

than to deny my past and the declarations of other days?

Public Declaration Intended

"It is more than probable that it will be necessary to make my attitude yet clearer by some declaration of a public nature. I await only the fitting occasion to make the most ample profession of my convictions, such as was not possible in a letter of resignation. On this point I am very determined to leave no opening to misunderstanding, and I am going to word a note which will make my position clear.

"But to go to Ottawa, above all to the halting place where the discussion of this project has now placed itself, to undertake a fight against nearly all, to incur the bad wishes of all the members of the House without exception, to expose those whom I have placed in positions during my short term as a minister to reprisals which I fear for them, and which would place them on the street—all these considerations make me hesitate.

"I seem to see already evident signs of reaction among the English. In order to make it possible to fight against the imperialist group, which now rules the two parties autocratically, the aid of the English is necessary, and this aid will be awaited in vain if the impression becomes general that the autonomist movement is limited to the province of Quebec. That is my very strong conviction."

CO-OPERATIVE EGG CIRCLES

"The Organization of Co-operative Egg Circles," is the title of pamphlet No. 4, by W. A. Brown, B.S.A., of the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture. In introducing this subject the writer defines a co-operative egg circle, states the need for organization and the work that can be accomplished. The benefits, methods, and details of organization are exhaustively dealt with and directions for setting up and using an egg testing appliance are given. The pamphlet, copies of which may be obtained upon application, from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, concludes with a proposed constitution and bylaws suitable for an egg circle.

Europe at War

Germany and Austria-Hungary Fighting Russia, France and Serbia

Europe is in the throes of a great war. On Monday, when The Guide went to press five nations, Germany, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary and Serbia were engaged in the conflict and grave fear existed that Great Britain, Belgium and Italy would be embroiled.

The cause of the war is a dispute between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, with regard to the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, and hostilities between these nations commenced on Tuesday, July 28. Efforts were made by Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs to bring about a settlement of the dispute by the mediation of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, but this proposal was rejected by both Russia and Germany. Germany, however, announced that it considered the war should be confined to the original combatants and called upon Russia and France to declare their neutrality. Russia refused and intimated her support of Serbia and as a result Germany on Sunday declared war against Russia and at the same time, without formally declaring war on France invaded that country.

Information as to the extent or result of the fighting was lacking at the time of going to press, telegraphic communication between the belligerent countries and England having been cut off. Great Britain and the other nations not already engaged are making every effort to avoid being drawn into the war, but are making preparations to safeguard their interests if necessary.

London, Aug. 2.—The German invasion of France has begun, according to authentic information received in London today without, so far as is known, a declaration of war having been made.

Two German forces are now converging from the east in the direction of the French capital.

German troops have crossed the French frontier at a point near the village of Cirey between Nancy and Strassburg, and the German soldiers who last night invaded the Grand Duchy of Lux-

emburg, neutral territory between Belgium and Germany, are reported as marching on the French fortified town of Longwy.

The German force which came into France near Cirey, which is 40 miles from Nancy, is reported to have been repulsed with heavy losses, but this has not yet been confirmed.

Apparently, the German army is duplicating the first movement of the French-Prussian war. It was August 2, 1870, forty-four years ago today that the French and Germans clashed in the first battle of that war at Saarbrücken, where the Prince Imperial, under the orders of the Emperor, received his famous "baptism of fire."

Kaiser Would Vanquish France

It would appear today that Germany is taking the fullest advantage of her supposed superiority in rapid mobilization over France. The plan of the German Emperor, according to military observers here, is to vanquish or attempt to vanquish France in the interval before Russia will be able to create serious trouble on her northern frontier.

It is supposed that Russian mobilization will take about three weeks.

All telegraphic and telephonic communication between Brussel and Luxembourg has been severed.

Luxemburg Neutral Territory

By the treaty of London, signed in 1867, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was declared neutral territory. Its integrity and independence were guaranteed.

Longwy is a fortified town of France on the Belgian frontier, 40 miles northwest of Metz in Germany.

A train full of German soldiers arrived at the station at Luxembourg during the night. The troops seized the station and the bridges on the Treves and Tröis Vierges line in order to secure the regular passage of military trains across the Grand Duchy.

After these seizures, the soldiers proceeded to the barracks. The major of the Luxembourg volunteers protested

against the violation of neutrality, but in reply the Germans asserted that the railway belongs to them and that they have the right to do what they like in Luxemburg.

20,000 Crossed Near Nancy

According to a newspaper published at Liege, 20,000 German troops crossed the French frontier this morning near Nancy. They encountered French forces and were repulsed with heavy losses.

This news, however, lacks confirmation.

A telephone despatch from Brussels today said it was reported there Germany had declared war on France, and that the French ambassador, Jules Cambon, had left the German capital. This report could not be confirmed.

The French embassy today issued the following statement: "French territory has been invaded at Cirey, and German troops are marching on the fort at Cirey. This act has been committed without a declaration of war. The German ambassador is at present in Paris."

Germany declared today that she was unable to answer the question put by the British ambassador at Berlin as to whether she is prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium.

This statement appeared in a communication issued by the French embassy.

The neutrality of Belgium has been guaranteed by Great Britain and she is bound to protect Belgium for her own safety, as Belgium under German rule would be a never-ending menace to England.

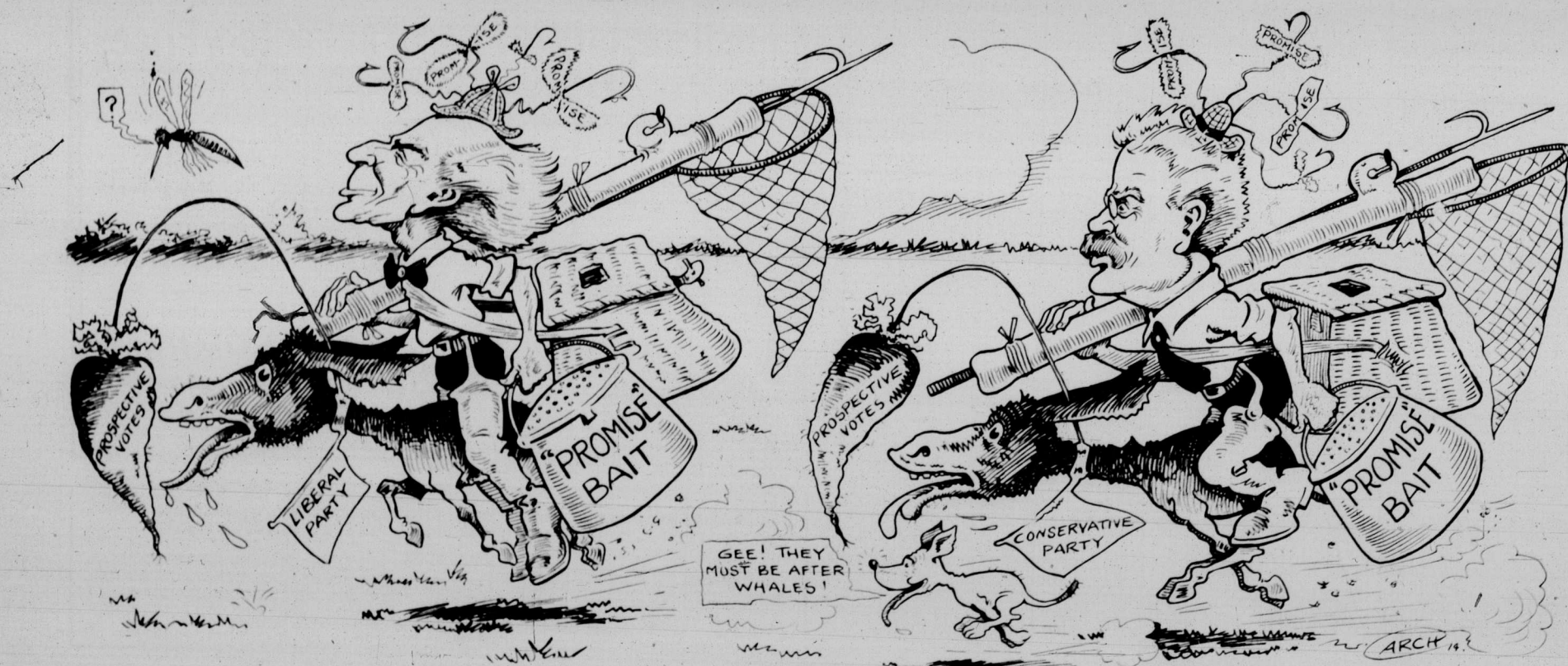
French Aviator Killed

Berlin, Aug. 2.—German troops today fired upon and brought to earth a French flying machine near Wesel. Saturday night several other hostile air craft were seen in the Rhine provinces. One was observed flying from Keprich in the direction of Andernach, 10 miles north of Coblenz. Others were sighted near Duers flying in the direction of Cologne.

Rumors of Battle at Nancy

News of the progress of hostilities is vague and conflicting owing to the severe censorship everywhere imposed. It is alleged that the Germans poured 100,000 men into Luxemburg, who will concentrate on the French frontier. Actual

Continued on Page 26



THE OTTAWA FISHERMEN ARE COMING