

# The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VI. NO. 112.

TEN PAGES

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1914

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

## No Announcement of England's Intention, But Everything Now Points To War Declaration

### House Of Commons Adjourns After Stormy Session Without Announcement By Premier Asquith, But Declaration Of War Expectation Of London.

#### WAR PARTY IN MAJORITY IN THE COMMONS, AND DECISION LIKELY TO BE IN FAVOR OF FIGHTING

Asquith Not to Make Announcement Until All Have Had Chance to Speak -- Reported that Ultimatum has been Sent to Germany-- Commons Adjourns to Meet Again Today -- German Embassy Striving to Persuade Britain to Keep Out of the Fight--Laborites and Radicals are Against War--Britain's Fleet Has Been Mobilized.

London, August 3.—The House of Commons, after a stormy session in which the war party was always in the ascendency, adjourned late tonight until tomorrow.

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

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 war 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 24 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 appeals of the pacifists get 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.

The temper of the House of Commons for war was very plainly manifested tonight. Viscount Morley, Lord President

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#### FRANCE WILL PROBABLY DECLARE WAR AGAINST THE GERMANS TODAY

Special to The Standard.

Paris, August 3.—The German ambassador, Baron De Schoen will be received by the Premier, M. Viviani tonight. Up to the present he has expressed no intention of demanding his passports.

Parliament members reaching this city tonight were a unit in believing that tomorrow's session would be marked by a formal declaration of war. The more prominent members were warmly greeted at the railway stations as they arrived. All were jubilant over the news from Petit Croix, where the French army today triumphed over the German Uhlans.

If anything was needed to arouse the patriotism of the French people it was account of this initial victory; it aroused wild enthusiasm everywhere. The troops as they marched through the streets sang patriotic songs and as they entrained for the front they were cheered and applauded by the enormous crowds gathered outside. Further fighting is expected near Petit Croix as reports received here indicate that the Germans are gathered in force on the eastern side of the frontier.

Berlin, August 3.—The German emperor today sent orders to the German ambassador in Paris to demand his passports.

Brussels, August 3.—The Soir says another German note has been received by Belgium in response to Belgium's reply to Germany's ultimatum, and that negotiations between the two countries are proceeding.

Brussels, August 3.—It was officially announced tonight that France had undertaken, in the event of hostilities to fulfill her obligations to preserve Belgian neutrality.

The Belgian cabinet has decided not to appeal to the powers as yet, but will await developments. The government says that up to the present time no Germans have entered Belgium.

London, August 3.—A Brussels despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Belgian parliament will meet Tuesday under the presidency of the King, and adds that while the Germans are operating north of Liege they have not actually crossed the frontier.

London, August 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 Belgium 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 seven o'clock tonight, without a favorable reply having been received from Germany.

### A TELEGRAPH LIE DENIED

Ottawa, Ont., 3rd August, 1914.

Hon. W. H. Thorne,  
St. John, N. B.,

Have just heard of report published in Telegraph with regard to Savings Bank. It is absolutely without any foundation whatever; the matter has never been considered by the government or finance department. You have full authority to deny it absolutely.

J. D. HAZEN.

#### BEGIN TODAY TO MOBILIZE BRITAIN'S ARMY

London, Aug. 3.—The mobilization of the British naval reserves was completed this morning, according to a statement issued by the Admiralty. Hundred of sailors anticipated the orders which were given yesterday evening, and the streets were full of them Sunday, wearing their uniforms and carrying kit bags. The public supposed they had been summoned to the ports, whereas they were only so eager that they proposed to be prepared to jump on the trains at the first signal.

The mobilization of the army will begin tomorrow. It includes regular reserves and territorials. Among other measures resulting from the virtual state of war which exists, the government has extended the bank holiday over three days, so that all the banks will be closed until Thursday.

There is much talk of a coalition cabinet. Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, who had been visiting England, started for Egypt aboard a channel steamer, but was summoned back to London. One report had it that he was to become minister of war.

Field Marshal French, who resigned on account of the Ulster complications, spent the day at the war office. It is expected he will command the expeditionary force, if one is sent to help the Belgians protect their soil.

The closing of the banks Thursday has worked a minor hardship, which everyone feels. Men who can sign their cheques for thousands are pleading with friends to lend them a few shillings to get around with.

#### HORSES FROM CANADA FOR BRITISH ARMY

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Arrangements are being made to collect thirty thousand horses in Canada should England have need of them in 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 said.

#### REPORT OF FIGHT IN THE NORTH SEA IS DENIED

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The report circulated in London today that there had been a naval engagement in the North Sea between British and German warships is untrue.

#### CUNARD LINERS ORDERED TO STAY IN NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 3.—Announcement was made by the Cunard Line, the sailing of the Lusitania from New York, and the Franconia from Boston, had been deferred until further notice. Both steamers, which are under British flags, were to have sailed tomorrow. A cablegram from the home office ordered that the ships remain in port.

#### BELGIUM APPEALS TO GR. BRITAIN

London, Aug. 3.—The text of Belgium's King of a telegram to King George was as follows:

"Remembering the numerous proofs of Your Majesty's friendship, and that of your predecessor, of the friendly attitude of England in 1870, and the proof of the friendship which she has just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of Your Majesty's government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

#### NFLD. HAS WAR FEVER

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 3.—The excitement here is very intense. The naval reservists are flocking to the depot. The steamer Caluso is expected with six hundred men and will report for duty by the end of the week. All the coastal steamers are ordered to convey the reservists from the east coast districts to the city. These men are the pick of the fishing fleet. Portugal Cove a small village seven miles from St. John's sent in 25 men for duty today.

#### MANNING FORTRESS IN HALIFAX

Halifax, Aug. 3.—The first men of the Canadian militia were ordered on duty today, when the First Canadian Artillery, the Sixth Halifax Rifles, and the Sixty Sixth Princess Louise Fusiliers were detailed to assist in manning the fortress here.

#### NIobe TO BE MADE READY IMMEDIATELY

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—The navy department is making hurried preparations to man the Niobe and put her in shape for active service. The presence of two German cruisers somewhere in the North Atlantic is causing considerable uneasiness, but the Niobe carries a heavier armament than either of the foreign vessels. Nothing is given out as to the whereabouts of British war vessels on this side of the Atlantic, but it is known that there are several and that under present circumstances there need be little to fear from any ships of the enemy unless other cruisers make their way across the ocean from the North Sea with a view to sporadic raids on Canadian ports and shipping.