

# The Daily Mail

Published every afternoon (except Sunday) at 613 Queen Street, Fredericton, by THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY.

Telephone No. 67

Fredericton, N. B., August 19, 1914

## A GERMAN PLOT

An American industrial leader who has spent much of his time in Europe for the last five years, and has had unusual opportunities to get a close view of the foreign situation, in discussing the present war, says:

"Germany has been preparing for this war for years and she was ready in my judgment it was a deliberate plot on Germany's part to bring about the war, and it seems to me all circumstances point to this conclusion. The Kaiser went away from Berlin for appearance sake, and left Austria to serve its insolent and peremptory demand upon Serbia, thus furnishing the pretext for hostilities. After Serbia had yielded to nearly every demand of Austria, England offered mediation, but was met with a flat refusal on the part of the Kaiser to interfere with Austria; and when Russia protested Germany answered by a call to arms.

"The opportune moment had come. The French President was sent from France, England was apparently on the verge of a civil war, Belgium's opposition was not seriously considered, while Italy's support was counted upon as a certainty. England's attitude was the only doubtful factor of importance in the Kaiser's calculations, and he hoped, if he did not fully expect, that England would dare to risk a continental war while her own internal troubles were so threatening, but the Kaiser has missed out on many of these calculations and is likely to have trouble with some of his own people before the war is ended.

"Germany is fighting with a different spirit than the allies. She is fighting because she is commanded to fight by the Kaiser and his 'war lords,' while the allies are all fighting a common enemy and invader, who, conscious of her power and arrogant in her attitude, has threatened the peace of Europe for years, and has kept the allied nations on the qui vive for just such a coup as the Kaiser has attempted.

"What I cannot understand is how Germany could ever have persuaded herself into believing that England, with her great navy, would stand aside and allow Germany to annex Belgium and as much of France as she might choose, when it was a self-evident fact that Britain's great navy had been kept up to its relative strength for the very purpose of preventing just such an attempt by Germany.

"This is a terrible catastrophe for Europe, but it had to come sooner or later. I believe history will record that Germany was responsible for this war and that the onus of it will rest upon the Kaiser."

## WORKED HARD FOR PEACE

In concluding his great speech in the British House of Commons just prior to the declaration of war, Sir Edward Grey, Britain's secretary for Foreign Affairs, said:

"We worked for peace up to the last moment and beyond the last moment (cheers)—how hard, how persistently, and how earnestly we strove for peace last week the House will see when the papers are before them. But that is over so far as the peace of Europe is concerned. We are now face to face with the situation the consequence of which have yet to be unfolded. We believe we shall have the support of the House at large in proceeding to whatever measures (cheers) may be forced upon us by the development of actions taken by others and I believe we shall have the support of the country, too.

But so quickly has the situation been forced upon us that the country has not had time to realize the issue; it is, perhaps, still thinking of the quarrel between Austria and Serbia. There are absurd complications which have grown out of the quarrel between Austria and Serbia. Russia and Germany we know are at war—we do not know officially, that Austria the ally that Germany is to support, is at war with Russia. We know that a good deal has been happening on the French frontier, but we do not know that the German Ambassador has left Paris—the situation has developed so rapidly that technically it is impossible as regards the war to describe what has actually happened.

I wanted to bring out the underlying things which must effect our own conduct and our own policy, and to put the facts clearly, I have put vital facts before the House, and if, as

seems only too probable, we are forced, and rapidly forced to take our stand upon these issues, then I believe that this country realizes what is at stake; what the real issues are, the magnitude of the impending danger in the west of Europe which I have endeavored to describe to the House, and I believe we shall be supported throughout not only by the House of Commons, but by the determination, the resolution, the courage, and the endurance of the whole country (loud cheers)."

Fredericton's big contingent of volunteers for active service leave this evening for Valcartier, Quebec. Not since the days of the Crimean war has such a large military force left this city for active service abroad. They are going out to assist in fighting the battles of the Empire, and should be given a rousing send off. The brave fellows who have shown a willingness to lay down their lives for the grand old British Empire carry with them the best wishes of all their fellow citizens. That they will be able to give a good account of themselves in the face of the enemy there is not the slightest doubt.

## NUMERICAL UNITS OF THE ARMY

In order to inform the ordinary reader of war news about the size of the various sub-divisions of the armies, such as corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, etc., the following table gives as accurately as possible, the number of men and the composition in such divisions:—

### GERMANY

Army Corps—Its staff, 3 infantry divisions, 2 regiments of field artillery, 3 squadrons of cavalry, a company of pioneers, a bridge train, field bakeries, telegraph troops, field hospital, etc., one or two batteries of heavy field howitzers or mortars and a machine gun group. Total 40,000 men.

Infantry division—Two brigades, Total, 12,000 men.

Brigade—Two regiments. Total 6000 men.

Regiment—Three battalions of 4 companies each. Total 3000 men.

Battalion—Four companies of 250 men each. Total, 1000 men.

Regiment of field artillery—Nine batteries of field guns and 3 of field howitzers. 72 pieces.

Battery—Six guns.

Brigade of cavalry—Two and occasionally three regiments. Total, 1600 to 2400 men.

Regiment of cavalry—Four squadrons of 200 men each. Total, 800 men.

### FRANCE

Army corps—Two infantry divisions 1 brigade of cavalry, 1 brigade of horse and foot artillery, 1 engineers' battalion, 1 squadron of train. Total 40,000 men.

Infantry division—Two brigades of infantry, 1 squadron of cavalry, 12 batteries. Total, 12,000 men and 48 guns.

Brigade—Two regiments of 3 battalions each. Total, 6000 men.

Regiment—Three battalions of 4 companies each. Total, 3000 men.

Battalion—Four companies of 50 men each. Total 1000 men.

Cavalry division—Two and sometimes three brigades; 3200 to 4800 men.

Brigade of cavalry—Two regiments of 8 squadrons with 2 batteries of artillery.

Regiment of cavalry—Four squadrons, 800 men.

Squadron of cavalry—200 men.

Battery of artillery—Six guns.

### GREAT BRITAIN

Brigade of infantry—Four battalions and administrative and medical units. Total 4000 men.

Cavalry brigade—Two regiments of 4 squadrons each. Total 800 men.

Brigade of artillery—Three batteries, four squadrons each. Total 800 men.

18 guns, heavy artillery, 12 guns; field howitzers, two batteries, horse artillery, two batteries.

Battery—Six guns.

Division—Fifty-four guns, 12 howitzers and 4 heavy field guns, 15,000 combatants.

### RUSSIA

Battalion of infantry—Eight hundred men.

Squadron of cavalry—One hundred and twenty-five men.

Battery of artillery—Eight guns.

## To House Keepers

If you have furniture in need of repairs or upholstering to be done, I can attend to it for you promptly and satisfactorily. I also lay carpets and linoleums. Orders for tents and awnings promptly attended to. If you require anything in my line give me a trial. Tents to hire.

Telephone No. 139-21.

JOSEPH DESAULNIERS

## NOT MUCH CHANGE IN WAR SITUATION

### MILITARY MAN

#### VIEWS SITUATION

London, Aug. 19—An American military man, reviewing the situation in Belgium, tonight said:

"I left Brussels today. There was a good deal of agitation as the people thought the Germans very near and there had been fighting at Tirlemont.

"The people kept very quiet, though they were filled with suspense owing to the numerous rumors. The impression was that the Germans, after making reconnaissance, in force and scouting the country to the north of Brussels with cavalry were about to advance in force on Brussels.

"Brussels is an undefended city but within the last three or four days every important street leading out of the town has been barricaded. Trenches have been dug in the out skirts, and barbed wire entanglements have been placed in front of them. These defences, however, are intended only for protection against a cavalry raid.

"Any battle for the actual possession of Brussels will be fought out side, in the direction of Louvain.

"If the Germans take Brussels it does not mean in any sense a military setback for the allies, beyond its sentimental effect and the opinion in Brussels was that owing to France's successes in Alsace, and the check of the German right wing has suffered in Belgium something must be done which would have at least the form of success.

Brussels apparently is not unduly scared. The shops are open, the street cars and taxicabs are running, and the newspapers are appearing regularly. There is no sign of alarm, and the staff states that the situation is excellent.

"The people will submit to the Germans, if necessary, without any demonstration, because of the practical good sense of the Belgians, which teaches them that resistance after their army is driven back is fruitless, and because of their supreme confidence that the British and French will eventually drive the Germans out of Belgium."

London, Aug. 20—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Times says he has learned from official sources in Berlin that Germany will reject the Japanese ultimatum.

### FIGHTING IN LIMBERG

Brussels, Aug. 19—An engagement is reported to have taken place in northern Limberg. An important Franco-German battle is expected.

### GERMANS CLAIM VICTORY

London, Aug. 19—A despatch today by the Marconi wireless press bureau from Berlin says that an encounter near Stallupönen, East Prussia, Aug. 17, a division of the German first army corps defeated a Russian force, capturing one thousand prisoners and six machine guns. Many Russian guns which could not be taken by the Germans were destroyed.

### AUSTRIANS SEND ARTILLERY

Rotterdam, Aug. 19—Large contingents of Austrian troops including mountain artillery of which the German army does not possess, have passed points along the Rhine on their way to the front.

### BRING DOWN MONOPLANE

Brussels, via Paris, Aug. 19—A German monoplane was brought down by riflemen at Sterrebeck, only a few miles to the east of Brussels. The pilot, an officer, had in his possession three revolvers, bombs, and interesting military notes. His legs were broken by the fall, but not withstanding his injuries he endeavored to discharge his weapons.

### AUSTRIANS MUTINIOUS

London, Aug. 19—It is officially stated in Paris, that the mobilization of the Austrian army was accompanied with much disorder and even open mutiny in many places owing to the unpopularity of the war among many classes of people. This information is conveyed in a Paris despatch to the Daily Telegraph, which continues:

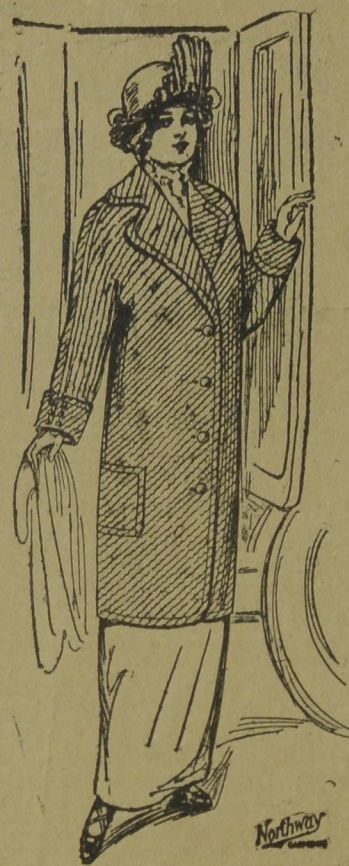
"In many parts of Austria enthusiasm for the war is completely lacking and the people complain bitterly against spending blood and money in a useless cause."

### ANTI-GERMAN FEELING

London, Aug. 19—The correspondent at Genoa of the Daily Express says much anti-German sentiment is being shown by the crowds in various cities of Italy. Despatches received in London from Messina, Rion, demonstrations occurred there while the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau were in port.

The inhabitants of the city, it is said, refused to sell the Germans fruit or food.

Messrs. Wilbur and Ralph Estey, of Boston are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Estey, Saunders Street



# NEW FALL COATINGS

and

## Ready-to-Wear Garments

## Plaids and Checks predominate

Unsurpassing styles and qualities will greet you this season, comprising a stock of merchandise, larger than we have ever before shown.

We bought these goods from the biggest houses in Europe and America. Our Foreign goods were fortunate in arriving before the outbreak of hostilities, and can assure the public that the prices will be no higher than in ordinary cases.

# JOHN J. WEDDALL & SON

Pictorial Review Patterns

# Kill the Flies

## Use a Faultless Wire Fly Killer

Kills but does not crush the fly.

Sanitary: no disease germs can adhere to the brush.

## Pyramid Fly Catchers Baloon Fly Traps

# R. CHESTNUT & SONS

WHOLESALE

The Hardware People

RETAIL

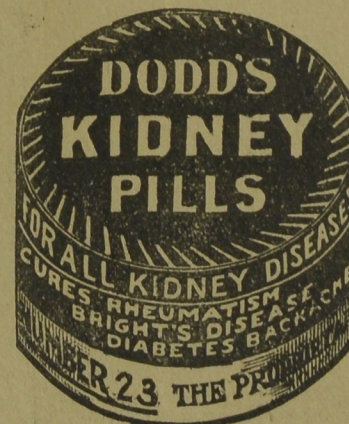
Domestic Sanitary and Heating Engineers.

## VALLEY RAILWAY

(Continued from page eight.)

a general European war before the railway was completed. The declaration of war was followed by the closing of the stock exchanges and they are still closed. The Trust Co. therefore, finds itself in a very serious position. With the markets closed it cannot realize on its securities, and the railway company is left without funds with which to carry on the work. Consequently there is no money available and many of them are threatening to stop the work.

A special meeting of the Provincial Government has been called for today to grapple with the situation. It is not known just what action will be taken, but nobody need be surprised to hear of the work on the road being suspended in the course of a few days.



## Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

It is no longer fashionable to cultivate a swarthy skin. The best way to avoid it is to use **Elderflower Witch Hazel Cream** on the face, hands and arms after bathing, boating, tennis or motoring. It relieves the skin from burning caused by the summer sun, and leaves it smooth and cool.

25c a Bottle.

# HUNT & MacDONALD

## Fall Styles IN FOOTWEAR

The greater part of our fall stock in Ladies' Fine Footwear has been received.

Cloth Tops still continue to be very popular. See Our New Styles.

H. S. CAMPBELL SHOEMAN