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PROBS—FAIR

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EYES OF WORLD TRAINED ON LIEGE; NO NEWS YET OF NORTH SEA FIGHT

THE WHELPS OF THE LION QUICK TO HEAR THE SUMMONS TO WAR

Canada's Sons Flock to the Colors—Contingent of 25,000 Men Will be Raised of Which 21,000 Will be for Foreign Service—Britain Enquires About Available Food Supplies.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—Reports received by the Militia Department this afternoon indicate that the enlistment all over Canada is proceeding smoothly, and the numbers who are applying bear out the forecast made some days ago that far more than the total number actually required will volunteer. Altogether there will be twenty-five thousand men mobilized at Quebec, and of these twenty-one thousand will be sent across the Atlantic as soon as the word comes from the Imperial government. There will be ample work for the remaining four thousand in Canada for garrison and patrol duty. There will also be available for a second army contingent from the Dominion. According to the opinion of military authorities here there is a strong probability that a second army contingent will be needed from here.

Military experts believe that there will be a prolonged European land campaign on the continent before the issues of war are finally decided.

Problems of the Hour.

One of the problems which has met the recruiting officers, and referred to Ottawa for consideration, is that of pay, pensions, insurance and the care of families dependent upon those who go to the war. Active service pay will apply as soon as the troops are under arms. For privates it is one dollar per day. There is now a pension act on the statute books, and there is no question but that pensions will be granted to the families of those who are killed, to those who are incapacitated, and that there will be special legislation in this respect when parliament meets. It is understood there will be some action taken in regard to insurance. At the time of the South African war, Lord Strathcona became personally responsible for the insuring of one of the contingents.

All Offers Accepted.

The offers received from New Brunswick, Manitoba, Calgary and from Hamilton Gault, the Montreal millionaire to raise and equip supplementary

regiments at their own expense as well as all the other offers of assistance from public or private sources have all been accepted. Any additional regiments that are raised by such means will be supplementary to the main force of twenty-one thousand men to be raised by the government authorities.

The railway companies already have their passenger agents planning for the mobilization, and the experience gained at Passawamusset is now invaluable.

One of the important duties of the department is in arranging for guarding all public works and the channels of communication against attempt by the Germans or Austrians now in Canada to blow up bridges, public buildings (canal locks, etc.). It is realized that there is a very serious need of this, and hundreds of plain clothes men are being sworn in, or on instructions from the department here, are now stationed all over the Dominion. Every big railway bridge is guarded and extra precautions are being taken in outlying districts, such as those along the Transcontinental Railway and in the Northwest.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—Orders have been issued by the government that all German consulates in Canada must close forthwith.

BRITAIN ASKS ABOUT FOOD SUPPLIES.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—The Canadian government has received from the Imperial government requests for forward information as to the amount of food supplies available for immediate export, and which may be used by the British troops. It is understood that orders for oats and hay and other commodities needed by the war office have been placed with the government here to be filled, and forwarded as soon as transport arrangements can be made.

GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE IN WASHINGTON GIVES HIS VIEW OF BRITAIN'S COURSE

Declares Sir Edward Grey's Conditions Were Intolerable and Consequently Germany Could Not Accept—Great Britain Would Practically Have Bottled Up Kaiser's Navy.

New York, Aug. 7.—Prior to Germany's attack upon Liege, Sir Edward Grey tried to impose upon Germany conditions which Great Britain could have obtained only after a successful war, according to a statement issued here tonight by Daniel Von Huttenbach, head of the German embassy in Washington, in the absence in Europe of Count Von Bernstorff, the ambassador. These conditions, said Mr. Huttenbach, would have led to absolute inactivity on the part of the German fleet.

The statement of the German charge d'affaires, was prompted, he said, by the almost complete absence of news from official sources in the fatherland, owing to the present European conditions, including cable censorship. "It is erroneous to assume," said Mr. Huttenbach, "that the English declaration of war was exclusively caused by Germany's invading Belgium. Negotiations in London had preceded the German attack on Liege. During these negotiations Sir Edward Grey promised that England would remain neutral only under these conditions. First, Germany is not allowed to

NOT ANY TOO FRIENDLY TO THE GERMANS

New York Port Officials Show Sympathy With Britain.

SUPPOSED NEUTRALITY IS MERELY OFFICIAL

British Liner Can Sail Unmolested But Formal Obstacles May Confront Some of the Foreign Vessels.

New York, Aug. 7.—Unless the local customs officials acting against the port of commerce appear to the contrary, there will be sailings tomorrow of a number of foreign-registered vessels, some of them carrying reservists.

The British liner Olympic of the White Star fleet, was given her clearance papers tonight for Southampton. To other ships intending to sail, however, no permission to set under way has been given. Collector of the Port Malone will decide tomorrow morning on their right to depart, after he has reviewed the instructions received from Washington and compared them with the reports of his inspectors regarding the cargoes and passengers on the ships.

The Red Star liner Vaderland has been placed at the call of the Belgian consul here for reservists, and may be detained under Secretary Redfield's ruling that ships must not be used for transporting reserves for a foreign army or navy. Under the same ruling, it was said tonight, the Fabre liner Szeals Anna, crowded with French reservists, may not be permitted to sail for Marseilles.

The battleship Florida lies at the entrance to the upper harbor to guard against any attempted dash to sea by a vessel without clearance papers. The Olympic will not be molested when she passes out. She is a British reserve ship, but apparently the customs authorities have decided she does not come under the ban against reservist-bearing craft.

Several German vessels lay tonight at their Hoboken piers apparently ready to sail. It was denied officially here tonight that the German government has requisitioned any of these liners, or that it intends to do so.

From the same source came the statement that so far as known officially in German circles in Washington, the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed heavily loaded and without passengers on Monday night, did not go forth to supply fuel to German cruisers off the Atlantic coast. Furthermore, it was said if the German cruisers had been communicating by wireless with this side of the Atlantic such messages have not reached the German embassy in Washington.

The continued reported presence of these German cruisers was reported by incoming steamers tonight. The captain of the steamer Denbigh Hall, for Oran, Algiers, said he heard code messages between German warships during the past four days. Communication with the cruisers from the wireless station at Sayville, Long Island, has ceased since a United States sloop was placed in charge.

The Cunard liner Lusitania, yesterday reported to have been pursued by German cruisers on her way to Europe, sent back word by wireless today that all was well with her. The German reservists here apparently have deposited of getting back to the fatherland. There are 66,000 stranded in New York. They were notified today to return to their homes until further notice. Similar instructions were given to 10,000 Austrian and several hundred Dutch reservists.

Another German Trick.

Paris, Aug. 7, 7.30 p. m.—Julius Cambon, the French ambassador to Germany, while on his way from Berlin to Copenhagen, was compelled to pay over 1000 marks in gold to the major accompanying him before he was allowed to cross the German frontier, according to official reports.

TALES OF TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF ENEMY BY BELGIANS AT LIEGE

"Mown Down by Hundreds in Front of Our Trenches," Say Wounded Belgians—80,000 Men in German Line of Attack—Liege Still Holds Out After Noted Struggle.

HEROIC BELGIANS NOW FEAR EPIDEMIC.

Brussels, via Paris, Aug. 7.—Many of the people of Liege have made their way out of the city fearing an epidemic more than the bombardment. German prisoners, whom a correspondent questioned, acknowledged the courage and tenacity of the Belgian troops who are now opposing the German advance. The prisoners were treated with consideration, and on the way to Brussels were supplied at the station with beer and bread.

The excitement at Brussels, since the arrival of the wounded, has increased, if such is possible. There is much optimism, however, concerning the military situation. The events before Liege are considered as merely the raising of the curtain, and that Belgium may once more be the country where the destinies of Europe will be decided.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF GERMAN REVERSE

Berlin, via London, Aug. 7.—The official German account of the siege of Liege says: "On Wednesday the German advance guards penetrated along the entire Belgian frontier. A small detachment tried a coup de main with great boldness at Liege. Some of the cavalry entered Liege, with the intention of seizing the commander of the forces, who only saved himself by flight.

"An attempt on the fortress itself, the fortifications of which are modern, was unsuccessful. Our troops are before the fortress, in contact with the enemy.

"A hostile foreign press will characterize the enterprise, which cannot in the slightest influence the larger operations, as a defeat. It is, however, a unique act of heroism in the history of war, and a sign of the heroic gallantry of our troops."

GERMANS WERE MOWN DOWN BY HUNDREDS

Brussels, via London, Aug. 7.—Trains filled with wounded and fugitive combatants arrived here this morning from Liege, and neighboring towns. The military trains, with prisoners on board, were sent from Liege to Antwerp.

The Belgian troops appeared to be in the best of spirits when they were taken to Liege. They declared that if there had not been ten German to one Belgian not one German would have got through their lines. Though in good spirits, the Belgians were partly exhausted, having fought for fifty hours without rest. Some of the wounded Belgians, eye witnesses of the fighting said they saw Germans mown down by hundreds in front of the trenches and entanglements by the gun and rifle of the Belgians, but they were replaced by others, who crawled forward like weasels. In certain places in the fighting zone the ground was covered with dead, the burial of which, it was said, would take at least a week.

80,000 GERMANS FACED LIEGE.

London, Aug. 7, 7 p. m.—It was officially stated this evening that the Germans had 80,000 men before Liege on Wednesday, and that in all probabilities this number had been considerably augmented since the forts were manned.

ASKING RESPIRE TO BURY DEAD.

London, Aug. 7, 9.30 p. m.—Official despatches state that Liege still holds out, and that the Germans have asked for a twenty-four hour respite to bury their dead.

GERMAN RESERVISTS NOW IN DOMINION TO BE HELD HERE

Will Not Be Permitted to "Join German Colors" but Will Be Secure from Annoyance if they Behave Themselves.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—German army reservists now in Canada will not be allowed to leave the Dominion. The government announced after a cabinet council tonight, that it would take this course.

The following statement was given out: "In accordance with instructions received from the Imperial authorities, German officers or reservists attempting to leave Canada for the purpose of joining their colors will be arrested and detained. Arrangements for this purpose have been made at all ocean points on the Atlantic and Pacific as well as at various other towns.

MINOR NOTES OF THE WAR

The Battle Safe. London, Aug. 7, 6 p. m.—The White Star line steamship Baltic, which left New York July 26, bound for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown at 9.30 o'clock this morning.

Another Score to Settle. Dresden, Aug. 7.—(Via London)—The British legation here was mobbed today and all the windows broken.

Foreign Legation for France. Paris, Aug. 7.—The French war office is arranging to accept foreign volunteers, beginning August 21. They will be organized into a foreign legion.

Frenchman Shot as Spy. London, Aug. 7.—Karl Von Laverty, an American who arrived in London today from Germany, asserted that he saw a Frenchman taken from a train under the suspicion that he was a spy, and shot on the station at Essen, in the presence of all the passengers.

Jap Warship Guards C. P. R. Liner. Yokohama, Aug. 7.—The C. P. R. liner clear before ten a. m. tomorrow.

DEFENCE OF LIEGE THE GREAT FEATURE IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

Request for Armistice Not Granted by Heroic Governor of Belgian City—Britain Speedily Clearing up German Merchant Marine—French Troops Inflict Heavy Defeat on Kaiser's Army.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY

The siege of Liege is the outstanding feature of the European war. The latest advice, received by way of London in the form of official despatches, say that Liege still holds out against the attacks of the Germans.

The Germans have asked for a twenty-four hours' armistice to bury their dead, but the governor of Liege, Lt.-Gen. Leman, has not acceded to this request, so far as is known.

On the authority of the Belgian war minister, the German casualties in the battle around Liege number 25,000 according to their own admission.

An official statement, issued from Berlin, described the attempt on the Liege fortress, unsuccessful, and the assault of the Germans as "a unique act of heroism," and that it will have not the slightest influence on the larger operations of the German army.

German diplomats have been using their utmost efforts to win Italy to the German side by negotiations and a direct appeal to King Victor-Emmanuel, but without success. The Italian ambassador at London, in thanking a great assembly, including several peers and members of parliament, which gathered in front of the embassy, said that Italy had declared her neutrality, and would adhere to it. Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, denied that there had been any engagement between the German and British fleets in the North Sea.

FRENCH DEFEAT BAVARIANS.

London, Aug. 8.—1 a. m. (Ass'd Press)—A Brussels despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company gives an unofficial report that a Bavarian corps has been defeated by the French at Marrebar, north of Luxembourg. Many prisoners are said to have been taken.

BRITAIN "GRABBING" GERMAN SHIPS.

London, Aug. 7.—11.40 p. m. (Ass'd Press)—The capture of German merchant craft continues at a rate gratifying to Englishmen, who predict that the war will speedily result in driving German commerce off the sea.

Late this afternoon the German steamer Haida, timber-laden, was towed into Leith. This is the fourth German prize brought into that port. Lloyd's agents at Bordeaux report that the German steamers Consul Horn and Acturus have been seized there by the French government.

Since the outbreak of the war a number of German ships, which were lying in English harbors when war was declared, have been taken. According to an English authority on international law, such vessels can be retained only while the war lasts. When peace is signed they must be returned to their owners.

BELGIANS HAD A GOOD SLEEP AND THEN TROUNGED GERMANS

London, Aug. 7, 10.45 p. m. (Associated Press)—A Brussels despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the militia of the garrison at Liege, who retreated on Thursday, so that the men could get some sleep, took the offensive Friday by a turning movement in Belgian Luxembourg, where they routed a German cavalry division.

CANADIAN OVERSEA CONTINGENT

Volunteers for Artillery Service in the Canadian Contingent for overseas service will be enrolled at the Armory, beginning at 7.30 p. m. tonight, also on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, day and evening.

The lists will be completed and forwarded on Tuesday, so that intending volunteers should apply at once.

This notice applies to officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners, drivers and volunteers without previous service.

By order
W. A. HARRISON, Captain
Adjutant 3rd Regt., C. G. A.
St. John, N. B.,
August 7th