## FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

### THE BRITISH FLEET.

At the present time, says *The Times*, all the most effective vessels of the Navy are at sea. These comprise some seven or eight squadrons of super-Dreadnoughts, Dreadnoughts, and pre-Dreadnought battleships, many squadrons of cruisers, including the great Dreadnought cruisers, and the big armoured cruisers of the pre-Dreadnought era, with others fitted for commerce protection and the like purposes, and a large number of destroyer and submarine flotillas, with their auxiliary vessels. All these vessels are at the stations which ordinary precaution in the critical condition of affairs on the Continent demands. There is substantial reason for the belief that, in regard to the reserve stores and munitions for all naval purposes, adequate measures have been taken for their provision and movement wherever required. The precautionary steps in regard to supplies of coal and other matters have been made public, and appear to be well suited to the objects in view. As many areas of sea are now under strict guard and patrol, the public must not be surprised or alarmed if they learn that vessels coming to British shores have been held up for examination. It will be manifest to anyone who looks at the map of Northern Europe that, in the event of war between this country and Germany, the main scene of activity afloat would be the North Sea. If the sea area between the north-east coast of Scotland and Norway is closed, as well as the Straits of Dover, ingress to and egress from the North Sea would be forbidden, and thus, unless she fights for it, Germany could not obtain command of its waters, while it would be obviously the duty of the British Fleet to meet and defeat the opposing force. If the latter should take shelter behind its forts, this might be a difficult and delayed task.

### THE CABINET'S DECISION.

*The Times* states that decisions of the first import will be announced in the House of Commons to-day. It is understood that divisions of opinion, which still existed in the morning, were closed by the news from the Continent which reached England before the afternoon. If they now take shape in any resignation from the Cabinet, it will be of a small and unimportant character. It is understood that the decision of Ministers as to the course to be pursued by this country was materially changed by the news which arrived since their earlier meeting in the morning. By six o'clock it was manifest that Germany had broken her treaties, had violated the neutrality of Luxembourg, and was invading France without the formality of a declaration of war, and before her Ambassador had been recalled from Paris. The afternoon meeting succeeded in closing the ranks, and it is understood that, if there are any resignations at all, they will be of a small and unimportant character. The principal members of the Government have acted throughout with complete accord. The decisions of the Cabinet will be announced this afternoon in the House of Commons.

### THE GERMAN INVASION.

By the invasion of Luxembourg and the crossing of the French frontier by the Germans the whole situation has been changed, says *The Times*. The doubts which many of us tried hard to cherish as to Germany's real intentions have been dispelled by her high-handed contempt for public law. The Government and the nation now realise that she has been bent on a European war, a European war to be waged, in the first instance, against France and those neutral States across the narrow seas, whose safety we have bound ourselves to defend, because it is indispensable to ours. The Cabinet have called up the Naval Reserves. They would not have taken this step had they not felt that in this quarrel our interests are now directly at stake. After the example of what Germany has done with Luxembourg and on the French border, we can no longer rely upon the presence of her Ambassador as a security against some sudden surprise. Now she has shown her hand. She is resolved to crush France, and to trample upon the rights of those who happen to stand in her way. Yesterday it was Luxembourg; to-day it may be Belgium or Holland, or she may treat us as she has treated our French friends, and attack us without a declaration of war. She will find the Empire ready. As our fathers fought Spain and France in the days of their great strength to defeat their pretence to Continental supremacy, and their menace to the narrow seas which are the bulwark of our independence, so shall we be ready, with the same unanimity, and the same stubborn tenacity of purpose, to fight any other nation which shows by her acts that she is advancing a like claim, and confronting us with a like threat.

### THE STRATEGIC SITUATION.

The situation, says *The Times* Military Correspondent, is that France runs a risk for a certain period of finding herself faced by superior numbers—possibly by a superiority of 200,000 men. The French General Staff have counted during the last seven or eight years upon the support of our expeditionary force to make good the difference. To our troops a place has been allotted in the French plan of concentration, and all arrangements have been made for transporting them to places assigned to them. If our troops, at the last moment, fail at the *rendezvous*, and France is beaten as a consequence, history will assign our cowardice as the cause. To intervene with effect it was absolutely necessary that French and British mobilisation should run concurrently, but we are already 24 hours behind France, even if the order to mobilise our troops is issued to-day. No man wishes with a light heart that our troops should be engaged in a Continental war. It might even reasonably be urged that, if a German attack is repulsed, our troops should not engage upon the invasion of Germany, but as a choice of evils the bolder course is the best, and in truth it is the only course that is not both shameful and dangerous. The abstention of England at this grave juncture is, in fact, impracticable.

### THE ISSUES AT STAKE.

Germany and Austria, says *The Times*, have, during the last month, strained every nerve and used every influence, diplomatic, social, financial, to obtain the neutrality of England. Yet it is against Britain that their blow is chiefly aimed. When the German Emperor provoked France by his visits to Tangier in 1905, and dragged France to the International Conference at Algeciras, Britain stood firmly by France, and defeated the German design, which was to separate them. When, in 1911, she sent her cruiser, the Panther, to Agadir with the same object, Britain again stood firm, and saved herself and France. Now another blow has been struck, and shrewdly struck. A Balkan issue was chosen, because there is no direct British interest in the Balkans. The cry was raised—Shall England fight for Servia? Shall England fight for Russia? It is not a question of Servia nor of Russia. It is a question of isolating England, in order that, when isolated, she may be compelled to submit to German dictation.

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON FOREIGN SHIPS.

A supplement to the *Dublin Gazette* was issued on Saturday, containing the following proclamation:—

Notice in pursuance of Regulation 5 of the Wireless Telegraphy (Foreign Ships) Regulations, 1908.—I, the Right Honourable Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse, His Majesty's Postmaster-General, do hereby give notice that in the opinion of the Right Honourable Reginald McKenna, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, an emergency has arisen in which it is expedient for the Public Service that His Majesty's Government should have control over the transmission of messages by Wireless Telegraphy, and that the use of Wireless Telegraphy on board foreign ships whilst in the territorial waters of the British Isles will be subject to such rules as may be made by the Admiralty.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1914.

# GERMANY DECLARES WAR ON RUSSIA.

## ULTIMATUM TO FRANCE.

## RUSSIA GERMANY AND FRANCE MOBILISING.

## ITALY REMAINS NEUTRAL AT PRESENT.

## GERMAN TROOPS CROSS FRENCH FRONTIER.

### GERMANY DECLARES WAR ON RUSSIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ST. PETERSBURG, SATURDAY NIGHT.

The German Ambassador, in the name of his Government, handed to the Foreign Minister a Declaration of War at 7.30 this evening.

The staff of the German Embassy left to-night.

### GENERAL MOBILISATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERLIN, SATURDAY.

This evening the Emperor ordered mobilisation of the entire forces of Germany.

### FRENCH MOBILISATION ORDER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, SATURDAY.

General mobilisation of the French Army has been ordered to start at midnight to-night, and be completed by midnight to-morrow.

### FRANCE INVADED.

GERMANS CROSS AT CIREY LES FORGES.

Reuter's Agency is informed that, at 3.30 yesterday afternoon, an official telegram was received announcing that the Germans had invaded France, and crossed the frontier at Cirey Les Forges.

### GERMAN FORCE MARCHING ON LONGWY.

Reuter's Agency is informed that an official telegram has been received, announcing that a German force is marching on the French fortress of Longwy.

### GERMANS ENTER LUXEMBOURG.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LUXEMBOURG, SUNDAY.

German troops have entered the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and have seized the post offices. Telephone communication has been cut.

### OCCUPATION OF LUXEMBOURG.

#### GERMAN TROOPS REFUSE TO WITHDRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LUXEMBOURG, SUNDAY.

A train full of German soldiers arrived at the station of Luxembourg during the night.

The troops seized the station and the bridges on the Trèves and Trois Vierges lines, in order to ensure the regular passage of military trains across the Grand Duchy.

The soldiers then proceeded to the barracks.

The major, commanding the detachment of Luxembourg Volunteers, there parleyed with them, protesting against this violation of neutrality.

The Germans then withdrew, and a body of their officers proceeded to the Palace of the Government.

They had the Court officials summoned, and they are now conferring with them.

The Germans assert that the railway lines belong to them, and that they have the right to do what they like here.

They refuse to withdraw.

Reuter's Agency points out that by the Treaty of London, of 1867, Luxemburg was declared neutral territory, and the signatory Powers guaranteed its integrity and independence.

BRUSSELS, SUNDAY.

The *Gazette* publishes a report that German troops have entered the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

It is believed that they are moving towards the French frontier by way of Luxemburg and Metz.

### NOT A HOSTILE ACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LUXEMBOURG, SUNDAY.

It is officially announced that the Luxembourg Minister of State has received through the German Minister here a telegram from the Imperial Chancellor, stating that the military measures taken by Germans in Luxembourg do not constitute a hostile act against the Grand Duchy. They are simply measures to protect the working of the railways, connected with the German system, against a possible attack by French troops. Luxembourg will be completely indemnified for any damage that may be done to the lines.

BRUSSELS, SUNDAY.

A telegram from Arlon states that one hundred thousand Germans are crossing the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and are concentrating on the French frontier.

Engagements are reported on the frontier, in which the Germans are said to have suffered losses.

The strategical line from Malmedy to Liege is guarded by military, both on the German and the Belgian side.

More than 25,000 men are engaged in digging trenches in the intervals between the forts.

### REPORTED ENGAGEMENT.

#### ON FRENCH FRONTIER.

#### 20,000 GERMANS REPULSED.

#### ALLEGED GERMAN REPULSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIEGE, SUNDAY.

A special edition of a Liége evening paper announces that 20,000 German troops crossed the frontier this morning near Nancy, and penetrated into French territory.

They were, however, repulsed with heavy losses.

This report is, so far, without confirmation.

### ALLEGED FRENCH ACT OF WAR.

#### BOMBS THROWN FROM AEROPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, SUNDAY.

A military announcement was issued here this morning to the effect that a French aviator has thrown bombs from an aeroplane in the neighbourhood of Nuremberg. It is added that as there has been no declaration of war between France and Germany, this act is a crime against the rights of man.

### APPEAL TO THE FRENCH NATION.

#### MOBILISATION TO SECURE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, SATURDAY, 7 P.M.

The President and the Government have decided to address the following appeal to the French nation:—

"For some days past the state of Europe has taken a serious turn for the worse, and, in spite of the efforts of diplomacy, the horizon has been darkened. At the present moment most nations have mobilised their forces. Even countries protected by neutrality have thought well to adopt this measure as a precaution. Powers whose constitutional or military laws do not resemble ours have, without ordering mobilisation, carried out military preparations which are equivalent to mobilisation, and which merely anticipate it. France, who reaffirmed her desire for peace, who in tragic days gave Europe counsels of moderation, and a living example of wisdom, ceaselessly multiplied her efforts for the maintenance of the peace of the world. In the meantime, however, she prepared for all eventualities, and at once took the first indispensable step to guard her territory. Our legislation does not allow us to complete these preparations without a mobilisation decree. Alive to its responsibility, and feeling that it would be failing in its sacred duty if it allowed affairs to remain as they are, the Government has decided to issue the decree which the situation imposes upon it. Mobilisation is not war, in present circumstances. On the contrary, the mobilisation appears to be the best means for ensuring peace with honour. Strong in its desire to attain a pacific solution of the crisis, behind these necessary precautions France will continue its diplomatic efforts, and still hopes to succeed. The Government counts on the coolness of this noble nation not to allow it to become the prey to unjustifiable emotion, and it counts, too, on the patriotism of all Frenchmen, knowing that there is not a single one not ready to do his duty. At this moment there are no more parties; there is eternal France—France, peace-loving and resolute, the birthplace of right and justice, wholly united in calm and vigilant dignity."

### FRENCH PREMIER AND GERMAN MINISTER.

#### RESPONSIBILITY CAST ON GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, SATURDAY, 6.45 P.M.

Baron von Schoen, German Ambassador in Paris, had a conference of a quarter of an hour's duration with M. Viviani, Premier, at 5.30 this afternoon.

Despite the state of mobilisation, conversations are being continued on all sides, particularly between Russia and Austria, and between Germany and France.

9.55 P.M.

It is understood that M. Viviani, Premier, in the second interview which he had this afternoon with Baron von Schoen, German Ambassador, said to the latter, at the very beginning of their conversation—

"You are mobilising; we know it."

Baron von Schoen did not reply, and M. Viviani added—"This attitude on the part of your Government has dictated ours. We were compelled to take similar precautions to yours. Our peaceful intentions remain unchanged. We wish peace, and the best proof we can give you of our wish is that at the present moment the French Parliament has not been convoked. Under the Constitution we should be compelled to convoke it if our intentions were not peaceful."

"But," replied the Ambassador, "incidents on the frontier are unfortunately to be feared."

To this M. Viviani replied—"How can you suppose such a thing, since your troops are five miles from the frontier? We are in fact exposed to a violation of our frontier, and I do not think there is another Power in the world which would have consented to do such a thing."

M. Viviani went on to point out on the other hand, that German troops were at the very foot of the post marking the frontier, and said he concluded from this that, if incidents occurred, they could only be provoked by the German military forces.

Baron von Schoen was to see M. Viviani later in the evening.

### GERMANY AND THE WAR.

#### FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S DECLARATION.

Reuter is authorised by M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador in London, to make the following declaration:—

The whole responsibility for the present situation and anything that may eventuate rests with Germany.

At the present moment Germany has not declared war against France, nor has the German Ambassador left Paris, yet German troops are invading French territory.

Our pacific intentions may be judged from the fact that although we knew of what was going on we withdrew our troops 10 kilometres from the frontier in order to prevent a conflict.

Germany's declaration of war against Russia was made while negotiations between the two Powers are actually in progress.

That these Conversations gave promise of success is shown by the fact that the Austrian Ambassador in Paris declared to our Foreign Minister that Russia and Austria were approaching an agreement.

These facts speak for themselves.

It is also significant that while these *pourparlers* were going on, and there were hopes of a peaceful solution, the German Ambassador in Paris made it known that he was contemplating his departure.

This morning the French Embassy gets official news that Luxembourg has been invaded, that German troops are marching on the town, and to the fortress of Longwy.

The neutrality of Luxembourg is a perpetual neutrality, guaranteed by a Treaty signed at London in May, 1867 by Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, being British Plenipotentiary.

So from the beginning Germany has violated the neutrality guaranteed by the whole of Europe.

On July 29th the German Ambassador in Paris warned M. Viviani that Germany was going to proclaim martial law.

All the time France knew that Germany was actually mobilising, yet it was not until 5 p.m. on August 1st that we gave orders for mobilisation.

Previously we had taken the steps I have indicated by withdrawing our troops from the frontier to avoid collision with the German patrols.

It is as well that at the beginning the world should know these facts.

### FRENCH MINISTERIAL COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, SUNDAY.

The Ministerial Council sat until 3.15 a.m. It discussed the situation arising out of Germany's declaration of war upon Russia, and adjourned till the afternoon.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COLUMN 1.)

## THE WAR.

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Germany, on Saturday night, at 7.30, declared war against Russia.

France, on the same evening, issued orders for a general mobilisation, to begin at midnight and conclude by midnight on Sunday.

These actions followed two demands, practically in the form of an *ultimatum*, addressed by Germany to Russia and France on Friday night. The first of these required Russia to suspend her mobilisation within twelve hours, and intimated that if the request were not complied with Germany would adopt military measures. The second asked France to inform the Imperial Government whether, in the event of a German war with Russia France would remain neutral.

The Russian reply was said to be unsatisfactory.

Germany, France, and Russia are now mobilising.

After the declaration of war the German Ambassador left St. Petersburg, but up till last night the German Minister had not left Paris.

Yesterday it was announced that Germany had occupied Luxembourg, seized the post office, and cut off the telephones. She states that this step is not a breach of neutrality, but is taken for the purpose of ensuring railway communication.

Following on this step the German troops invaded France at Cirey les Forges and Longwy, two towns situated, respectively, upon a line with Luxembourg and Strassburg, at the Northern and Southern extremities of the department of Meurthe and Moselle.

This was done without any formal declaration of war.

It is rumoured that a force of 20,000 Germans crossed the French frontier near Nancy yesterday, but was repulsed with loss.

A Berlin telegram states that a French aeroplane has dropped explosive bombs in Nuremberg.

Simultaneously with the demands made on Paris and St. Petersburg, Germany, through her Minister at Rome, asked the Italian Government what Italy's attitude would be in case of a war between Germany and Austria on the one hand and France and Russia on the other.

The reply was to the effect that Italy will remain neutral for the present.

The German General Staff reports that Russian forces have invaded German territory at several points upon the Prussian frontier, but have been generally checked.

There was great activity in Government circles in London on Saturday and yesterday. Mr. Asquith, who saw the King on Friday evening, had a further interview with His Majesty during the night, from 2 to 2.30 a.m.

The Cabinet met at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and adjourned shortly before two o'clock. We learn officially that the Cabinet had not completed its deliberations, and, therefore, no statement was available.

Prior to the Cabinet in the morning, Mr. Asquith was visited by the German Ambassador, a most unusual visitor to number 10 Downing street.

It is understood that the Government will ask Parliament for a credit note of £50,000,000 for defensive purposes.

The Admiralty last night issued a notice ordering that the following classes of Naval Reserves and naval and marine pensioners shall be called into active service:—Royal Fleet Reserve (immediate class), Royal Fleet Reserve (Class A and Class B), Royal Naval Reserve (all classes, including trawler section), naval pensioners, marine pensioners, and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

A special supplement of the *London Gazette* published last night contains a proclamation announcing a partial *moratorium*, authorising the re-acceptance of bills of exchange for one month after date of maturity.

The Cabinet Council met again last evening at 6.30, when there was a full attendance of Ministers. Large crowds assembled in Whitehall, and cheered the various Ministers on their arrival, particularly Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Burns.

The English Board of Agriculture has issued a statement that the English wheat harvest is larger than last year, and that, irrespective of future imports, there is a sufficient stock of wheat in the United Kingdom to last for four months.

Lord Charles Beresford, in a long letter to the Press, says the honour of England and the future safety of the Empire depend upon the decision arrived at by Parliament on Monday. If we break the *Entente Cordiale*, and desert France in her dire necessity, and so fail to take a straightforward course in making good our professions of friendship, we shall be false to those who have placed implicit faith in our moral pledges, shall repudiate a debt of honour, and be in the ignominious position of deserting our friends in a moment of appalling danger. We shall be placarded as cowards for all time, and, in addition, bring about a stupendous catastrophe to the British Empire in future.

The British Neutrality Committee have issued a statement, signed by Lord Courtney, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, and others, protesting against the contention that we are bound to join in war to assist France, and quote statements in Parliament by Sir Edward Grey and the Prime Minister to the effect that this country is not under any obligation which compels it to take part in any war.

Cowes Week has, by special desire of the King, been abandoned.

The Duke of Connaught has been hurriedly recalled to England, and left Banff (Alberta) by special train on Saturday.

On Saturday the Bank of England raised the official rate of discount to 10 per cent., a figure which was reached in 1866 during the panic following the Gurney failure. At that time the Bank Act was suspended, and there are indications that exceptional measures will again be taken by the Government.

Following the Bank of England, the Bank of Ireland on Saturday raised its rate of discount to 10 per cent., and the rate of interest on deposits to 5 per cent.

Owing to the crisis the National Penny Bank closed its doors in London on Saturday until further orders. A notice to depositors given by the directors states that in view of the serious financial situation, both at home and abroad, causing Stock Exchange securities not only to suffer enormous depreciations, but at the present time to be unrealisable, and further creating great difficulty in obtaining gold coin, they felt themselves compelled to close the branches of the institution.

Prices of wheat, flour, and sugar are rising fast; but, so far as Dublin is concerned, there has been no serious increase, except a rise of 2d. per stone in flour. There is no intention to raise the price of bread at present.

### GERMAN STEAMER'S FLIGHT.

#### TWO MILLION POUNDS IN GOLD ON BOARD.

The Kronprinzessin Cecile, due at Southampton yesterday from New York with £2,000,000 worth of gold on board, did not arrive, but was signalled by wireless to Malin Head (North of Ireland) at 4.15 a.m. yesterday.

## ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

## NAVAL RESERVES CALLED OUT.

## CREDIT OF £50,000,000 TO BE DEMANDED.

## MORATORIUM FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

### CABINET AND PRIVY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, SUNDAY NIGHT.

The publication last night and this morning of the news that the German declaration of war upon Russia, followed by that of the German advance on the French frontier, created a tense feeling throughout the metropolis, accompanied by great anxiety as to what would be the attitude of the British Government in the circumstances.

The Cabinet met at eleven o'clock this morning, and sat until nearly two, when an adjournment was made till this evening.

After the adjournment Lord Crewe went to Buckingham Palace and saw the King as the Prime Minister's representative.

Prior to the Cabinet meeting the Prime Minister was visited by the German Ambassador, a most unusual visitor to 10 Downing street.

This afternoon the King held a Privy Council. We learn officially, however, that this Council had reference neither to the proclamation of England's neutrality in the war nor to mobilisation, but was exclusively summoned with reference to the financial measures which the Government consider necessary to meet the situation.

Up to this evening, despite the reports of fighting on French soil, and all sorts of unconfirmed rumours, neither the British Government nor the French Embassy in London had any official news of the declaration of war by or upon France, and the immediate urgency of a clear pronouncement on the British attitude had not arisen.

But the day has been a most anxious one, and the Cabinet has been in session for some hours. It is stated that the German Ambassador's call at 10 Downing street this morning was to ascertain what would be the attitude of the British Government in certain eventualities; but on this point no reliable information could be elicited.

Mr. Alfred Rothschild, the eminent financier, was another caller at No. 10, and he made a long stay. Several members of the Cabinet made early calls.

While the Cabinet Council was in progress there was an almost constant succession of callers with despatches and telegrams. The hurry and bustle on all hands evidenced the anxieties and uncertainties of the situation. The Cabinet Council lasted till 2 o'clock.

Meanwhile great activity prevailed at the Foreign Office, and in the course of the day the Russian, Italian, and French Ambassadors, the Belgian Minister, the principal secretaries of the German Embassy, and other diplomatists, called.

### MORATORIUM FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

The Privy Council at Buckingham Palace was attended by Viscount Morley (Lord President), Earl Beauchamp (First Commissioner of Works), Lord Stamfordham (His Majesty's Private Secretary), and Sir Almeric Fitzroy (Clerk).

But for the fact that it was definitely known the Government decision had not been taken, the holding of a Privy Council would have created some excitement, because it might have been either for the signature of a proclamation of neutrality or of the documents necessary in case of a mobilisation. It was learned officially that financial matters alone accounted for the Council, and that the King signed a Proclamation having the effect of a partial moratorium affecting the payment of bills of exchange.

The Proclamation was published later in a special *Gazette*, and was as follows:—

Sunday, 2nd August, 1914.

BY THE KING,

A Proclamation for postponing the payment of certain bills of exchange.

GEORGE, R.I.

Whereas, in view of the critical situation in Europe and the financial difficulties caused thereby, it is expedient that the payment of certain bills of exchange should be postponed, as appears in this Proclamation; now, therefore, we have thought fit by, and with, the advice of our Privy Council to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and we do hereby proclaim direct and ordain as follows:—

If, on the presentation for payment of a bill of exchange other than a cheque or bill on demand which has been accepted before the beginning of the fourth day of August, 1914, the acceptor re-accepts the bill by a declaration on the face of the bill, in the form set out hereunder, that bill shall for all purposes, including the liability of any drawer or endorser, or any other party thereto, be deemed to be due and be payable on a date one calendar month after the date of its original maturity, instead of on the date of its original maturity, and to be a bill for the original amount thereof increased by the amount of interest thereon, calculated from the date of re-acceptance to the new date of payment at the Bank of England rate current on the date of the re-acceptance of the bill.

Form of Re-acceptance.

Re-accepted under Proclamation for £..... (insert increased sum).

Signature .....

Date .....

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace this second day of August, in the year of Our Lord, 1914, and in the fifth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

All day long the neighbourhood of Downing street was crowded, but the police would not allow sightseers to approach nearer than Whitehall.

At 6.30 the crowd was enormous, and some Ministers on their way to the adjourned Cabinet meeting were enthusiastically cheered. Sir Edward Grey and Mr. John Burns especially were warmly welcomed. There was again a full attendance of Ministers.

The Cabinet remained in continuous session till 7.45, when Mr. Churchill left and went to the Admiralty. The other Ministers left in small groups from 8 o'clock to 8.30, and some of them were cheered as they passed into Whitehall.

The crowd there by this time could be numbered by thousands, and had been worked up to a pitch of enthusiasm by the passing of bands of Territorials, who had been intercepted on their way to camp, and ordered back to headquarters. The men were cheered vociferously.

The Ministers who were recognised were treated in the same way.

We learn officially that no announcement will be made before the meeting of the House of Commons to-morrow.

With reference to the Marquis of Crewe's call at Buckingham Palace, when he was received in audience by the King, it appears that the Premier had an appointment to see His Majesty at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, but for some reason the audience was postponed till this afternoon, and then the Marquis of Crewe kept the appointment as the representative of his chief.

Shortly before 7 o'clock the Italian Ambassador paid a second visit to the Foreign Office.

#### MEETING OF ARMY COUNCIL.

During the early evening Mr. Asquith, in his capacity as Secretary for War, presided at a meeting of the Army Council, held at 10 Downing street.

### MOBILISATION OF NAVAL RESERVES.

We are officially informed that the Admiralty have given orders that the following classes of naval reserves and naval and marine pensioners shall be called into active service:—

Royal Fleet Reserve (immediate class);
Royal Fleet Reserve (Class A.); Royal Fleet Reserve (Class B.)
Royal Naval Reserve, all classes (including trawler section.)
Naval pensioners
Marine pensioners.
Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The Admiralty have given orders that the above classes of Naval Reserves and Naval and Marine pensioners shall be called into actual service.

Notice is hereby given by their Lordships that all Naval and Marine pensioners under the age of 55, and all men of the Royal Fleet Reserve and Royal Naval Reserve are to proceed forthwith to the ship or establishment already notified them, or failing any previous orders they are to report themselves in person immediately, as shown below—viz:—

Naval and Marine pensioners, including men of Class A., Royal Fleet Reserve, to their pension centre officer.

Royal Fleet Reserve, Class B., to the registrar at their port of enrolment.

Royal Fleet Reserve (immediate class) to act in accordance with instructions already issued.

Royal Naval Reserve—All classes to the nearest registrar of Naval Reserve (superintendent of a Mercantile Marine office.)

Men of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve are all to report themselves immediately to their officer, instructor, or volunteer mobilising officer, irrespective of whether they have been previously appropriated or not.

All men should, if possible, appear in uniform, and bring with them their regulation kit certificate book or service certificate, and in the case of pensioners, their pension identity certificate.

Men, who through absence at sea or from other unavoidable cause are unable to join immediately, are to report themselves as soon as possible.

Reasonable travelling expenses will be allowed.

### SUFFICIENT WHEAT FOR FOUR MONTHS.

The English Board of Agriculture and Fisheries state that this year's wheat crop of the United Kingdom is on an average 4 per cent. greater than last year, and that the yield will be above the average. It is estimated that the crop will be not less than seven million quarters. After deductions for seed and taking stock into account, on which an inquiry conducted by the Board has just been completed, there is now in this country sufficient wheat to supply the whole population for about four months. This allows for the normal rate of consumption, and it is irrespective of all future imports from abroad.

### COWES WEEK ABANDONED.

By special desire of the King, Cowes Week regattas of the Royal Yacht Squadron and the Royal London Yacht Club have been abandoned.

### LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE KING.

Lord Lansdowne, proposing the toast of the King at luncheon to his Bowood tenants on Saturday, said—"We all of us hope that the King and the country of which he is chief, and the great Empire which looks to him as its centre, will emerge from the critical times through which we are passing with undiminished strength and unimpaired reputation."

### AVIATORS WANTED.

The Royal Aero Club desires to draw up a list of those aviators who, in the event of grave national emergency, might be prepared to offer their services. The Marquis of Tullibardine, therefore, issues a request that such aviators will forward their names and addresses, with particulars of aeroplane owned, if any, to the Royal Aeroplane Club, 166 Piccadilly.

### LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S APPEAL.

#### STICK TO FRANCE.

We have received the following letter from Lord Charles Beresford:—

2 Great Cumberland Parade, W.,
2nd August, 1914.

The honour of England and the future safety of the Empire depends upon the decision arrived at by Parliament on Monday. If we break the *Entente Cordiale*, and desert France in her dire necessity, and so fail to take a straightforward course in making good our professions of friendship, we shall be false to those who have placed implicit faith in our moral pledges. We shall repudiate a debt of honour. We shall be in the ignominious position of deserting our friends in a moment of appalling danger. We shall be placarded as cowards for all time, and, in addition, bring about a stupendous catastrophe to the British Empire in the future.

The *Entente Cordiale* was initiated when we failed to recognise that our increasing worldwide responsibilities demanded a corresponding increase in our defences. The object of the *Entente Cordiale* was in the interests of peace. Logically, it meant that if we remained united the possibility of war would be remote. Why? Because we would stick to each other in moments of emergency when either might be attacked.

Surely the honour of our manhood will prevent the betrayal of France the first time the object of the *Entente Cordiale* is called into being. *Ententes* and alliances are only effective when it is known that the honourable obligations of the nations concerned are mutually binding.

I firmly believe that if four days ago we had declared that we intended to stand by

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7, COLUMN 3.)

## SPECIAL EXTRA.

### THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

#### NEED FOR COURAGE.

The *Morning Post* says:—The Government will find that courage is a great asset, and that a whole-hearted, clear decision, and a straightforward course will range the nation behind them, with some dissentients, perhaps. But if they are to go on looking to see who follows them they will receive some fresh surprise from the adversaries across the water, whom they ought to be watching. Hostilities are not necessarily preceded by declarations of war; and where will be Government be if they wait to have their eyes opened by some blow struck while they are deliberating?

### OUR DUTY.

The *Daily Mail* says—The shadow of an immense catastrophe broods over Europe today. All hope of peace has disappeared with a crash. Europe might have been spared all this turmoil and anguish if Great Britain had only been armed and organised for war as the needs of our age demand. The precaution has not been taken, but in this solemn hour we shall utter no reproaches on that account. Our duty is to go forward into this valley of the shadow of death with courage and faith, with courage to suffer, with faith in God and our country. There are certain measures of detail which we hope will be taken, and which ministers should prepare. The first is the issue at the earliest moment of one pound and ten shilling notes as legal tender. Postal notes would serve the purpose perfectly well in an emergency, and thus relieve the demand for gold. Secondly, the State should forthwith undertake the task of making good losses at sea at an enemy's hand, and thus allow the movement of food and raw material to recommence. Thirdly, all should prepare to share food and resources with their poorer countrymen. We must stand together at this hour. There will be no repining, no panic, no wailing over the past. We have to repair to our posts of duty and stand firmly and steadfastly at them, reckoning nothing of danger and loss, keeping always the great end in view.

### COMMAND OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

#### CAVALRY LEADER.

It is assumed in military circles, says the *Daily Telegraph*, that Field Marshal Sir John French will resume the command of the Army, should the Cabinet decide to send a British expeditionary force to the Continent. Apparently no such decision has yet been arrived at, though every preparation by the War Office and the Admiralty has been made for its despatch short of calling out the Army Reserve to fill up the *personnel*. It is to be hoped that this essential precaution will not be long delayed, because a very large proportion of the regiments will consist of reservists, and time is needed to enable these soldiers to recover their military value, and to make the acquaintance of their leaders and comrades. Major-General Edmund Allenby commands the magnificent cavalry force which he has trained during the last four years.

### CABINET DECISIONS.

#### TO-DAY IN PARLIAMENT.

The political correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—The series of momentous Cabinet Councils held during Saturday and yesterday have had important developments. Mr. John Redmond, who went to Easthourne on Saturday, returned to London yesterday in reply to an urgent summons. The Unionist leaders have not left town, and it is quite likely that a conference between the leaders of all the parties in House of Commons may be called to-day in order to arrive at a complete understanding in this momentous crisis. Notification was made by the Lord Chancellor last night that the House of Lords, which adjourned on Friday until to-morrow, will meet this evening at 6 o'clock. It is inferred from this that the Government intends also to propose legislation of a character so urgent that the bill or bills must be passed through all its stages in both Houses in one day. The banking and financial experts who have been lately in consultation with the Committee of the Cabinet appointed to deal with these matters, were at the Treasury for practically the whole of Saturday.

There is high authority for stating that these experts are fully satisfied with the steps the Government have resolved on. The main recommendations of the banking leaders are as follows:—

(1.) That the Bank holiday should be extended for another two days.

(2.) That there should be an issue of notes for £1 and 10s., respectively.

(3.) That the coinage of silver should be greatly increased.

If these steps be taken in addition to those set forth in the *Gazette* Order last night, they have little doubt that the financial crisis in the country will be satisfactorily surmounted.

### CABINET'S POSITION.

#### THE ROLE OF NAVY.

It is understood says the *Daily Telegraph*, that the Cabinet has reserved the right for troops to be employed on the Continent, if circumstances render such a step desirable. The Navy will, it is believed, take immediate and active steps to protect French Channel ports from molestation.

### AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

#### SINISTER RUMOUR.

Rumours were current last night in diplomatic circles in London, says the *Daily Telegraph*, that the Austrian Emperor had been assassinated. No confirmation of this sinister report could be obtained at the time of going to Press.

### FRENCH REPLY UNSATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, SUNDAY, 5.52 P.M.

An official statement regarding the opening of the war says:—In consequence of the Russian attack on German territory Germany is in a state of war with Russia. The French reply to the German representations is of an unsatisfactory character, and, moreover, France has mobilised. An outbreak with France must, therefore, be reckoned with at any moment. Another official statement declares that Russia invaded Germany in the midst of peace, in flagrant contradiction to Russia's peaceful assurances.

### RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR HANDED HIS PASSPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

A Reuter's Berlin telegram, *via* Brussels, says the Russian Ambassador has had his passports handed to him.

### FIGHTING NEAR LONGWY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, MONDAY.

A telegram to the *Temps* from Montmedy says—The sound of cannon has been heard in the direction of Longwy.

### MOBILISATION OF NAVAL RESERVE.

#### DEMONSTRATION AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

A remarkable demonstration occurred outside Buckingham Palace shortly after 10 o'clock last night. News of the mobilisation of the naval reserves had become known, and a large crowd marched up the Mall singing "Rule Britannia," the "Marseillaise," and the National Anthem. When they reached the Palace there were constant calls for the King, and His Majesty on being apprised of the demonstration came out on the balcony of the Palace, accompanied by the Queen. They remained there for five minutes. Their Majesties both acknowledged the greetings of the crowd, whose enthusiasm was unbounded. The demonstrations continued for some time after Their Majesties left the balcony.

FOR FURTHER LATER WAR TELEGRAMS SEE PAGE 8.

## IMPORTANT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

### RUMOURS OF A COALITION MINISTRY.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION TELEGRAM.)

There is a widespread belief that an important development of a political character is pending.

Mr. John Redmond, who has been at Eastbourne, returned to London yesterday in reply to an urgent summons.

The Unionist leaders are also in London.

It is understood that a conference is to be held on the general position with the view of arriving at a complete understanding between all parties.

Rumours of a Coalition Government as a possible issue of this exchange of views are premature.

### IRELAND AND THE CRISIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It has always been said that "England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity." Now is Ireland's opportunity to show England, at this time when we must be a source of great anxiety to her, that we can be trusted. Let Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson form a Provisional Government in Dublin, and guarantee, with the aid of the Volunteers of each denomination, the peace of this country. Let Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson show that they trust their countrymen, one and all. They may find, when the war scare is over, that neither wants to fight the other.—Yours, etc.,

August 1st, 1914. E. B.

### ARMS PROCLAMATION.

We understand that the Government has decided to withdraw the Arms Proclamation now in force in Ireland.

### AMERICAN GOLD FOR LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, SUNDAY.

Several millions of dollars of emergency currency authorised by the Aldrich Vreeland Law have already been shipped to New York, and will be taken