Holland's neutrality.

MORE GERMAN TROOPS IN FRANCE

Paris, Aug. 2.—The Germans have penetrated French territory at two points. They first entered Longleville in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, a part of old Lorraine, and later invaded Chirey-sur-Vosges in the same department. The German entry into the Duchy of Luxembourg was headed by thirty-five automobiles, filled with officers, this being followed by cavalry in force.

Several French violations of French territory by German troops were reported today. Detachments visited outlying farms at Lepoux, near Belfort, and requisitioned cattle.

London, Aug. 4.—The order mobilizing the British army is now being read in the streets of London.

Vladivostok, Aug. 4.—Martial law has been proclaimed here. All cables between British and German and Chinese harbours have been cut.

Commanding Officers Local Militia Units Offered For Active Service



Col. Hugh H. McLean, officer commanding 28th Dragoons, Cavalry.

JELICO HEAD OF HOME FLEET AND MADDEN SECOND NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND CHIEF OF STAFF ARE BROTHERS-IN-LAW SERVED WITH GERMANS

Vice-Admiral Promoted to Admiral's Post and Given Command Saw Distinguished Service at Peking and Was Decorated by Kaiser—Madden Comes Up from Command of Third Cruiser Squadron.

London, Aug. 4.—Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe today assumed supreme command of the British home fleets with the acting rank of Admiral. His chief of staff is to be rear-admiral Charles E. Madden.

The new naval commander-in-chief took a prominent part in Admiral Seymour's advance to the assistance of the Legation at Peking during the Boxer rising.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, K. C. B., who has been nominated by the king to command the two home fleets has been second sea lord of the Admiralty since 1912. The first sea lord is of course the British name for the minister of marine.

He was born in 1858, and after a brief naval college career entered the navy in 1872 just after the Franco-German war. In 1892 he saw service in the Egyptian campaign, and in 1895 he was appointed to the command of the third cruiser squadron.

On that historic occasion he fought side by side with Germans under the general command of the senior American admiral who then gave the now famous word "The Germans to the front!" that has since been adopted by many a German manufacturer as a trademark.

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Since the day he left China, Sir John has been occupying all the posts of naval honor that are upon a man so comparatively young—for admirals are by no means young today. In this and his reputation for dash and daring Sir John has become known as a kind of second Lord Charles Beresford.

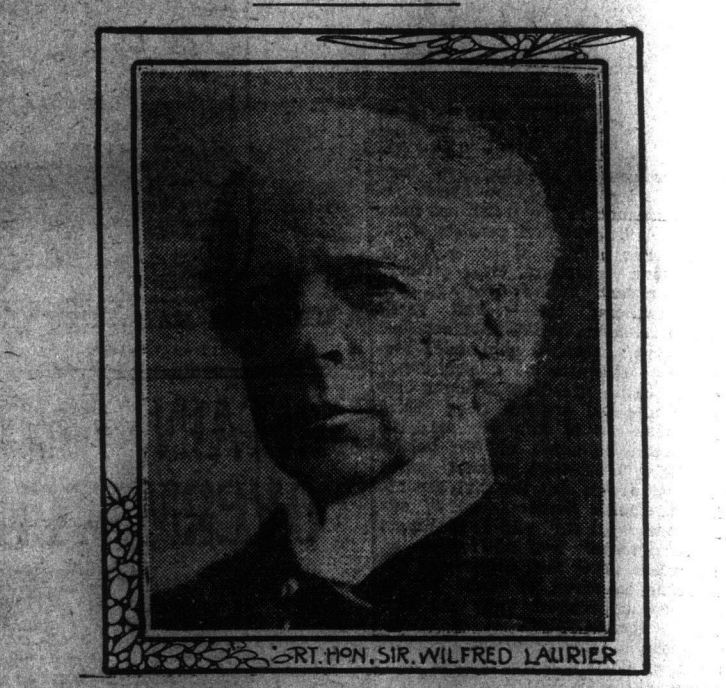
His chief of staff, Rear Admiral Charles Edward Madden, C. V. O., is a brother-in-law. He, too, married a daughter of Sir Charles Cuyler. He was fourth sea lord in 1910 and then was promoted to the command of the home fleet. After that he was given the command of the third cruiser squadron which he held until now that squadron has become part of the greater fighting machine.

CARLETON COUNTY BOY IMPAIRED ON HAY RAKE

Houlton, Aug. 4.—Samuel Buckingham, 10 years old, of Woodstock, N. B., is at the Aroostook hospital here as the result of a strange accident in a hay field at Lattition. Buckingham was working on the farm of George Jarvis there and, while driving a hay rake in a moving field, he fell from the seat and was impaled on the sharp tines of the rake, one of them entering his body for 16 inches. He is suffering great pain, but his condition is said Monday to be more favorable for recovery.

TRUCE TO PARTY STRIFE; CANADA DO ALL IN HER POWER, SAYS SIR WILFRID

Meetings Cancelled by Liberal Leader and He Remains in Ottawa to Render Every Assistance He Can Britain Forced Into Conflict to Protect Her Own and the Higher Civilization which Finds Expression in France and Britain.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier gives out this statement to the press at noon today:

"It appears that up to the present time England is not engaged in war. We will hope and pray that the efforts of Sir Edward Grey may yet be successful in persuading the nations of the continent of Europe to the restoration of peace. I confess that the prospects are very doubtful. It is probable and almost certain that England will have to take her share in the conflict, not only for the protection of her own interests, but for the protection of France and the higher civilization of which these two nations are today noble expressions.

"The policy of the Canadian Liberal party under the painful circumstances is well known.

"I have often declared that if the Mother Country were ever in danger, or if danger ever threatened, Canada would render assistance to the full extent of her power. In view of the critical nature of the situation I have cancelled all my meetings. Pending such grave conditions there should be a truce of party strife."

GERMAN ARMIES ARE OVERRUNNING THREE COUNTRIES

Kaiser's Troops Making Progress Towards Warsaw in Russian Poland 100,000 IN LUXEMBOURG

Bombardment of Ports on Coast of Algiers Also Reported—Belgium Hears Word of Invasion and Orders Are Given to Blow Up Bridges to Check German Advance.

(United Press).

Paris, Aug. 4.—German warships are operating against a number of towns in Algeria. The foreign office announced tonight that German forces are bombarding Phillippeville as well as Bona. No details of the damage have been yet received.

Phillippeville is fortified although not so strongly as Bona. It is on the Gulf of Stom.

Brussels, Aug. 4.—The German minister informed the Belgian government at 6 o'clock this morning that its reply to Germany's request for leave to cross its territories was unsatisfactory, and that a state of war existed between Germany and Belgium. The news was given at the opening of parliament, and spread like wild fire through the streets, which were soon filled with crowds of excited people.

At the ministry of war Count Von Lichensalde said he had news that German forces were already on Belgium soil near Liege.

He also stated that in response to the telegram from the King of Belgium King George had sent a telegram saying that he would respect the independence, integrity and neutrality of Belgium.

A scene of tremendous enthusiasm took place in the chamber, when the premier invited the co-operation of all parties and announced that the King had appointed Mons Vandervelde, the Labor leader, a member of the ministry.

The latter said that the workings of Belgium would defend their country when attacked with the same ardor with which they defended their liberties in the past.

"Le Peuple," the Labor organ, says: "Why do we, irreconcilable anti-militarists, applaud those who offer themselves in the defence of their country, it is because it is necessary to protect our hearth, homes and families, and our sacred freedom, at the price of our blood."

"God, sons and workers, register as recruits. We prefer to die for progress and solidarity to living under a regime of brutal force and savage violence."

Today there is great excitement in the streets of the capital. All classes of people are filled with grim determination to defend their country to the last. The civil guards are protecting German citizens at the railway stations.

The speech made in the house of commons by Sir Edward Grey has been received with enthusiasm by all classes of Belgians.

GERMAN PARLIAM AT

Vote for Defence and War Taxations for More Go Forward City on Rece

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—At the tonight's cabinet council prime minister announced day, Aug. 18, two weeks.

The first business of the cabinet was to vote for the purposes, and to ratify general warrants, which have already been taken by parliament under authority not, exceeding in scope that of the militia act.

These refer to emergency requisitioning troops for the militia department to place guns at Glass City stations, fortifying possible attempt by a German communication with the adian contingent of 21,000 approved, after details had passed upon by the cabinet. The orders for mobilization of 21,000 approved, after details had passed upon by the cabinet.

Parliament is likely to have a session until the end of the month. The government has already been made known to the minister of the minister of naval affairs and of state by special messenger.

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BELGIUM HEARS OF DECLARATION BY GERMANY

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Montreal, Aug. 4.—More gold arrived in Montreal today, one of the largest consignments being \$1,000,000 to the Merchants Bank. In all it is believed that between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 have come in on the movement which started last week.

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GERMAN TROOPS MARCH IN HAPPY MOOD

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

Berlin, Aug. 4.—Berlin news shows every sign of mobilization. All day long without interruption, companies of reserves have been marching to the railway station in order to lay aside their civilian clothes tomorrow. They are to be changed for the imperial army uniform. All of the marching columns sang as they came through the streets. The German army is already in the field.

As far as can be ascertained from official sources the declaration of Italy's armed neutrality, is not causing any anxiety here. Germany has no intention of attacking Italy.

The troops will be as manoeuvring area acquire the canal, honors of Quebec City, and will put through a course of conditions of active service for firing practice. No been received from the I ment as to whether or ditional forces will be required, or they will be assigned.

They are likely that the disposal of the troops will be the final arbitrament of the representatives of the ministers. It is not exp Britain will ask for any thing of troops to J forces, which will be to Belgium. The impe is asking Canada to a duty of self defence at t and it may possibly be ments of the war will r for the Canadian army readiness in the dominion.

The first attention of militia departments has to fortifying and prot probable points of atta Halifax, Sydney, St. Equimault and the ent Lawrence. Although s stood that over war done during the past t submarine mines to p towards these harbors are guns to preserve communication, both w the capital here.

The Ninety-Fourth s of Cape Breton we to Sydney, where there tion and where an enm to endeavor to gain coaling station. Severa are likely to be orderd as the regulars at St ver and Esquimaux. Montreal in Earnest.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—T declaration of war was citizens of Montreal, they might have receive result of an election, ex case there was no su quickly and without pain. Putnam's Extractor costs \$25c per bottle, sold and recommended by druggists.

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 today by Captain Frager, of the Belgian steamer Vanderland of the Red Star Line, who stated that two days ago the wireless operator on his ship heard the warships talking but that messages were being sent in code.

Portland, Me., Aug. 4.—Wireless operators 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 Liverpool. She was due to sail at 6 o'clock tonight, but her trip was deferred yesterday upon orders from the home office in England.

Today the liner received cable instructions to have her sail at midnight.

Foot Calluses Quickly Removed

Anything on your feet that shouldn't be there—whether corns, calluses or sore lumps—they can all be removed by Putnam's Corn Extractor. Think of the pain you are saved when that sore corn goes under the action of Putnam's Extractor and the work will be done quickly and without pain. Putnam's Extractor costs \$25c per bottle, sold and recommended by druggists.