

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VI. NO. 127.

TEN PAGES

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1914

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

ST. JOHN SENDS HER SOLDIERS TO BATTLE FOR EMPIRE; KAISER WILL REST ATTACK ON KIAO-CHOW

THE BELGIAN CAPITAL OCCUPIED BY GERMANS

Advance of Kaiser's Army Rapid and Several Towns Reported Captured—The Colossal Shock of the War Impending—Fighting Eighteen Days But Haven't a Soldier on French Soil—Pope's Death May Be Made Occasion For Peace Effort.

(By Orton Tewson)
(Special cable to The Standard thro' International News Service)
London, Aug. 20.—Official despatches from the French war department concede that the German forces in great strength today crossed the River Dyle on which Louvain stands on the north and reached Neufchateau, twenty-five miles northeast of Sedan, in France on the south. The fighting was very active all day Thursday along this entire battle line, seventy-five miles in length. Louvain is only fourteen miles east of Brussels. The Belgian army abandoned Louvain to Germany after making a terrific resistance. The Belgians were entrenched there and inflicted insupportable losses to the German troops advancing across the open country, but Germans have now taken Diest, Tirlemont, Jodigny, Ramillies, Eghezee, Gamboux, Wavre and finally Louvain, the latter its nearest town on road to Brussels. In short, the massiveness and swiftness of the first great German advance once started was all that could be expected from the German army. We do not speak more definitely, if there was any doubt about the situation before, there's none now. It's the big thing at last as everyone must now recognize. All that's yet happened is child's play in comparison with the colossal shock now impending in north Belgium and along the Meuse river where a sheer hammer and anvil fight must settle it. It is better not to anticipate. The Germans for the last ten days have been feigning relative passiveness as far as the bulk of their fighting strength along the Meuse river is concerned. Meanwhile they were evidently changing their plans and disposition so that a general advance might be made with suddenness and sureness and with their utmost strength. They employed cavalry only to feint the allied positions along the whole line. Two days ago a general advance began along both banks of the river in great strength towards Brussels. Further south Germans have pushed on with a similar irresistible force along the line from

Dinant and Givet on the Meuse river to Neufchateau. Their advance carried with it a thoroughness and decision along the whole battle front. The fight is not only against numbers but against time. The situation is big enough, it is bigger than history has yet known, but it is simple. The allied commanders must have well settled plans by this time for dealing with it. The arrest of the German advance for a fortnight has given them full opportunity for the large town behind Brussels and round again to Namur. The Germans as they advance more deeply within such a curve must at least separate their army north of the Meuse river from their army in Ardennes in northern France. Part of the great conflict may soon range across the actual field of Waterloo. Louvain this morning presented a wonderful and terrible spectacle as into the outskirts of the town bleeding and riddled horses were galloping. I saw many wounded arriving followed by Capuchin friars ministering to their wants. All the man bodies of the previous day's battle were buried in a common grave covered with a layer of lime and clay, and under the scorching sun the carcasses of fallen horses lay scattered over the field and along the grounds. Soldiers made a kind of mask from their red handkerchiefs covering their faces to prevent themselves from breathing the infectious air and against the sting of the dangerous inhabitants of the carcasses. The defenders of Louvain held their positions until the Germans brought their heavy artillery into play. The German losses this morning were terrible. They still persist in their advance in close formation. The Belgian machine guns and riflemen commanding the roads swept them down. London, Aug. 20.—(12.32 p.m.)—According to information received in official circles this evening, Emperor William has ordered that resistance be made to the last to Japanese attempts to oust Germany from Kiaochow.

KAISER WILL RESIT ATTACK ON KIAO CHOW

London, Aug. 21.—(2.10 a.m.)—The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, sends a story originating in Christiania which states that Emperor William ordered the attacks by the Germans on Liege and that Gen. Van Emmich was not responsible for them. The Germans have at last occupied Brussels. This was officially announced tonight. In Alsace they seem to be making no advance. The latest report is that the French have recaptured Muelhausen and it still seems true that, after eighteen days of fighting, there are no German troops on French soil. On Germany's eastern frontier there has been considerable outpost fighting, which would indicate that the Russians are completing their work of concentration. There has, however, been no big collision in this region as yet. Austria is too much engaged with Russia and with the need of helping Germany to make much progress in any campaign against Serbia. No news whatever has been received of any naval movements, either in the North Sea or the Mediterranean. The death of Pope Plus will be made the occasion for another effort to bring about peace. It is stated that when the Conclave meets in Rome to elect a new Pope, it will send an appeal to the warring nations for peace, and will ask the United States to aid in bringing about tranquility. According to the small amount of news that has been allowed to come in from Berlin, something like normal conditions prevail in the German capital. The price of food is declining, and now that the movements of the troops have been accomplished, a general resumption of work on railways is beginning. Confirmation has been received of the report that Emperor William has ordered resistance to an effort Japan may make to seize Kiaochow.

TORONTO MAN WISHES HIS GIFTS TO EMPIRE

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Aug. 20.—J. C. Eaton, of Toronto, has given to the government for the assistance of Canada and the Empire \$100,000 to be used for the purpose of quick firing Vickers guns on armoured troops. He has also given his palatial yacht "The Florence" for any use during the war to which the minister of militia may see fit to put it. Besides that he has also given the department the use of his wireless telegraph station. The gifts have been gratefully accepted.

ST. JOHN MAN BAELE HURT AT BUFFALO, N.Y.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Percy Collins, aged 18, St. John, N. B., tonight sustained a fractured right leg while working on wireless on board a steamer here. Collins was employed as a deckhand by the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Co., he was taken to the Emergency Hospital where it was stated he will recover.

CARDINAL GIBBONS SAILS FOR ROME TODAY

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 20.—Cardinal James Gibbons will sail from New York for Naples on the White Star liner "Canopic" tomorrow afternoon. The Cardinal will go from Naples direct to Rome.

MINISTER OF FINANCE PRESENTED HIS WAR BUDGET YESTERDAY

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Aug. 20.—Parliament today transacted patriotic sessions into law. The European struggle will cost fearfully in treasure as in blood. Canada yesterday proclaimed her willingness to make the sacrifice of blood. Today she pledged herself to pay her share in treasure. To a house attentive and sympathetic, Hon. J. T. White, Minister of Finance outlined the government's plan of raising the increased revenue which will be required to supply the needs of war. He embraced tariff increases and excise duties upon articles and commodities, the taxation of which is usually reported to in the emergency of war. There will be substantial advances in the customs and excise duties on coffee, sugar, liquors, cigars and cigarettes, to make the sacrifice of blood mean an additional revenue of about one and a quarter million dollars a month, or of about fourteen million dollars for a year. Eight million dollars of this amount will be derived by customs increases and the balance through the advance in excise duties. Alcohol is increased from \$2.40 to \$3 per gallon. On alcoholic perfumes in small bottles, the duty is raised from fifty to sixty per cent; in larger bottles the specific duty is raised from \$2.40 to \$3, the ad valorem duty to remain unchanged. On spirits of nitre the duty is also raised from \$2.40 to \$3 per gallon. On medicated wines the increase is from fifty to sixty per cent. On malt flour a special tax of three cents per pound is imposed in addition to the existing ad valorem duty of thirty-five per cent. Chemical preparations, including patent medicines, when dry remain unchanged, but on all others the duty is raised from fifty to sixty per cent. If they contain more than forty per cent of proof spirit the specific duty is increased from \$2.40 to \$3 per gallon. Paints and colors, ground in spirits are increased from \$1 to \$1.25 per gallon. The excise duties on spirits and tobacco are increased as follows: Malt liquor from ten to fifteen cents per gallon. Malt from one and a half to three cents per pound. Spirits from \$1.50 to \$2.40 per gallon. Cigars \$2 to \$3 per thousand. Manufactured tobacco from five to ten cents per pound.

ST. JOHN'S SOLDIER BOYS GIVEN THRILLING SEND-OFF

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—(Via Gazette leased wire.)—A cable has been received from the Colonial Secretary notifying the Canadian government that Lloyd's and other marine insurance companies are now insuring cargoes across the North Atlantic at two per cent, and cargoes from the United Kingdom to the Far East at three per cent. The British government rate of war insurance has been lowered from four to three per cent.

ATLANTIC RATE OF INSURANCE TWO PER CENT

Washington, Aug. 20.—Forty British and American workmen were killed today in the collapse of the new concrete customs house at Celba, Honduras, according to a despatch to the state department.

BRITAIN'S FLEET IS DOING GREAT WORK IN SAFEGUARDING COMMERCE

Washington, Aug. 20.—The British embassy here today received from its foreign office a summary of the naval and military situation to date. Secretary Bryan, the charge, sent a copy to the British minister here. "Since the declaration of war, the safety of the expeditionary force which completed its disembarkation in France on August 18, which was effected in perfect order and without a casualty. "The work of the navy in the Atlantic and elsewhere in safeguarding the trade routes is best exemplified by the fact that at Lloyd's yesterday, the war risk rate fell to forty shillings per cent, for almost any voyages of British vessels, whereas the rate to insure freights of corn, paid by steamers from the United States to a British port, is thirty shillings per cent. "The German fleet outside the Baltic is confined to harbors. English commerce is almost normal. German sea commerce is paralyzed. "The only casualty is the loss of the light cruiser Amphion, blown up by a mine after having sunk the German mine layer Koenigin Luise. One German submarine has been sunk in the North Sea. "The military position is as follows: "The German forces at present extend from north of the neighborhood of Basel through Liege to a point in Belgium to the east of Antwerp and near the Dutch frontier. Outstanding features of the operation up to present has been delay caused to the contemplated German offensive across the Meuse, by the defence of Liege where the forts are still intact. It has permitted the orderly mobilization and concentration of French army and British expeditionary forces to German troops have now crossed the Meuse both above and below Liege and are gaining some ground slowly westward, but their advance cavalry has been continually checked by the Belgians. "In the south where the German armies are apparently on the defensive, the French are advancing on a long line into Alsace and Lorraine, a great extent of which they now occupy after driving back in several engagements the troops opposed to them. "It is expected that the conclave will be held early in September, even though the cardinals are not in Rome. The new Pope will be the first pontiff elected without the veto previously accorded foreign powers, as one of the first acts of Pius X. was to suppress this privilege of centuries, although he owed his own election to it.

ARMY SERVICE, AMBULANCE AND SIGNALLING CORPS LEFT LAST NIGHT FOR QUEBEC TO PREPARE FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE—GREAT CROWDS BID THEM GOD-SPEED—VOLUNTEERS FROM OTHER NEW BRUNSWICK PLACES START FOR TRAINING CAMP.

Amid the plaudits of the populace, they leaped from car windows as their train pulled away from the depot. Here and there an aged mother, or wife, or sweetheart, clung to the hand of son, husband, or lover, weeping in a silent and subdued manner, but generally those near and dear to the departing soldiers bade them farewell with dry eyes and a brave countenance, if with a convulsive tremor of the throat and lips parched with the desire of a kiss they were afraid to take least they break down and make it harder for their loved ones whose lives were consecrated to the honor of the Empire. At 6 o'clock the volunteers for Canadian Signaling Corps, the Field Ambulance Corps, and the No. 7 Army Corps, assembled at the Army and were bidden. Headed by the 62nd band, these three units in command of Major T. E. Power and Lieut. Allan Leavitt of the Signaling Corps, Capt. J. L. Duvall of the Medical Corps, and Lieut. J. Olliphant of the Service Corps, marched to the Union depot by way of Broad, Charlotte, King, Deck and Mill streets. All along the route of march the sidewalks were thronged with citizens and as the volunteers passed they were given frequent cheers. Col. J. L. McAvity, who has volunteered for the front and other features of the operation up to present, accompanied the 62nd, accompanied the detachment, and a squad of uniformed men from the same regiment were in attendance to look after the baggage of the volunteers. (Continued on page 2.)

TARIFF CHANGES ANNOUNCED BY THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—The tariff changes announced by the minister of finance today are as follows:

Article	Present Tariff	New Duties
Cocoa paste, sweetened	3 1/4c	4c
Cocoa powder	20p.c.	30p.c.
Cocoa and chocolate preparations	22 1/2p.c.	35p.c.
Coffee extract	2c	3c
Coffee roasted N. O. P.	1 1/2c	2c
Coffee roasted, indirect	10p.c.	10p.c.
Coffee, green, indirect	free	2 1/2c
Coffee green, N. O. P.	10p.c.	10p.c.
Condensed milk	2c	3 1/2c
Condensed coffee and milk	20p.c.	25p.c.
Milk foods, N. O. P.	17 1/2p.c.	25p.c.
Biscuits, sweetened	17 1/2p.c.	20p.c.
Fruits preserved in brandy, not exceeding forty per cent.	50p.c.	60p.c.
Fruits preserved in brandy, exceeding forty per cent.	240 gal	300 gal
Fruits, canned	1 1/2c	2 1/2c
Jellies, jams, etc.	2 1/2c	3 1/2c
Preserved ginger	20p.c.	25p.c.
Cocoa, desiccated	3c	4 1/2c
Sugar, refined, ninety degrees	83c. per 100 lbs.	1.07 1/2
Sugar, raw	1.07 1/2	1.33 1/2
Confectionery	40 1/2c	50 1/2c
Cigars and cigarettes	5.00 per 5 lb. and 25p.c.	5.00 and 25p.c.
Other tobaccos	50c. and 55c. same 60c. and 65c. same	50c. and 55c. same 60c. and 65c. same
Alia, beers and porters	16c.	20c.
Ales, etc., in bottles, gal.	24c.	30c.

Lime and fruit juices having not more than twenty-five per cent. of proof of spirits are placed under a duty of 75 cents instead of sixty cents per gallon. If the proof spirit is more than 25 per cent. the specific

GEN. GRIERSON'S BODY REAPED IN LONDON

London, Aug. 20.—The body of General Grierson of the British army who died suddenly a few days ago in France, where he had been sent to command a British army corps, passed through London today on the way to Scotland.

GOV. GENERAL TO STAY UNTIL WAR IS OVER

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—That His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will remain in Canada until the end of the war was announced by Hon. Senator Clouston on behalf of the government in the Senate today.