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TERRIFIC CANNONADING TEN MILES FROM LIEGE; HEAVY ARTILLERY COMING TO REDUCE FORTS

SAYS "MERCIFUL" KAISER STOPPED LIEGE ATTACK

Germans in Greater Part Have Withdrawn And Are Marching Through Belgium to The French Border

London, Aug. 12.—A Dutch despatch says a terrific cannonading was heard this morning from the direction of Tongres, north of Liege. It was yesterday reported that two divisions of German cavalry with artillery had arrived there. Belgium was today again the scene of outpost fighting between Belgians, French and Germans. The German commander at Liege denies the loss of 20,000 in his effort to take the forts there. He says they will be taken without the loss of a man as soon as the German heavy artillery arrives. He asserts that "The Belgian force is numerically superior to ours." He intimates that the assaults were stopped by the emperor's orders to avoid needless sacrifice of life.

On the subject of Liege the French foreign minister declares all the surrounding forts are intact and that only a small force of Germans had entered the town itself under cover of darkness. It had been pointed out previously that the defect of the Liege forts was the inability to see one fort from the next, although the fire of their guns crossed. A Brussels despatch says the bulk of the German army is leaving Liege and advancing toward the French frontier through the heart of Belgium.

The French foreign minister describes the French position in Alsace as good, as the troops occupy the crests and passes of the Vosges mountains.

Military experts studying the positions of the opposing armies may, it is pointed out, possibly have been confused as to the German entrenchments said to have been erected on the river Aisne, which they conclude to be the river of that name well inside the French borders. There is also a small stream called the Aisne running into the Oise at Bona below Liege and this may be the one mentioned, as it would thus form an extension of the defensive works thrown up by the Germans after they encountered Belgian opposition at Liege.

Belgium anticipates an attempt by Germany to cross Dutch territory and has requested Holland to state her intentions regarding the resistance to a breach of her neutrality.

Sweden, a great Russian fortress in Finland, awaits a bombardment or a battle as the commander has ordered all civilians to leave there and also Helsingfors.

Paris reports Montenegrin troops occupying Tarabosch, overlooking Scutari, Albania, where severe fighting between Montenegrins and Turks occurred, during the Balkan war.

CHANGE OF TACTICS AT LIEGE

Brussels, Aug. 12.—(Via London 11:20 a.m.)—The German army is being detached from its position before Liege, and is advancing through the heart of Belgium. The main body of the German cavalry is engaged in a forward movement all along the front of the allied forces.

German troops have blown up the road between Liege and Louvain, where the Belgian army has been immobilized.

FIGHTING TODAY

Amsterdam, Aug. 12.—(via London, 2:20 p.m.)—A despatch from Maastricht, to the Telegraph, says terrific artillery firing was heard throughout the morning coming from the direction of Tongres, to the north of Liege. The concussion was felt in Maastricht.

The Situation

London, Aug. 12.—The military position at Liege, Belgium, also along the Franco-German frontier, where the opposing outposts are in touch, and in Alsace, where severe engagements between a French invading force and the German defenders recently were fought, is explained in a despatch from the French foreign minister received here this morning. He says:

"Rumors regarding the loss of the forts of Liege by the Belgian troops are entirely false. Only small groups of German soldiers entered the town itself under cover of the darkness. All the defending forts, twelve in number, are intact."

"Small unimportant engagements have occurred along the whole line, where the French and German armies are facing each other from Belfort, opposite the southernmost part of Alsace, to Liege in Belgium. In these encounters the French cavalry has always maintained its superiority over the German mounted troops, while our artillery has been splendidly served."

"Our troops have kept the crests and passes of the Vosges mountains and they dominate the heights of Alsace."

"A line between Thann, twenty-two miles southwest of Kolmar, Alsace, and Altkirch, (the first position occupied by the French army after its invasion of Alsace), is held by our armies. This line runs slightly to the rear of Muehlenhausen. The French government indignantly denies that there was any violation of German territory by the French army before the declaration of war."

Italy's Position

Malin, Aug. 1.—Commenting upon the Franco-Austrian diplomatic rupture, the Corriere della Sera remarks that in political circles in Rome the unanimous judgment is that Austria's attitude toward France is indefensible. It is pointed out that the temporary conduct of the Vienna government obviously has the two-fold aim of dragging Italy into war, and of safeguarding the Austrian fleet in the meantime from an attack by the Anglo-French squadron. The Corriere forces a big naval battle in the Adriatic between these fleets, because a declaration of war by England against Austria is regarded as imminent and inevitable.

Such a development, however, would not alter Italy's decision since in this instance again, Austria is considered the real aggressor.

Pope Greatly Grieved

Rome, Aug. 12.—(Via Paris)—The Pope is so overwhelmed with grief by the outbreak of war between all the principal nations of Europe, that he is unable to do any work and sits listless and silent for hours every day. Although His Holiness is not ill, his condition is causing grave anxiety to his attendants.

One of Britain's Sea Fighters



The Lion is a battle cruiser of 26,350 tons, was completed in 1912, carries very heavy armament and 900 men. One report credits her with a speed of 28.5 and another of 31.7.

The Local Military Men and Their Work

The appearance of the sun this morning was a welcome change in the daily routine of the garrison artillery stationed under Colonel B. R. Armstrong in charge of the battery defending St. John, on Partridge Island. The monotony of the fog and the fog alarm has been broken very pleasantly, and the men today entered upon their parade duties with an added zest. The list of volunteers from the New Brunswick units will immediately be examined by the militia authorities there will be returned to St. John at once. Then the mobilizing of the New Brunswick units will immediately take place. No further names of officers to command were procurable today. Four officers' names from those of the 62nd regiment were forwarded last night by Col. J. L. McAlvay, but they will not be made public until the choice is made, as only three can go in command of a company.

While red is the color of the infantry sergeants at present with the Fusiliers, and some of the other infantry regiments, should will be made in St. John, but at the contingent of Canadians at the front. It is not thought likely that the choice will be made in St. John, but at the headquarters for the Canadian muster at Quebec before the troops start for the old country. There are not sufficient khaki uniforms available here for the purpose, so those selected will undoubtedly go to Quebec before being fitted out.

So far as the Army Service Corps are concerned, Major F. T. McKean said today that he would prefer not to have published the names of the volunteers from that unit until those selected had been returned from Ottawa. The service rolls with their names had been sent to Ottawa last night. Major McKean said that while there had been much successful recruiting there, with the Service Corps, there was still room in the ranks for a few more, particularly butchers and bakers. The war strength of the unit was about 148, with ninety-eight horses, and between fifty and seventy men were composed of butchers, bakers, drivers, blacksmiths, mechanics, chauffeurs, and others skilled in different branches of use in military manoeuvres. While no orders for the purchase of vehicles had been received, inquiries had shown that it would be possible to purchase from about St. John, Kings and Queens counties sufficient transport wagons for the war strength.

The service rolls of the Signalling Corps are being kept open about a day longer, and a careful selection is being made by Major Powers before forwarding the names to Ottawa tomorrow.

LOCAL PRICES

Exception Taken to Sugar Comment by Mr. Drummond

Even the ordinary little plate of pork and beans, the Saturday night relish in many a home, is going to cost more because of the war. There is a scarcity of beans in Canada now and a stiffening of prices took place today, not only in bulk stock but in canned pork and beans as well. The new crop will not be on the market for a few months and there is said to be little available now. Pork has already gone up in price and the market is very firm. Exception was taken today by wholesale grocers in the city to statements credited to Mr. Drummond, a big sugar retailer, manager of Montreal, to the effect that there was no reason for the steady advance in sugar. The dealers in St. John wanted to know why, if this were his opinion, it was not possible to buy from his store. They said they could not place an order for a carload even, say at six cents wholesale, and they were being unduly criticized for something they could not avoid. They said they were in no way responsible for the advance in prices, and were doing all in their power to bring sufficient stock in all lines to St. John.

THIS AFFECTS ST. JOHN

British Government Prohibits All Export of Food Stuffs

William Thomson & Co. yesterday received word to the effect that the British government had prohibited all exportation of foodstuffs from Great Britain. This action is supposed to be on account of the war situation. As this will include tea, rice, jams, jellies, marmalades and several other lines of goods that are sold on the local market, it will mean quite a hardship in this line to the wholesale and retail grocers.

The Serbians are reported marching into the interior of Bosnia.

FIELD AMBULANCE VOLUNTEERS FROM ST. JOHN FOR FRONT

The following is a list of the volunteers for foreign service with No. 8 Field Ambulance, under Capt. T. E. Bishop, with their ages:

Edward D. Fletcher, 18; Archibald W. Dryden, 28; Ernest A. Hunt, 28; J. Ernest Earle, 24; Frank L. Kelly, 27; Jos. C. Reade, 23; N. W. McNair, 19; Wm. P. Lacey, 25; Thos. L. Murray, 46; Thos. A. McMenamoy, 21; Kenneth E. Blair, 21; Urban J. Shannon, 19; Ira W. Ashbel, 19; Woodford G. Scott, 23; Guy C. Day, 22; Jos. M. Gallant, 49; Otis M. Thorne, 18; Stephen J. Casack, 19; Walter T. Logan, 24; Robert Ross, 31; Leo J. Donovan, 18; Leonard W. Crozier, 21; Robt. H. Carlin, 18; Geo. Bonnich, 22; J. Frank Smith, 20; Earle E. Orr, 20; William C. Noble, 20; Claremont W. Dykeman, 22; Chas. Allee, 31; Ralph H. Gale, 23; Wm. Bowser, 28; Jas. L. Thompson, 23; J. Ernest Earle, 24; George Crowley, 18; B. Simmons, 20; C. McDonald, 18; Frank T. Gaynes, 18; Jos. H. Price, 25; S. M. Murphy, 23; John Sullivan, 18; Edmund Bowdren, 22; R. H. Williams, 22; John Britney, 19; Gilbert Arsenault, 21; R. Taylor, 24; Wilfred Shannon, 18; Kenneth E. Fairweather, 30.

Frederick Men

The following are from the Frederick men: Dr. Harry Kilburn, 23, surgeon dentist; Donald Stewart, 19; B. Hedley Forbes, 19; Albert Johnson, 19; Bayard Kinnon, 20; Hazeo McLellan, 19; George Betts, 19; George Crowley, 18; B. Simmons, 20; C. McDonald, 18; G. Colwell, 19; E. Kitchen, 19; A. Stewart, 20; C. Everett, 19; G. Carlen, 21; W. H. Bagley, 19; A. Johnston, 20; Alex. McMoran, 22; P. R. Brewer, 19; B. Boone, 20; C. H. Bagley.

LOCK CASHIER IN THE VAULT; ROB BANK

Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 12.—Three masked men yesterday robbed the Bank of Fort Smith, Arkansas, of \$1,000, and escaped, after locking the cashier in the vault.

Hold to Ward System

Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 12.—A by-law to abolish the ward system was submitted to the people and defeated by a overwhelming majority. The city wards will therefore remain as at present constituted. The general impression is that in view of the reasonable rivalry which exists between different portions of the city, the passing of the by-law could scarcely have been expected.

American Gold To Ottawa Instead of To London

Minister of Finance Will Act as Trustee of Bank of England—An Arrangement Which Helps Canada, Too

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 12.—Since the war broke out, the dread of capture by German cruisers has stopped gold shipments across the Atlantic. This has made it impossible for New York to pay its exchange obligations in London as the result. A simple plan has been adopted to relieve this situation. An arrangement has been made by which bankers on the American continent will be authorized to pay their London gold debts in Ottawa.

The Canadian minister of finance will act as trustee to hold gold for the Bank of England. American bankers who engage to pay gold in London can forward it to the Canadian minister of finance at Ottawa and thus meet their London debts. A simple plan has been adopted to relieve this situation.

Among the results of this arrangement it is expected the present high rates of exchange on London will fall. Danger of the loss of gold by seizure on the Atlantic will disappear. It will be possible to sell grain and other pro-

SHOTS ACROSS BOW HOLD UP STEAMER CHIGNECTO ON VOYAGE TO ST. JOHN

Vessel From West India Brought To Halt While Identity Is Learned by The British Cruiser Essex—Some Fear That it Might Have Been Germans

Two gun-shots out of a blanket of fog, followed closely by the whizzing of a projectile either overhead or in front, caused several anxious minutes in the trip of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Liner Chignecto, which arrived this morning from the West Indies. To the relief of the captain and crew as well as the passengers on board, the British cruiser Essex appeared alongside in about five minutes, satisfactory explanations were made and the two ships separated.

Captain C. Adams, R. N. R., describes the trip as the most thrilling in his experience. The Chignecto left Bermuda for St. John direct on August 8. Before leaving the West Indian port the captain was warned that there were reports of German war vessels being in the Atlantic and accordingly a particularly sharp watch was being kept.

Up to Monday afternoon about three o'clock the trip was uneventful and good time was made. About that hour a dense fog settled over the sea and the Chignecto was groping along at reduced speed. Captain Adams was on the bridge with Captain Coffin, who is employed as pilot with the R. M. S. P. line. The fog lifted for a moment and away on the starboard quarter a vessel was sighted, thought by the men on the bridge to be a schooner. The fog dropped again and the Chignecto proceeded, paying no attention to the stranger steamer.

But suddenly the men on the bridge were startled by the sound of a shot and the Chignecto was slowed down. Then another report came out of the fog and a projectile whistled past the steamer. Two whistles were sounded by the captain of the steamer and she was brought to a dead stop. Hardly had she ceased making headway, however, when a great mass loomed up to starboard and a war vessel appeared alongside. Greatly to the relief of both passengers and crew, the voice of an Englishman hailed them, saying that there were reports of German war vessels being in the Atlantic and accordingly a particularly sharp watch was being kept.

The whole occurrence took but a few minutes, but they were crowded with terror for those who were aboard, because of the reports that German war vessels were about. It is said that some of the negro sailors moved about with very much increased rapidity and made ready places of protection for themselves. One colored nurse girl handed the baby she was holding to her mistress and made for some place in the lower portion of the ship.

The captain was loath to disclose the position where the incident took place.

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May Be Canada's Submarines

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12.—The steamer Nome City, arriving from San Francisco, reported sighting off Cape Flattery two vessels believed to be the British submarines purchased by Canada from Chile. They were accompanied by a tug.

The Suffolk Off New York.

New York, Aug. 12.—Quarantine reports that the British cruiser Suffolk was still prowling off the entrance of New York harbor today. She reported at intervals from ten o'clock last night until four o'clock this morning, patrolling the entrance to Ambrose Channel. Several of the Sandy Hook pilots saw the cruiser.

Enthusiasm Over Their Majesties' Visit to Aldershot—Prince of Wales Fund More Than \$4,000,000

London, Aug. 12.—The king and queen yesterday motored to Aldershot to visit the troops. The king, wearing the uniform of a field marshal, was enthusiastically greeted and spent two hours inspecting the various corps. He expressed entire satisfaction and shook hands with and congratulated each commanding officer. Afterward he visited the flying corps and inspected the air craft. The recruiting offices continued to be thronged. The Legion of Frontiersmen has offered 1,000 trained men for service at home or abroad. All of them have seen active service.

At a meeting yesterday the Polish societies of London decided, in the event of a German invasion of England, to offer a Polish legion for active service.

The Prince of Wales relief fund was increased by \$740,000 yesterday, and the total now is more than \$4,000,000. Among the subscriptions were Sir Robert Hatfield, \$5,000; The Duke of Marlborough, \$5,000; A. M. Singer, \$5,000; and the Duke of Roxburgh, \$5,000.

Lady Sackville has placed her great hall at the disposal of the Red Cross Society to be used as a hospital.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—Even very high rank did not insure favorable treatment for Russians who were in Germany when the war began. The Princes Yusupoff, father and son, were about to return home from Berlin when an officer went to their hotel and informed them that they were prisoners of war. Prince Yusupoff telephoned to the German Crown Princess asking her to intercede with the Kaiser, and soon afterwards the crown princess replied that the arrest was executed on the Kaiser's own order. Fortunately, while the Prince was absent correcting a phrase in the warrants the Spanish ambassador carried the Russian Dowager Empress, with whom they arrived here on Sunday.

Many Russian travelers who were in Germany at the outbreak of the war have now returned to St. Petersburg via Sweden and Finland. Many were in sad straits. They lost their baggage and were unable to change money or buy food. Some suffered rough treatment at the hands of Germans and succeeded in returning home only through the kindness of fellow travelers. The returned travelers are overflowing with gratitude for the generosity displayed in Sweden.

Ill Treatment of Russians Caught in Germany by Outbreak of War