

# ARMY OF RESERVISTS HELD IN CANADA

## Over 200,000 Men of Hostile Countries—No Funds for Transportation

### GERMANS GO TO NEW YORK

#### Seventy Left Last Night and Hope to Sail Next Week—Belgians Apply to Be Sent Home

Six consular offices in Montreal yesterday presented the curious circumstance of thousands of natives of those countries eager to be sent home to take their place on opposing sides for the future battles, but never a ship to carry those of the hostile countries, nor money to take those who belong to nations who will line up on the same side as that espoused by the British Empire. That this may prove a serious affair for some of the countries concerned is shown by the fact that in all probability there are not less than 200,000 men in Canada who have had military training in their respective countries, and who, if once they could get home, would be liable for immediate draft into the battle array.

There is no lack of patriotism on the part of the men themselves, in fact they are evincing surprising eagerness to be sent back to fight. This anxiety is not the less keen because many of them are out of work, with the prospect of a long and hard winter in the not distant future, since it is inevitable that the present dislocation of trade and credit throughout the world will retard progress in Canada for some time.

The scenes at the various consulates were remarkable for their quiet orderliness, with the exception of the French consulate, where the buoyant enthusiasm of the Gallic consulate, where the buoyant enthusiasm of the Gallic nature continually asserted itself in bursts of cheers. At the Austrian consulate there was a steady stream of men all day, most of them workmen of the laborer class, slightly undersized as to height, but pretty sturdy specimens. All they could do was register their names and addresses, and then make way for further candidates for war. All day long Mr. Von Hannehelm, the consul general, and his staff were kept busy looking into the details of each case.

### ARMY OF AUSTRIANS MAROONED

But very few of the men had any money, or if they had they did not want to spend it on steamer fares to go back to military service. They were willing to go, but expected to be provided with passage and upkeep on the voyage.

"We have about 150,000 men in Canada," it was stated at the Consulate, "but we have no means of getting them there. Few of these men can pay their own way, and there is no means of sending them. Further than many of the ships going from the United States have already been cancelled, and should there come a war with Great Britain the service probably be immediately suspended both from the States and Canada."

In reply to a query as to whether the consulate had received any instructions regarding the departure of these men, the official said: "We have no instructions from our government, but we are waiting for orders from Washington to do so."

A new factor in the rush for registration and transportation to the scene of hostilities broke in on the field yesterday morning, when the Montreal Belgians suddenly fired up with the news that their territory had been invaded by Germany. By hundreds they hastened to the office of the Belgian Consul, Mr. Clarence J. De Sola, in the Cristine Building, who declared that for a time there was a near riot, so anxious were the Belgians to register.

"There was no call to arms from Belgium," said Mr. De Sola. "It was a purely spontaneous outburst of patriotism, and, though I have been consul here for several years, I had no idea there were so many Belgians in Montreal. All the men who came to the consulate were reservists, and they were eager to be sent to fight for their fatherland, whose territory has been so woefully violated by Germany. But, while the Belgians at home are mobilizing, and will have 500,000 men ready for the field within a few days, no order for mobilization abroad has been issued, nor provision made for getting reservists back, so that all we could do was to take their names and addresses in readiness for any future action."

Little information could be secured at the German consulate, the officials there declining to make any statement. Orders for the return of the first reservists have been issued, and a number of the men have responded by calling at the consulate, but no provision has been made for sending them back, nor does there appear to be any likelihood that they could leave Canada in any numbers should hostilities break out with Great Britain.

### GERMANS GO TO NEW YORK

A quiet departure was made last night by about 75 Germans, who had been called to the colors and had sufficient money to buy their own transportation. They evidently feared that if their going became officially known steps might be taken to have them stopped at the frontier, so that they bought their tickets and started off individually, only meeting on the train.

The quiet departure of these men was a relief to the consulates, as it showed that there was still a chance of getting some of the men back to their homes. The German consul general, Mr. Von Hannehelm, is expected to stay several days in New York, and hoped

to get a ship early next week for Rotterdam, when they would be joined by large parties from the United States. In present circumstances, however, with most of the German sailings from New York cancelled, it is not regarded as probable that they will get beyond that city in time to be of much use to the Kaiser's army.

## FRENCH MAY HAVE TO STAY

A large number more French soldiers registered at the French Consulate in Place Viger, St. Germain, when a section was taken. Various other sections were captured. The British Allan Line with a view to a large number of these French soldiers being taken by the British which falls at 10:30 today, so an arrangement was made. It is the

steed that the consulate has no authority to purchase steamship transportation for these men, and, although it has been in cable communication with Paris, no instructions had been received in this regard by last night.

A number of Russians registered at their consulate here, and about 30 Swiss, but the same conditions prevailed in each case.

The general result appears to be that there is trained material for a good sized army in Canada, with the men anxious to get off to the European battle fields, but compelled by lack of means and transportation to remain in Canada.