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ARMIES ON EVE OF A GREAT BATTLE

TENSION ON TWO FRONTIERS MUST END SOON IN DECISIVE CONFLICTS

German Brutality Has Aroused Belgium and France to Rage and Public Feeling is Strong---Belgians Hold Liege Forts with Germans in City and Franco-Belgian Army is Expected to Engage Invaders---Battle Between Main Armies in Alsace-Lorraine Also Imminent---Whole-Hearted Response in Great Britain to Call for Volunteers---France and Austria Officially at War---Balkans Ablaze, with Montenegro On Offensive

Diplomatic relations between France and Austria have been broken, and the ambassadors have left the capitals. The French foreign office, in a statement, says the initiative was taken by France because Austrian troops were aiding the Germans.

The French are advancing in Alsace, but against what opposition is not known.

The Germans occupy the city of Liege, while the Belgian troops hold the forts. The Belgian official view is that the situation is quite satisfactory. Strong forces guard all the approaches to Brussels.

The Austrians before Servis are still bombarding Belgrade, while part of the Servian army is taking the offensive in Bosnia.

The North Sea is again closed to the fishing fleets, which is regarded as significant, in view of the fact that there are large British and German fleets in that water.

GERMAN CRUISER IN BRUSH.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe, which arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, reported an engagement Friday night off the Bahamas with four British and French cruisers.

The French government forbids the publication of the French casualties list, so that Germans may not know the movements of the French troops.

A WAR OF BRUTALITY.

Already there is evidence that the war will be prosecuted with the bitterest feeling, and on the part of the Germans, at least, with Great brutality. Dark reports come in of the wholesale slaughter of defenceless civilians in Belgian villages and of the execution of prominent residents in a raided French town. Paris is inflamed over the sworn statement of a youth, relating the murder by German soldiers of several French non-combatants several days before the declaration of the war.

In the Far East the smouldering ashes left from the Balkan war are springing into flame again and Montenegro has already seized Scutari, in Albania, and entered Austrian territory.

Turkey and possibly Bulgaria may come to the aid of Germany and Austria and the battlefields of two recent wars still reeking with the blood of thousands, may again be drenched.

All Germans and Austrians in Belgium must declare themselves within twenty-four hours, or they will be arrested as spies.

London, Aug. 11—1.25 a. m.—No great battle has yet been fought on land or sea in the war of seven nations, unless the German assault on the forts at Liege eventually assume the proportions of a battle in history. Both combatants claim the victory there, with the Belgians still holding the forts and the Germans occupying the city.

The situation is an unique one. There is no confirmation of the Daily Mail's report that the French have engaged the Germans, and cut off their retreat, inflicting a loss of 8,000 men.

The Belgians claim that they have taken 8,000 prisoners on Belgian soil, but military men regard all the estimates of the belligerents as great exaggerations.

Apart from Liege the fighting of the first week, when resolved to the proper perspective, eventually will doubtless be considered insignificant.

One of the most important developments in the eyes of experts is the general testimony that the German infantry formation is obsolete and ineffective against the weapons of today, and means an enoromus slaughter if persisted in.

France and Austria finally are at war, the ambassadors having left the respective capitals. The French government broke off diplomatic relations with Austria on the grounds that Austrian troops were reinforcing the Germans.

Austria appears to have abandoned the advance on Servia for a time, and is apparently co-operating with Germany in the supposed strategy of attempting to crush France before Russia can mobilize.

Financial conditions in England are returning to normal. Although there is a great dislocation in many trades, the prices of foodstuffs have risen only slightly.

Two Princes Killed.

London, Aug. 11, 1.40 a. m.—A Brussels despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says among the German losses in the assault on Liege were Prince William of Lippe and his son, who were killed.

A Rich Prize.

London, Aug. 11—(4.10 a.m.)—The Hamburg American line steamer Cap Ortegal, with $5,000,000 in specie aboard, has been captured by the British, according to the Daily Mail. The liner sailed from Buenos Aires on July 15, for Southampton.

The Sea Is Clear.

London, Aug. 11—(5.05 a.m.)—The Admiralty announces permission may now be obtained for the shipment of coal from England to Norway and Italy. This is taken to indicate that there is no danger from foreign warships.

Stick to Close Fighting.

London, Aug. 11, 2.20 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent, who witnessed much of the Liege fighting, says that the German artillery was excellent, but expresses surprise at the infantry in fighting in close order. Battalion after battalion was thrown into the fight in solid formation, but he adds, the estimate of 25,000 losses was an exaggeration.

Most of the captured Germans were from 18 to 24 years of age. The civilians of the town, says the correspondent, showed the greatest courage under bombardment and in the face of alarms brought in by frightened refugees. The German shells did a little damage to the city in the angle between the rivers Ourthe and Meuse. The factories and

(Continued on page 10).

GERMAN MURDERS BEFORE THE WAR

French Lad Makes Sworn Statement Telling of Shooting of Civilians in Cold Blood

Paris Excited Over Stories Published at Great Length in Morning Papers---Under New Policy of War Office French Troops are Making War Silently and Swiftly With Names of Commanders and Identity of Corps Unknown---Loss at Altkirch Very Trifling.

(Special Cable From Paris Correspondent to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Paris, Aug. 10—Today's papers devote much space to a statement sworn to on August 3 before a Paris commissary of police by a young Frenchman, Jean Eaucesroy Benoneynes, aged 16, regarding murders of Frenchmen by German soldiers witnessed by him on the frontier on August 1 when he was travelling home just before the war began.

The Matin devoted three of its first columns of the front page to this story, including an editorial denouncing the assassins in the strongest terms, all under the heading of "An Empire of Barbarians." Benoneynes says he and about fifty other Frenchmen were arrested at Larraich, a frontier town on August 1 at 5 o'clock. They were marched to the police station amid insults of the populace and marched back to the railway.

When they arrived there a French commercial traveller whose name was unknown to Benoneynes, cried "Vive LaFrance." He was immediately seized, held against the wall of the station restaurant, and shot dead.

Benoneynes continued: 'Many among the Frenchmen shouted 'This was an act of assassins' the most vehement being three young fellows apparently students. They were also seized and bidden roughly to shut their mouths.

"When attempting to protest they were placed against the wall, two rows of soldiers were drawn up on each side, while a group of other soldiers faced them at a distance of ten yards. The order 'Fire' was given, a volley followed, the prisoners fell. New tumult broke out among us. The women weeped hysterically, another of my countrymen, a tall man with a great black beard, cried 'Cowards, assassins.' The soldiers beat him and thrust him against the wall. Then one, putting his rifle against the man's stomach fired.

"I heard other shots but closed my eyes, I was unable to bear more. The survivors were placed on a train, still guarded by soldiers. They arrived at Immeneinben on August 2 at 4 o'clock and finally got to the French frontier."

Benoneynes, who also says that he was told that two young Italians were shot in the train between Immeneinben and Walgshug on a trifling pretext, is the son of a professor of the school of eastern languages. He lives at No. 9 Rue Joseph Bara, just opposite the American Artists Club in the Latin quarter.

FRENCH LOSSES AT ALTKIRSCH 100.

Paris, Aug. 10—The minister of war announces that the French losses in the fighting at Altkirsch Saturday were not more than 100 killed and wounded.

As a homage to the brilliant heroism of the Belgian army, President Poincare conferred a military medal upon the king of the Belgians. An air scout officer was shot in the leg today but was able to get to Belfort with his aeroplane without further injury.

COMMANDERS REMAIN UNKNOWN.

Paris, Aug. 10—The Paris press commends the discretion shown by the war office in not divulging either the names of the general in command or giving further particulars leading to the identification of the troops engaged in the operations in Upper Alsace.

One of the newspapers commenting upon this reticence says that the Japanese taught the French to make war silently and anonymously.

This is in contrast with the methods of the war of 1870-71 when the name of the generals were on every lip and each act was discussed in drawing rooms as contributing to the glory of individual commanders.

SURVIVORS OF AMPHION TELL STORY

(Special Cable to Telegraph and Montreal Gazette).

London, Aug. 10—A Harwich despatch says the survivors of the cruiser Amphion assert that hardly had they left Harwich than they were ordered to clear the decks for action.

They sighted the Koenigen Luise and as she refused to stop, even when a shot was fired across her bow, they gave chase. The German ship fired and then the destroyers surrounded her and sank her, after a brief combined bombardment. The German captain was beside himself with fury, and with a revolver in his hand threatened his men as they prepared to surrender to the rescuing ship. He flatly refused to give himself up and was taken by force. He could not control himself, and as he was being taken away from here to the military prison, he flung his bundle into the picket boat with a gesture of angry defiance.

His men, on the contrary, appeared to be quite contented, and laughed, chatted and joked whenever they got a chance, and betrayed interest in all things English. When the smoke of a big ship was seen on the horizon the Amphion gave chase, firing a warning shot as she drew near the vessel, which at once made known her identity as the steamer St. Petersburg, carrying Prince Lichnowsky, the German ambassador, to the Hook of Holland. While returning to port came the tragedy of the Amphion. As she struck the second mine, she gave two plunging jerks, then came an explosion which ripped up her fore part, shot up her funnels like arrows from a bow, and lifted her heavy guns into the air. The falling material struck several of the boats of the flotilla and injured some of the men aboard them.

The Amphions men are dreadfully burned and scalded and have marks on their faces and bodies which resemble splashes of acid. The scene here is like that which follows a colliery explosion. Of the British seamen in the hospital, thirteen are suffering from severe burns, five from less serious burns, two from the effect of lyddite fumes, and one each from concussions, severe injuries, slight wounds, shock and slight burns. A few wounded German soldiers lie in the hospital.

ESCAPE DUE TO SPEED.

British satisfaction over the failure of the German submarine attack on the cruiser squadron in the North Sea compensates for the disappointment for the escape of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau. It is now generally accepted that this latter incident shows the value of speed. There are no armored ships in the French fleet within seven or eight knots of them, and the British force in the Mediterranean has only one armored ship that is faster than the Goeben, and that is a monitor of only about one-half the good.

COL. SAM ORDERS BRIDGE SENTRIES TO SHOOT TO KILL.

Ottawa, Aug. 10—Col. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, told the newspapermen tonight at a conference he had with them in his office, when discussing the shooting of a tramp under a bridge at River Ouellette (Que.), at a point on the Intercolonial Railway, by a guard on the bridge, that all such sentinels on duty had been instructed to "shoot to kill" when their challenge was not answered.

American Liner Crosses Safely.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10—The American line steamship Haverford, flying the British flag, arrived here today from Liverpool with 555 passengers, having made the greater part of the trip with lights out. The steamer left Liverpool July 29 and was well out at sea when informed that war had been declared between England and Germany.

WAR MAP TOMORROW.

The Telegraph has secured the rights for the publication in New Brunswick of a full-page war map published by the American Press Association, showing all the countries of Europe with their frontiers clearly marked and all points of strategic and military importance in the gigantic struggle which is now on, and will give its many readers the advantage tomorrow of securing this map free of charge by including it as a part of the regular issue of the paper.

MANY CANADIAN PORTS CLOSED TO SHIPPING

Halifax Harbor and St. Lawrence and Pacific Ports Were Mined as a Precaution

Authorities Have no Fear of German Cruisers in the North Atlantic Entering the Bay of Fundy—Believe Their Capture or Destruction is Only a Matter of a few Days When Embargo Will be Lifted—Enlisting Proceeds With Great Enthusiasm.

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Aug. 10—Under directions from the naval department, all shipping on the St. Lawrence route, with the exception, of course, of incoming vessels, was stopped today pending further instructions.

The stopping of sailings on the Atlantic coast has been followed by similar temporary cessation of departures from the Pacific coast, pending the location, and either sinking or capture of the four German cruisers, three on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific, known to be hovering about looking for prizes of war.

In addition, mines have been placed in the St. Lawrence, and at the entrances to the harbors at Halifax and Vancouver. The location of these mines is, of course, known only to the naval department, and that is another reason why it is considered unwise, for the present at least, to allow vessels to leave. Special provision will be made for piloting incoming vessels, so as to avoid danger from submerged mines.

EMBARGO LIKELY SHORT.

It is not expected that this embargo on sailings will last for more than a few days. The ships of the enemy are almost certain to be picked up by the British or Canadian cruisers this week. The three German cruisers on the Atlantic, the Karlsruhe, Dresden and Strassburg, are dependent on German colliers for their fuel supply, and their operations cannot be long continued.

There are now five British ships of war on this side of the Atlantic, namely the Essex, Berwick, Lancaster, Bristol and Suffolk. The cruiser Drake is now on the way across, and the Niobe will be in commission by the end of this week. With all these vessels searching for the enemy, it should not take long to clear the North Atlantic and make the passage to England again secure.

It is understood that the Essex sighted one of the German cruisers about 200 miles off Halifax last week, but the latter, being speedier than the British cruiser, rapidly got out of sight.

THE RAINBOW AFTER GERMAN CRUISER.

On the Pacific coast, the Rainbow and two submarines are looking for the German cruiser Leipsic. The Rainbow is of heavier armament, and has been ordered to engage the Leipsic at the first opportunity.

Reports received from the militia department continue to show a heavy enlistment throughout Canada. It is known that many militiamen are hurrying in from the north country, or from other outlying districts, in order to enlist, and before the lists are closed they will be given an opportunity to enroll. These include expert drivers for the artillery, many of whom are at present in the woods.

In addition to the army division of 21,000 men being raised by the militia department, it is expected that the supplementary units to be raised, in accordance with the offers received from New Brunswick, Manitoba, Calgary and Montreal, will total about 3,000 men. All these offers have been accepted, and the sponsors for them have been asked to make the necessary arrangements in co-operation with the militia department.

In addition to those already announced there is to be further, a battery of Maxim guns, with special motor car equipment, donated by a private citizen whose name has not yet been given out.

HAVE NO FEAR FOR ST. JOHN.

The artillery at Halifax, Quebec, the Isle of Orleans and Esquimalt, in connection with the forts at these places, are well supplied with the most modern ammunition, and gun practice is proceeding. The militia department has no fear that any cruiser of the enemy will attempt to come up the St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy or to ente. the Straits of Victoria.

With a view to preventing any possible scare from the sound of cannonading, contractors on government works at St. John, Halifax, Vancouver and Victoria have been ordered to discontinue.

Halifax, Aug. 10—The port of Halifax has been declared as closed to shipping, and no vessel was allowed today to leave port. This order, it is understood, is only temporary, but although a reason is rumored, it could not be confirmed by either the naval or customs authorities. In addition to this no shipping of any kind will be permitted to enter port unless it is passed by the examining ship, the C. G. S. Canada.

Montreal and Quebec Ports Closed.

Ottawa, Aug. 10—The reply of military authorities here to inquiries for the reasons of the closing of the ports of Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, leaves it to be inferred that they are in possession of information that it is not considered wise to make public, though they would not say so in as many words.

A high official told the Canadian Press that from time to time certain information was received pointing to the necessity of certain measures and action must be taken without giving any special reasons. The ports, he said, were not actually closed, though vessels were forbidden to sail. The order might not be maintained for longer than a few days.

Owing to the rigid restrictions on news of all strategic moves, it is difficult to obtain explanations of orders issued from military headquarters.

No Hurry for Canadian Contingent.

Ottawa, Aug. 10—The first military units to be mobilized at Quebec are expected to reach there by the end of this week, but the whole force will not be in camp for at least a fortnight yet. The troops will be kept in training for probably three or four weeks, under active service conditions, before they cross the Atlantic. The Imperial war office has intimated that there is no urgent need for a more speedy departure of a Canadian expeditionary force.

NEWFOUNDLAND TO SEND 500 MEN TO EMPIRE'S AID

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 10—The imperial government has accepted the offer of Newfoundland to raise a contingent of 500 men for land service abroad, and to increase the colonial naval reserve, the present maximum of which is 600, to 1,000 by Oct. 81, paying all expenses connected with the creation of both contingents.

Secretary Harcourt, in accepting the offer, intimates that the imperial government would shortly announce a decision regarding the employment of the naval reserve. Reports here say it is likely the men will be assigned to duty on the Canadian warship Niobe.

A McGill Battery.

Montreal, Aug. 10—A battery section of McGill University men exclusively, to make up one of the two extra sections of field artillery is being recruited in Montreal. A battery section is composed of twenty-five men.

SEA FIGHT

RESENTS FLAGS
IAN REGIMENTS

Eagerness for news about the war characterized the crowds.

WOMEN TO RAISE BIG HOSPITAL FUND.

Toronto, Aug. 6—At a mass meeting of representatives of women's organizations, held this afternoon by the National Chapter, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, it was voted that $100,000 be raised by Aug. 18 by the women of Canada for a hospital ship to be presented to the British admiralty through the Canadian government. Women of every section of the dominion are asked to hold emergency meetings at once to raise their share. A committee will be appointed from nationally organized bodies. In places where there are no local women's societies, mayors are asked to call meetings.

The Duchess of Connaught has signified her pleasure at being associated with the work. Mrs. John Bruce, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, headquarters 238 Bloor street east, Toronto, will receive contributions.

Ottawa, Aug. 6—His Royal Highness the Governor-General today received the following telegram from the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick:

"The government of New Brunswick, now in session, desires me to assure you that this province may be relied upon to assist to the fullest extent of its ability in maintaining the integrity of the empire and upholding the strength of her arms."

5,000 in Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 6—It is estimated that about 5,000 volunteers for the war may be had from Montreal, if that many are wanted. Enlisting at the various armories in this city is going along steadily, and this is being done with exceptional enthusiasm.

Montreal, Aug. 6—Seven thousand Belgians have reported to Consul Clarence De Sola in Montreal for service in their country's defence. They will be sent home as soon as arrangements for this can be made.

"The Genius of Joseph Conrad."

Invention Conrad has to a plentiful degree, notwithstanding his giving it second place in comparison with imagination. His novels are the novels of ideas dear to Balzac, though tinged with romance—a Stendhal of the sea. Gustave Kahn called him un puissant reveur, and might have added, a wonderful spinner of yarns. Such yarns—for men and women and children! At times yarning seemingly for the sake of yarning—true art-for-art, though not in the "precious" sense. From the brilliant glare of the east to the drab dirt of London's mean streets, from the cool, darkened interiors of Malayan warehouses to the snow-covered allees of the Russian capital, or the green parks on the Lake of Geneva, he carries us on his magical carpet, and the key is always in true pitch. He never saves up for another book, as Mr. Brownell once said of Henry James, and for him, as for Mr. James, every good story is "both a picture and an idea"; he seeks to interpret "the uncomposed," unrounded look of life with its accidents, its broken rhythms." He contrives the illusion of time, and his characters are never at rest; even within the narrow compass of the short story they develop; they grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed; they think in "character," and an ideality unites his vision with that of his humans. Consider the decomposition of the moral life of Lord Jim and its slow recrudescence; there is a prolonged duel between the will and the intelligence. And the force of fatuity in the case of Almayer—a book which has for me the bloom of youth. Sheer narrative could go no further than in The Nigger of Narcissus (Children of the Sea), nor interior analysis in The Return.

It has been said that women do not admire him. This I have never been able to verify, but according to my limited experience I believe the contrary. (Where, indeed, would any novelist be if it were not for women!) He has said of Woman: "She is the active partner in the great adventure of humanity on earth and feels an interest in all its episodes." He does not idealize the sex, as did George Meredith, nor yet does he describe the baseness of the Eternal Simpleton, as do so many French novelists. —James Huneker, in the August number

O BAY OF
RTS SAYS OTTAWA

land has decided to assign cruisers for
eaboard, it is felt here that all danger
ppeared.