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KING GEORGE URGES CZAR TO STAY HIS HAND; BUT GERMANY MAY LET LOOSE DOGS OF WAR ANY TIME

Only Hope Now Is In Efforts Being Made By The British Sovereign

HE COMMUNICATES ALSO WITH THE GERMAN EMPEROR

Situation Regarded as Desperate and One Report Says Czar Has Already Ordered Mobilization of His Forces on Sea and Land—British Cabinet in Session Over Situation

London, Aug. 1.—King George of England today threw his full support to the cause of peace. He sent an urgent message to Czar Nicholas of Russia. It was reported in diplomatic circles that the message was an appeal for the Czar to stay his hand and avert the war catastrophe that threatens.

News that Germany had sent an ultimatum to Russia and had demanded from France a statement of her position, is believed to have been the cause of King George's action.

Premier Asquith, seated from his home to Buckingham Palace in an automobile at two o'clock this morning, after receiving the latest reports from the foreign office, the king had not gone to bed, and the premier was immediately received. The conference of the king and premier, who is also minister of war, was brief, and Asquith then returned to his home.

GERMANY MAY GIVE WORD ANY MOMENT Early today official announcement was made that the king had communicated with Emperor Nicholas.

As the tread of martial feet resounded throughout the continent today, the shadow of war hung heavily over England as well as the rest of Europe. News of an actual declaration of war by Germany was expected to come at any moment.

The only hope lay in King George's message to the Czar. Reports in official circles were that the English sovereign was also in communication with the Kaiser. At dawn messengers were dispatched by the premier to all members of the cabinet summoning them to an immediate council. As soon as this became known, crowds began to gather around the premier's office. By the time the first member of the cabinet had arrived, an enormous throng had gathered.

RUSSIAN MOBILIZATION ORDERED? Paris, Aug. 1.—The Temps has a Berlin despatch dated 1.45.—"At the foreign office I was assured a despatch had been received from the German ambassador at St. Petersburg, stating that the Czar has just ordered a general mobilization of land and sea forces. The situation is considered desperate. The Emperor returned yesterday afternoon."

GERMAN TROOPS ON FRENCH SOIL Paris, Aug. 1.—Announcement by the Havas News Agency that German troops had penetrated French territory, well defined reports that Germany had demanded assurances from France by noon today, and the excitement due to the assassination of Jean Jaurès, Socialist leader, caused wild scenes in Paris today.

Mobs were fired by patriotic utterances of street speakers, who shouted "On to Berlin," as they paraded through the streets.

A special meeting of the cabinet was called early in the day. It was understood that this was for the purpose of taking action in the communication from Berlin.

Le Matin publishes an extra edition, carrying the declaration that the reply to Russia and France to Germany's ultimatum could not be delayed after noon today.

"The general impression," it says, "is that Germany has gone too far and that war can be the only sequel."

Berlin War Mad Berlin is war-mad, patriotic mobs filled the streets during the night, shouting for war with both Russia and France.

GLOOMY REPORTS TO WASHINGTON Washington, Aug. 1.—President Wilson last night received despatches from American diplomatic and consular representatives in Europe on the war situation. Ambassador Penfield cabled from Vienna that the situation was growing worse rapidly; that the Emperor had ordered a general mobilization, including the Landsturm, which is the third branch of the Austrian reserves. He said this was the extreme length of military preparation.

Ambassador Herrick sent an equally pessimistic outlook from Paris. He stated that one French bank had closed on falling to meet engagements amounting to \$1,000,000.

Other representations of an equally gloomy character, which reached the White House, impressed officials with the belief that little hope exists for averting the threatened European war.

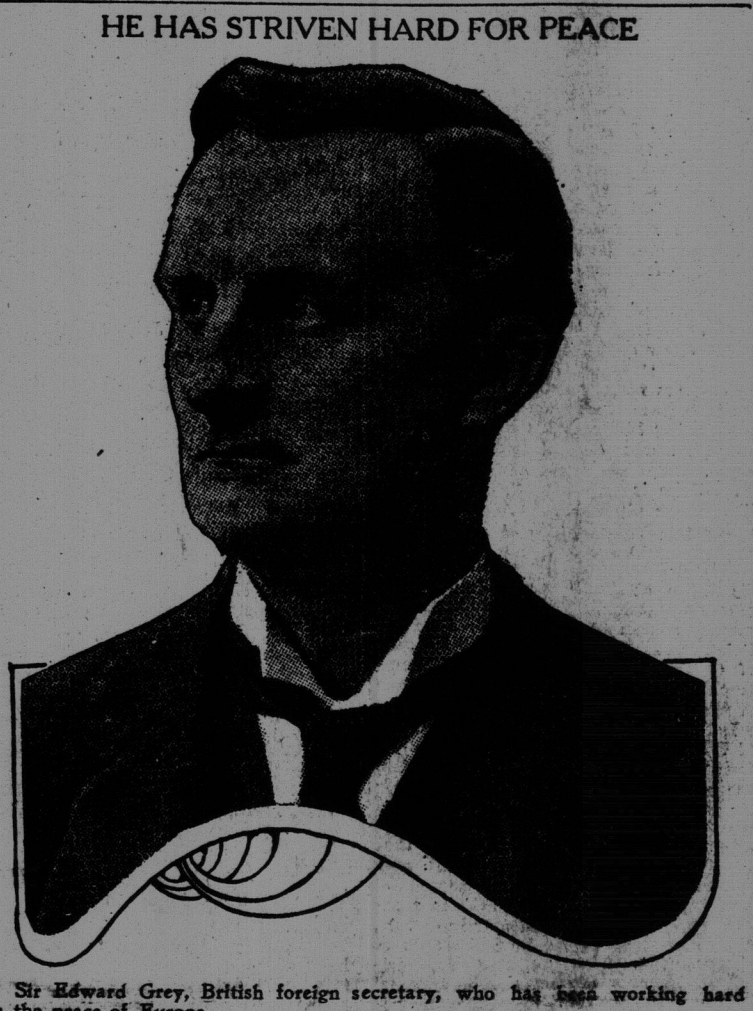
From Berlin, it was authoritatively reported that the peace efforts of Germany had resulted in total failure, and that war now seems inevitable. This despatch together with the strident censorship and embargo on news to the press from Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, was regarded as virtual confirmation of the ominous reports of the last twenty-four hours. Practically all hope has been abandoned of confining the struggle to Austria and Serbia, or even to these two countries and Russia.

In view of the censorship prevailing throughout most of Europe and which it is expected will be more rigid than relaxed, officials of the state department have arranged for the issuance of fresh instructions to consuls and diplomatic officers, requesting that they make frequent and full reports of all developments in the situation. Each official hereafter will be expected to file a report at least once a day on important events within his district. In this way it is hoped Washington can keep pretty well in touch with events as they develop.

The Pope as Mediator Rome, Aug. 1.—The Pope has not yet intervened directly in the war. He will, however, at the earliest opportunity, offer his services as a mediator between the nations involved. The legates and nuncios at various places have been instructed to join their efforts with those of other diplomats in efforts to avert a general war.

England Holds Railways London, Aug. 1.—It is reported that the government has notified the London and Southwestern Railway and the London, Chatham and Dover that it might be necessary to take over their telegraph lines and train service. The London General Omnibus Company has also received notice to be in readiness to hand over its motor busses.

Puts Onus on Germany. Paris, Aug. 1.—The "ECHO DE PARIS" says Sir Francis Bertie, the British ambassador, went to the Elisee Palace during the meeting of the cabinet and made an important communication. Premier Viviani left the cabinet to receive the ambassador, who afterwards saw President Poincaré. The paper says it believes that Great Britain will aid France if she should be attacked by Germany.



Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, who has been working hard for the peace of Europe.

companies were ordered to collect material in view of the mobilization and to have their platforms cleared. The next says the men on leave were recalled and the troops in the instruction camp and manoeuvre fields were ordered to rejoin the garrisons.

The best deductions from the telegrams is that France has been fully informed of the German activities and has met them. This explains the constant rumors of French night manoeuvres at the French frontier.

United States as Peace Maker. Paris, Aug. 1.—The suggestion undoubtedly has been made to the United States as the greatest power not directly interested in the present situation, that the American republic should assist the powers of Europe if there is any possibility of their using its services in an effort to maintain peace.

Such offers as that which the United States probably has been made only semi-officially. The chief obstacle to a peaceful solution of the difficulty through the efforts of the United States is the question of time. Any form of intervention would be welcomed by the powers, but any action taken in this direction must be taken immediately.

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Anything Would Hit St. John Hard An Ottawa despatch says—"It is thought here that, as Britain draws heavily on Canada for food, this winter it will be carried from Halifax, as neither the admiralty nor the owners would care to risk running their boats and grain cargoes from an undefended port."

If war is declared, says local shipping men, the effects will be felt immediately in this city. One of the first results will be to put a stop to almost all the merchant shipping traffic with Europe and this would be a serious blow to the city, apart from anything else. The Robert Reford Co., Ltd., received a cablegram this morning from the Glasgow office of the Donaldson line announcing that the arrangements for the sailings for the balance of the summer season depended entirely upon the possibilities of war being declared.

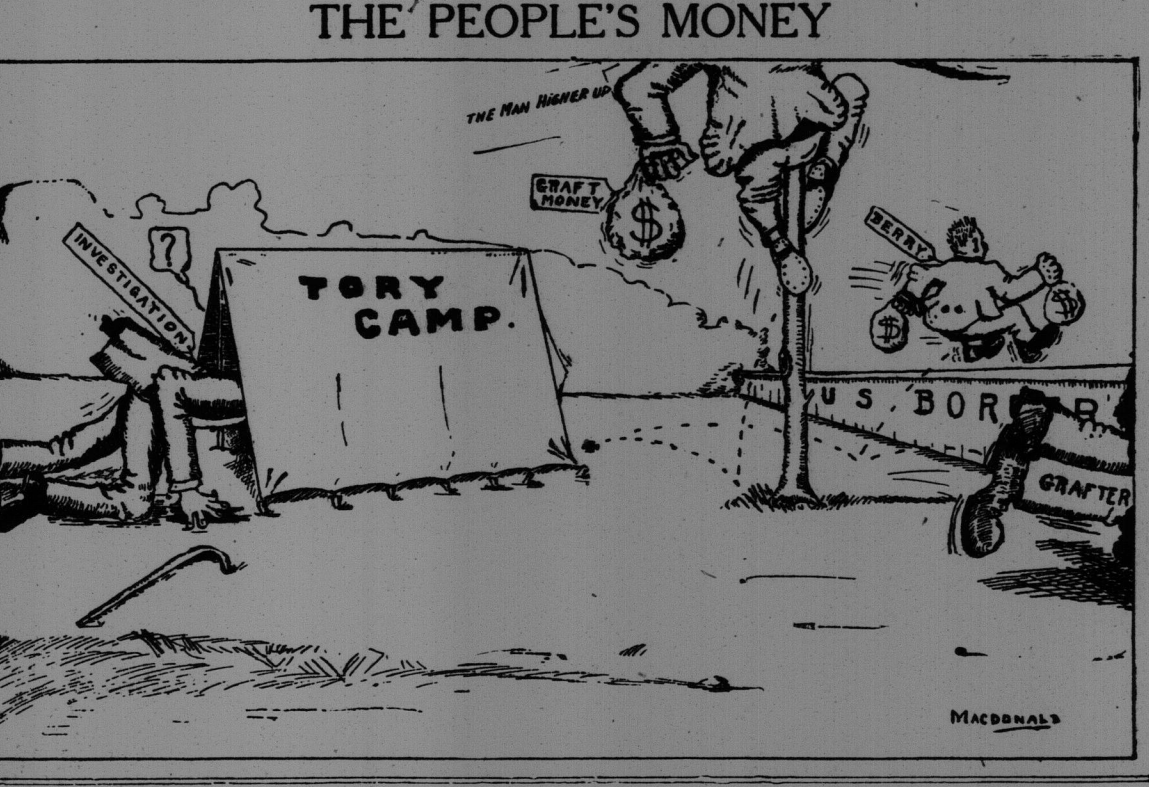
CUSTOMS RETURNS The St. John customs returns for July show an increase of \$8,259.18 in general revenue and \$298 in the sick mariners' fund collections, as compared with July, 1913. The figures are as follows:—Customs revenue, 1914, \$148,768.53; 1913, \$138,504.35. Sick Mariners' Fund, 1914, \$479.64; 1913, \$221.64.

BYE-LAW MATTER Leonard Taylor, charged with not sounding the horn of an automobile he was driving, when rounding corners was fined \$10 for each offense. Both fines were allowed to stand.

Russian mobilization. All reserves were called to the colors.

Switzerland Acts Basle, Aug. 1.—All reserves of the Swiss army were called out today.

Another states that the railway



POLICE INQUIRY; TODAY'S SESSION

Night Detective Lucas last evening made a correction in his testimony given at the morning session of the police inquiry. He said he had gone into places where pool was played during his working hours in order to get information and had played a few games himself while there.

BOYS WIN BOTH OF THESE MEDALS

Horace Wetmore Ciets Grade IX and Bernard Haley the Governor-General's

The results of the examination in the alumnae medal competition for Grade IX leading honors and for the Governor-General's medal for Grade X were made known today. In both cases the winners were boys. Of late in the scholastic honors girls have been well to the fore. The winner of the Grade IX medal was Horace Wetmore, a pupil in Miss Dillion's class, with a total of 737. The other marks made were as follows: James Haines, 688; Lawrence Manning, 687; Howard Bustin, 681; Vivienne Dawling, 628; Celia Geldart, 623; Maude Korman, 565; Edward Cosgrove, 544; and Marjorie Rogers, 522.

The examinations for the Governor-General's medal resulted in Bernard Haley, a pupil in Grover Martin's room in Grade IX winning for 1914 with a total of 684. The boys again carried off the major honors, the others gaining worthy mention being: Jean Somerville, 621; Charles Somerville, 601; Chester Brown, 584; and Otty Evans, 582.

Superintendent H. S. Bridges said this morning that the boys were quite satisfactory and well up to the standard of other years.

PAINT NO MORE PORTRAITS

John S. Sargent has declined a handsome commission to paint a portrait of Victor J. Dowling for the Manhattan Club of New York, and has reaffirmed his decision not to paint any more portraits. To John W. Cox, who made the offer to Mr. Sargent on behalf of the Manhattan Club, the eminent painter said the portrait of Henry James, which was damaged by suffragettes while on exhibition at the Royal Academy, was painted in accordance with an old promise, otherwise he would not have attempted even that one portrait.

ST. OMER MEN COMING HERE

Saint Omer Commandery, Knight Templars, of Boston, will make their annual pilgrimage this year, coming to St. John, which will be their first visit here in about twenty years.

ALEX. GIBB AT NEW POST

Hearty congratulations and best wishes for success in his new office, were tendered by numerous friends to Alexander Gibb of North End, as he assumed charge of the ticket office in the Union Depot today. For the last twelve years Mr. Gibb has been chief clerk to L. R. Ross, terminal agent at the depot, and has greatly widened his circle of friends through his courteous and obliging disposition. His connection with the I. C. R. has been one filled with credit for himself, and the promotion with which he has been honored is richly merited, and is a cause for hearty satisfaction amongst all who know him.

HOME FROM EUROPE

Mr. Gibb succeeds F. E. Hanington, who retired some time ago. He is the wish of his friends that the promotion thus given the popular official will be but a step to further distinction in the future.

Maurice J. Melaney, of North End, ill in the General Public Hospital with appendicitis, is somewhat improved today.

IN TRAINING FOR THE POLAR TRIP

London, Aug. 1.—Sir Ernest Shackleton and the men who are to accompany him on his South Polar trip have undergone a regular course of training to prepare them for the long and hard walk across the Antarctic continent. Sir Ernest says: "One's only chance is to be hard and spry. I begin every day by boxing with one of the members of the expedition. We go to each other hard, and a shower bath after this exercise sends me to my office feeling full of energy."

"The most important thing, I believe, is to eat and drink wisely. I have been on the water wagon for months, and I shall not touch alcohol again until I come back from the Antarctic. When I go out to lunch or dinner I have to sit half the time watching other people eat. I do not follow any regular diet. Of course I avoid rich foods which tax the digestive powers, but otherwise I eat whatever comes along, my only rule being to eat very little."

"On the way out, and I hope we start in the early days of August, we shall do a few Swedish exercises. On the march in Polar regions we must live on one-self as a camel lives on his hump."

ALL WORK AND NO PAY

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Tips make up the sole wages of the unskilled employes more than 60 per cent. of 706 German hotels, according to an investigation just completed by the Association of Hotel Servants. The highest wages paid is \$11 monthly, and the total expenditures required of the employes more than equal their fixed wages. Only 2.5 per cent of the servants in the hotels investigated have less than 100 hours of work weekly, while 42 per cent work from 100 to 112 hours, and eight per cent have at least eighteen hours' work a day. Twelve per cent have no half or three half days in the month.

ADVANCED IDEA FOR SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND

London, Aug. 1.—Having gained their point that the state should provide children of poor parents with one meal a day at the schools, a section of the Labor Party is now pressing for three meals, beds and other comforts for the pupils in the poorer districts.

The government will be asked to embody in the promised education bill such proposals as these:

Specialists in physical culture to be appointed for every elementary school. Waste land to be used by local authorities for erecting movable buildings wherein the children can be educated and given sleeping accommodation when necessary.

Bathing and washing facilities to be provided in schools, parks and public playgrounds.

SAVINGS BANK

Withdrawals from the government savings bank in St. John during July exceeded the deposits by more than \$20,000. Deposits for the month amounted to \$60,315.77; the withdrawals \$80,015.65. Three meals a day to be supplied to scholars from public feeding centers.

Phelix and Pherdinand WEATHER BULLETIN

Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, Director of meteorological service.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY

THE MAN HUNGER... TORY CAMP... U.S. BOND... GRATER

INSURANCE MEN HOME

Local insurance men who attended the convention of the Dominion Life Insurance Underwriters' Association in Halifax this week returned home last evening, well pleased. About 200 delegates were in attendance. Amongst those from St. John were Charles A. Owens, Hugh Cannell, G. Wetmore Merritt, E. R. Machum, Roy Sippell, Frank Fitzgerald, F. W. Hewitson and F. C. McLean.

The local members speak highly of the hospitality shown by the Halifax representatives. A. J. Meiklejohn, of Toronto, was elected president for the next year, and Lysie Reid of Ottawa, secretary.