FORTS OF LIEGE YET IN HANDS OF THE BELGIANS

The Americans Paralyzed by the Kaiser

The recent New York meeting of big business men to deal with the embarrassments which now encompass American shipping and export trade, does not seem to have accomplished a great deal. The assemblage, which included James J. Hill, Frank A. Vanderlip and President Farrell of the U. S. Steel Corporation, represented the National Foreign Trade Council and was expected to make recommendations of great importance. However, beyond endorsing the bill now before the senate, admitting certain foreign shipping to American registration, the Foreign Trade Council did nothing but recommend that legislation be passed to provide for government war risk insurance upon both hulls and cargoes of American vessels.

* * *

The war risk insurance will be one of the proposals discussed at the conference called at Washington for next Friday by Secretary McAdoo. Just what reception it will meet with from congress and the people, can only be surmised, but it certainly appears to be anything but a cure for the existing situation. What the vessel owners want is government insurance in the best sense of the term, i. e., **government protection against loss and injury. They would like, no doubt, to be recouped for their losses, but they would much prefer to have no losses.**

* * *

Our neighbors have been timid and vacillating in their policy. They have not demanded that the belligerents permit American food-stuffs and other necessaries, not indisputably contraband of war, to be carried unmolested across the Atlantic. Their jurists have confused the issue until politicians, business men and the public at large are wandering around in a fog. Perhaps certain interests have done what they could to make the fog more dense. There is certainly a lack of strident Americanism and shirt-sleeved diplomacy which more than once has carried Uncle Sam by a short cut to his destination.

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What the American people have to do is to take stock of this war and try and place the responsibility on the right shoulders for the great and most uncalled for conflict in history. For if they are not involved directly they are suffering as much, perhaps more, than many of the contestants. The whole business of the States has been suddenly dislocated—they can neither sell what they have, or can they import. They are going to impose what are practically war taxes tho not in war!

* * *

Why? Because the Kaiser of Germany has chosen to put the world in war, relying on one thing more than anything else, that the Great American Republic would remain supine while it lasted! The kaiser counts on the so-called laws of neutrality, the rules of war, being sufficient to force the Americans to sit quiet while their trade languishes, their farmers grow discouraged, their factories go on half time! But not only does the kaiser expect the Americans to bear the brunt of war, but he directed on his government thru German banks, directed the greatest raid on American securities and money ever attempted in history, and the most successful. The New York Stock Exchange was shut down because Americans had bought such an enormous quantity of their securities, which the Germans threw on the market, that they could not have paid for them, or rather it would have taken nearly all their gold to do it! In the panic that came on Tuesday afternoon, August 8, the United States Government and banks had to shut down the exchange, and the money commitments made on that day were so vast that they are not paid yet! Nor cane they open the exchange until they can face the music with the gold!

* * *

The Americans do not like to admit this, but they are finding it out. They were shamelessly led into a trap; they've made deals that call for their gold; their export trade is blocked; business is paralized; they are talking of war taxes; they are afraid of what they will have to pay when the stock exchange is opened; they are imploring congress to do something!

* * *

Why should a great big republic, with democratic institutions like those of the United States, have to submit to such attacks and such conditions imposed on them by an autocratic war lord in Europe, and stand idly by while the whole of than continent is lit up with the conflagration of war?

Again we say the Americans must do something, and thy've got to do something far-reaching to get themselves out of the serious situation into which the kaiser has landed them, and who so smoothly and so craftily has thus entangled them. Has Colonel Roosevelt no suggestion to make? Is he a democrat or a Caesarist?

BIG ENLISTMENT FOR CONTINGENT

Men of Ontario and West Comprise Bulk of Force.

(Continued From Page 1.)

itary authorities upon the outbreak of hostilities was the protection of the coal supply of the Dominion. As a matter of fact, plans for the protection of all the principal coal depots on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic had been prepared in peace time and the necessary guns and troops required in the carrying out of these plans assigned to their several positions.

So altho ample protection has been provided for all the country's coal depots, it has been accomplished expeditously and quietly, without attracting much attention.

Ordnance in Position.

The heavitst and most modern ordnance in the country has been posted in carefully selected position at the various coaling stations and coal ports, and they are in charge of some of the best artillery men in the Canadian service.

Ample magazines of ammunition have been supplied and forces of infantry detailed to support the batteries, and altogether nothing has been left undone to guard the coal depots from attack.

The coastal coal depots, east and west, have in fact been quietly transformed into strong defensive positions armed with powerful guns.

Some Splendid Offers.

The patriotic spirit of many of Canada's wealthy men is still being manifested every day in a remarkable manner. J. K. L. Ross of Montreal, besides offering to equip the Fifth Royal Highlanders, has offered the naval service department the free use of his private yacht, Albocore, together with the crew. The department has accepted the offer and the yacht is being used at Halifax in connection with the examination of vessels arrivingg and leaving. C. B. Gordon of Montreal has also offered the free use of his yacht, with the crew, for the rest of the season, if it is needed for any purpose. Other prominent men have sent word that they are anxious to assist in any way possible. Some cannot enlist for various reasons, but they are anxious to perform some useful service.

Rainbow Spoken To.

The naval service department at last this afternoon was able to speak to the Rainbow thru the wireless station at the coast and learned that the Canadian cruiser was all right, and the fears for her were unfounded. The department is not revealing her location.

Work on Niobe Being Rushed.

The work on the Niobe at the Halifax navy yard is being rushed night and day. The fitting of the machinery and the guns is being proceeded with as rapidly as the work can be properly done. A number of mechanics were taken from the I.C.R. shops at Moncton to help on the Niobe. Three hundred ex-imperial navy men have been sent to man the cruiser. The names of others who have offered have been kept and more may be sent down later. Forty stokers were secured in Toronto who had all served in the navy. A number of deserters from the navy have been heard from and a few have been sent to the Niobe. It is considered that it is not the worst class of deserter who will come forward to offer himself again, but those who really have the proper spirit and were suddenly tempted to desert for some reason or other and feared to return because of the punishment that would meet them. Naval reservists are still being heard from daily and are being helped back to England from different parts of the country today.

GERMAN'S FLEET

(Continued From Page 1.)

army of Belgium has been able to link up with the army of King Albert in sufficent force to undertake a strong offensive movement against the Germans concentrated at the Liege end of the Meuse, a great chance presents itself o dealing a smashing, perhaps decisive blow at the German army by rolling up its right flank at the very opening of the campaign. Three of the corps at Liege are known already to be practically demoralized by the hammering General Leman gave them last week, and if the allies can manoeuvre so as to attack them with equal or superior forces a second defeat could not fail to have the most disastrous consequences. As these words are being written tactical contact is being reported all along the front occupied, and news thru from Paris is that the German cavalry is being driven out of Tongres, and heavy fightin gis going on close to the Dutch frontier.

German Advance Difficult.

According to press bureau bulletins, issued this evening, the bulk of the German army has been located between Liege and Luxemburg. If this is correct it means the Germans intend, if they can, to reach the Meuse by the advance of their centre thru Ardennes, the object being to turn the formidable French defences on the eastern frontier. Such a movement thru so difficult a country for manoeuvring, must be necessarily slow and hazardous. If the French are sufficiently strong on the Meuse to offer a determined resistance, Alsace is evidently weakly held by the Germans. They are not in sufficient force to attack the French and thers is no present indication of any intention on the part of the Austrians to cross the Rhine into Alsace. The concentration of two corps north of the Swiss frontier being probably incomplete.

GERMANY WOULD KEEP IN TOUCH WITH U.S.

Representations Are Made Regarding Censorship of Despatches in London.

Canadian Press Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary Bryan has transmitted to Great Britain formal representations made by Germany on the subject of cable and wireless communications to and from a neutral country, such as the United States, to belligerent countries.

Germany sought permission to send code messages thru London to the United States. As the American Government acts as a channel of communication in the diplomatic dealings of one belligerent with the other, the message was transmitted to the British foreign office without comment by Secretary Bryan. Should Great Britain continue to prevent Germany from sending cable messages thru London to the United States, it is believed Germany will make a vigorous effort to have the United States remove its censorship on German-owned wireless stations.

WAIT DAY BY DAY FOR BIG BATTLE

It Must Take Place Very Soon, Says Ernest Smith.

ARTILLERY DUEL IS ON

But It Has Not Altered the Situation at Liege.

(By Ernest Smith, Staff Correspondent of the New York World and The Toronto World.)

Special Cable to The World

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12.—The situation remains very obscure here. We wait day by da yfor a great and deciding battle to take place, but none occurs. As far as can be seen it must soon take place. Today it looked for a time as tho the hour had arrived, but no sooner had large bodies of Germans been sighted, not far from Brussels, when it was reported that the enemy at once began to withdraw. What this may mean no one seems to be able to understand. It may be that the Germans have decided to remain on the defensive in Belgium now that they have attracted a large force of French and strike in some other direction on the French border.

The news today from Liege is indefinite and of no particular importance. The German force occupying the town of Liege is making its headquarters in the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Brussels is in telephonic communication with Liege. The forts are held by the Belgian forces, and the day's artillery duel has not altered the situation.

VETERANS READY TO FIGHT AGAIN

Members of Army and Navy Association Willing to Go Anywhere.

A large and enthusiastic gathering of His Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans was held last night at Occident Hall, when a resolution offering to the government the services of the members of the Association for active or such other duties as the existing situation might require, was unanimously passed by a standing vote.

Many of the veterans have already enlisted and are preparing to leave for the front. Secretary C. Wake, having been appointed quartermaster in the Princess Patricia Light Infantry, left last night for Ottawa. Major W. H. Cooper was elected secretary pro tem of the association.

The announcement that Major Cooper had offered the government to organize a reserve force or home guard of veterans and ex-service men, who are willing, fit and experienced for garrison duty, special guards for government and other buildings, and such other duties as may be required, was enthusiastically endorsed. While many of those present were most anxious to get on the firing line at once, they were all willing to serve their king and country in any and every way possible, and would, if not taken to the front, enlist for home service.

BELGIANS BLOW UP SEVERAL BRIDGES

Round of Explosions Gave Rise to Report of General Artillery Attack.

Canadian Press Despatch.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12.—An official report states that communication has been restored with Landen, a village in the province of Liege, seven miles southeast of Tirlemont. The Belgians blew up several bridges at their front in that vicinity, which gave rise to the report of an artillery engagement. No news has arrived showing that such an action took place.

A German aeroplane flew over Brussels at a height of 2000 feet. Civic guards fired several shots at the airship, but they fell short.

There is no fear regarding the food supply of Belgium.

An earlier despatch from Brussels said that German troops had seized the station at Landen, a short distance west of Liege, and after driving out the railway employes burned the building.

OPERATOR TOLD BOATS TO "BEAT IT"

And Three Large Ships Raced Into Montreal at Top Speed.

MONTREAL, August 12.—When the wireless operator on the Mount Royal, 100 miles east of Cape Race, innocently started to give the position of the Mauretania to the German cruiser Karlsruhe, the Mauretania operator broke in with the terse flash "Beat it."

Then the Mount Royal got wise to the situation, and under forced draft got here this morning. The Calgarian and Royal Edward, in the same vicinity also "tapped" the wireless and got the same message and raced for port with the Mount Royal.

LOOKING AHEAD

(Continued From Page 1.)

all sorts of ugly and stupid things may happen. It is for us English to get ahead in that matter now, to take counsel with ourselves and determine what is just. It is for us English to in so many ways detached and independent of the national passions of the continent not to be cunning or politic, but to contrive as unanimous a purpose as possible now, so that we may carry this war to its end with a clear conception of its end, and to use our whole strength to make enduring peace in Europe.

It Must Be Redrawn

This means that we have to redraw the map so that there will be, for just as far ahead as we can see, as little cause for warfare among us western nations as possible. That means we have to redraw it justly, and very extensively.

Is that an impossible proposal? I think not. There are indeed such things as non-irritating frontiers. Witness the frontiers of Canada. Certain boundaries have served in Europe now for the better part of a hundred years and grow less amenable to disturbance every year. Nobody, for example, wants to use force to readjust the mutual frontiers in Europe of Holland and Belgium, of France and Spain, of Spain and Portgual, or of Italy and her neighbors, and none of these countries now desire to acquire the foreign possessions of any other one of the group. Will it not be possible now to make so drastic a readjustment as to secure the same practical contentment between all the European powers?

The Crowning Opportunity

Is not this war the crowning opportunity? It seems to me that in this matter it behooves us to form an opinion—an opinion sane and definite enough to meet the sudden impulse of belligerent triumph, and thus override the secret councils of diplomacy.

It is a thing to do forthwith. Let us decide what we are going on fighting for, and let us assure it and settle it. It is not merely an abstract and interesting thing to do. It is the duty of every English citizen now to study this problem of the map of Europe so that we can make an end forever to that shame of plots and secret treaties and clap-trap—synthetic schemes that have wasted the fortunes of civilization (and made the fortunes of the Krupp family) for the past forty years.

We are fighting now for a new map of Europe if we are fighting for anything at all. I could imagine that new map of Europe as if it were the flag of the allies who are now preparing to press the Germans back to their own proper territory.

What France Must Do

In the first place I suggest that France must recover Lorraine and Luxemburg must be linked in closer union with Belgium. Alsace, it seems to me, should be given the choice between France and an entry into the Swiss confederation. It would probably choose France.

Denmark should have the distinctly Danish part of her lost provinces restored to her, Trieste and Trenta, and perhaps Pola should be restored to Italy.

This would reunite several severed fragments of peoples to their more congenial associations.

But these are minor changes compared with the new development that are in now in some form inevitable. In the east of Europe—and for these we have to nerve our imaginations—if this vast war and vaster of men is to end in enduring peace. The breakup of the Austrian Empire has hung over Europe for forty years. Let us break it up now and have done with it.

What is to become of the non-German regions of Austria-Hungary? What is to happen upon the Polish frontier of Russia?

King of Poland

First I would suggest that the three fragments of Poland should be united and that the Czar of Russia should be crowned the king of Poland, I propose that we define as our national intention that we will use all the liberalising influences which this present war will give us in Prussia to that end.

Secondly, I propose that we set before ourselves as our policy the unification of that larger Roumania, which includes Transylvania and the gatherin gtogether into confederation of the Swiss type of all the Servian and quasi-Servian and quasi-Servian provinces of the Austrian Empire.

Let us, as the price Servia will have to pay for its unity, exact the restoration to Bulgaria of and Bulgarian-speaking districts that are now under Servian rule. Let us save Scutari from the iniquity of a nose-slashing occupation by Montenegrins and try to effect another Swiss confederation of the residual Bohemian, Slavic and Hungarian fragments. I am convinced the time has come for the substitution of Swiss associations for the discredited imperialism and kingdoms that have made Europe unstable for so long.

No More Kings Needed

Every emperor and king we now perceive, means a national ambition which is more organic, more concentrated and more dangerous than is possible under republican conditions. Our own peculiar monarchy is the one exception that proves the rule. There is no reason why we should multiply these centres of aggression. Probably neither Bulgaria nor Servia would miss their kings very keenly. Anyhow, I do not see any need for more of these irritating ambition pimples upon the fair face of the world.

Let us cease to give indigestible princes to new states, and let us Schweizerize. Albania particularly, with its miscellaneous tribes, has certainly no use for a monarchy, and the suggestion that has been made for its settlement as a confederation of small tribal cantons is the only one I have ever heard that seems to contain a ray of hope for that distracted patch of earth.

There is certainly no reason why these people should be exploited by Italy. Italy can claim a more legitimate gratification. There is a paragraph in a sketch of the map of Europe that may emerge from the present struggle. It is my own personal idea of our purpose in this war.

What We Have To Do

Quite manifestly, in all these matters I am a fairly ignorant person. Quite manifestly, this is crude stuff, and I admit a certain sense of presumptuous absurdity as I sit here before a map of Europe like a carver before a duck and take off a slice here, decide upon a cut there. None the less it is what everyone of us has to do. I intend from now on re-drawing the map of Europe with every intelligent person I meet. We are all more or less ignorant. It is unfortunate; but it does not alter the fact that we cannot escape either decisions or passive acquiescences in these matters. If we do not do our utmost to understand the new map, if we make no decision, then cruder things will happen. Europe will blunder into a new set of complications and prepare for a still more colossal Armageddon than this that is now going on. No one, I hope, will suggest that after this war we should still leave things to diplomatists. Yet the alternative to you and me is this diplomacy. If you see where diplomacy and Welt-Politik have landed Europe after forty years of anxiety and argument you must go and look into the ditches of Liege. These are the finest samples of the harvest. The only alternative to diplomacy is outspoken intelligence—yours and mine—and that of every articulate person.

The Lasting Settlement

We have all of us to understand this re-drawing of the map of Europe in the measure of our power and capacity. That our power and capacity is unhappily not very considerable does not absolve us. It is for us to secure a lasting settlement of all the European frentiers if we can. If we, the common, intelligent people at large, do not secure that nobody will. If we have not intentions with regard to the map of Europe we shall be seen going on with the war for nothing in particular. The Prussian spirit has broken itself beyond repair and the north coast of France and the integrity of Belgium are saved. All the fighting that is still to come will only be the confirmation and development of that. If we have no future plan before us, our task is at an end. If that is all, we may stand aside now with good conscience and watch a slower war drag to an evil end. Left to herself a victorious Russia is far more likely to help herself to east Prussia and set to work to Russianize its inhabitants than to risk an indigestion of more Poles.

What Italy May Do

Italy may go into Albania and a new conflict with Servia. It is even conceivable that France may be ungenerous. She will have a good excuse for being ungenerous. Meanwhile the German-speaking people will find themselves the under, instead of the upper, dogs in half the provinces of Austria-Hungary. Mischievous little kings with chancellors and national policies and ambitions all complete will rise and fluctuate and fall upon that slippery soil and a bloody and embittered Germany, continuously stung by the outcries of her subject kindred, will sit down grimly to grow a new generation of soldiers and prepare for her revenge.

That is why I think we liberal English should draw our new map of Europe now, first of all on paper and then on the face of the earth. We ought to draw that map now and propagate the idea of it and make it our national purpose and call the intelligence and conscience of the United States, France and Scandinavia to our help.

Tell All the World

Openly and plainly we ought to discuss and decide and tell the world what we mean to do. The reign of brutality and cynicism and secretive treachery is shattered in Europe.

Over the ruins of Prussian war lordship, reason, public opinion, justice, international good faith and good intentions are free to come back and rule the destinies of men. But things will not wait for reason and justice if just and reasonable men have neither energy nor unity.

Adverse American Criticism Sore Blow To German Warlord Complete Collapse of Policy

Appeal to the People of Canada

Canada is sending many thousands of her sons to Europe to assist the empire in the great struggle now on. This means a heavy task for the Canadian Red Cross Society, and we appeal with confidence to our fellow countrymen to assist in the work before us by their prompt and liberal subscriptions. Our needs will be great and a large amount of money will be required. Every man and woman should be glad if able to assist. The council of the Canadian Red Cross Society makes this earnest appeal to the liberality of the Canadian public with full confidence of receiving a generous response.

Contributions should be sent to the office of the society at 56 1-2 King street east on behalf of the Canadian branch.

COLONEL G. STERLING RYERSON, President. NOEL MARSHALL, Chairman executive committee.

Kaiser Had Long Planned To Capture Sympathy of United States to Aid Him in Such an Emergency As Present One, But Plans Have Come to Nought.

Special Cable to The World

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Frederick William Wile, Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail, said today: "In the midst of his worries, I feel sure that the kaiser is pausing to ponder over that woful collapse of his American policy. For twelve years or more, William the flatterer has been tossing smiles and bouquets across the Atlantic, in deliberate preparation for the emergency in which his war lust now has landed him. American sympathy, on the day when Germany struck its supreme blow for the mastery of Europe, was an asset on which Germany had set the highest value—so high that the kaiser remarked the matter of its capture as his own particular task.

"The promptness and solidarity with which American public opinion has aligned itself against him must be the quintessence of disappointment to the kaiser.

"The kaiser's designs for American favor began in March, 1902, when he despatched his uninvited brother, Prince Henry, on a state visit to the United States. Ostensibly, the prince was sent to launch an American-built racing yacht for his brother. Actually the purpose of his trip was to lay the foundations of the kaiser's American policy. Thenceforth, this policy was pursued with restless Hohenzollern energy.

"A despatch boat in the German navy was christened Alice Roosevelt; museums of American universities were enriched with collections of Germanic antiquities bearing William II's card, and other decorations were showered on American citizens, statues of Frederick the Great, Goethe and Schiller presented by the emperor, were exported in almost wholesale lots. The decree went forth that American millionaires would be welcome guests at the court in Berlin. Men like the late Pierpont Morgan and Andrew Carnegie were invited to the Kiel regatta.

"Private audiences to Americans like Melville E. Stone, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Herman Ridder became the rule, where they hitherto had been the exception."

Await Court Martial.

Ferdinand Tuohy, special correspondent of The Daily Mail at Brussels, said:

"At the present moment there cannot be fewer than 3000 Germans awaiting trial by court martial in Brussels, Bruges, Ghent, Ostend and Antwerp, on espionage charges. Thousands more have been shown to the frontier under suspicion. Two interesting arrests were those of the burgomaster of a famous watering place, and of a foreign consul in priest's garb. The latter was accosted in Latin by the head of the Jesuits at Antwerp, and being ignorant of the tongue, was promptly apprehended. The order now has gone forth for all priests to greet each other in Latin, using a certain phrase."

Austin West, of The Daily Chronicle and Milan Evening Journal, has received a message from Berne, stating that the federal council has offered to convert the whole of Switzerland into a colossal Red Cross hospital, for the reception of the wounded, irrespective of nationality.

Home of Munchausen.

Paris M. Neton, the French consul-general at Dusseldorf, who just arrived here, brings accounts of the fantastic stories on which the German public is being fed at the present. At Cologne and Dusseldorf, he says it was announced that Liege had been captured by the Germans at the point of the bayonet, that Brussels and Paris were in flames; that Antwerp had been blown up, and that the kaiser, at the head of the German army, was marching on Paris.

HOPE TO RESUME OCEAN SHIPMENTS

New York Business Interests Expect Relief of Situation in Few Days.

Canadian Press Despatch.

NEW YORK, August 12.—At a special meeting tomorrow of the New York Chamber of Commerce a special committee, appointed to consider means for opening up export trade, will make its report. The committee has held conferences with merchants and bankers, by many of whom it has been contended that the risk of shipment to European ports is not so great as has been supposed. It was generally believed by the committee members and others that the shipping situation would be relieved in a few days.

At the piers of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines in Hoboken, N.J., where several liners of each company are tied up as a result of the war, there is a general suspension of work. It is estimated that 5000 longshoremen are out of employment, and 200 teamsters and about 1000 freight handlers have been discharged by the large transfer companies. Business in the shipping district of this city is also at a standstill.

Labor to be Scarce.

The falling off in steerage passengers from abroad last week as compared with the same week a year ago was 200,069, which, according to steamship agents and contractors means a corresponding decrease in the supply for the labor market. Should the war continue any length of time the impression prevails that unskilled labor will be at a premium for some time to come.

Already the heads of corporations employing large forces of laborers, contractors and city officials engaged in public works are worried over the effects of the European war on the labor market.

FRENCH FISHING FLEET HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN

Special Cable to The World

ST. PIERRE MIQUELON, August 7 (delayed in transmission).—Nearly all the French fishing fleet has been withdrawn from this place because of the European war. Both the sailing boats and the steam trawlers have gone to Brest and Havre, and business has been badly crippled, as cash drafts and cheques on French banks are not honored here.

The fishing fleet left upon orders brought here immediately after the declaration of war. One trawler left yesterday with two officers and 12 soldiers who had been stationed here.

AMMUNITION FOR PACIFIC.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 12.—Ammunition and artillery is being shipped to the Pacific coast in large quantities. A special artillery train passed thru the city today en route to Vancouver.

DUNNING'S

Our little tables, with snow-white linen, just inside the door, are certainly a feature in themselves. We serve a variety of ice creams, fruits, etc.

A step from all newspaper bulletins. A trial will make you a regular customer.

27-31 West King street, 23 Melinda.