

JAPAN GIVES GERMANY ALLIES ON OFFENSIVE WEEK TO LEAVE CHINA WIN THREE VICTORIES

Ultimatum From Tokio Demands Surrender of Kiau-Chau and Withdrawal of Warships Before August 23

Action by Japanese Government Means That Great Britain's Ally in Far East Will Aid in Destroying German Fleet and in Wrestling Naval Base in China From Kaiser's Grip—Important in That It May Involve Interests of Other Nations

Tokio, Aug. 16, 2:30 p.m.—Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding that she withdraw her warships and evacuate Kiau Chau. Unless Germany unconditionally accepts by August 23, Japan will take action. This news is officially confirmed.

The newspaper Jiji Shimpo, which is usually well informed, in an extra, gives some additional details of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany. It was forwarded Saturday night, according to the Jiji, and besides demanding the turning over of Kiau Chau to Japan, pending its return to China, asked that the German warships in far eastern waters be dismantled and the forts in Kiau Chau dismantled. Germany is also required to withdraw all her warships from the China Sea.

The ultimatum is as follows: "We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the cause of all disturbances of the peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the imperial Japanese government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the imperial German government to carry out the following two propositions:

"First: To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

"Second: To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the imperial Japanese authorities without condition or compensation the entire leased territory of Kiau Chau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

The imperial Japanese government announces at the same time that in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the imperial German government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the imperial Japanese government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation.

Inspired utterances express regret as to the inability to maintain neutrality, but say that Great Britain, the ally of Japan, is compelled to defend herself against the aggressions of Germany. Moreover, it is pointed out that Germany is making preparations day and night at Kiau Chau, where it is storing provisions, while its warships are scouring the seas of eastern Asia, to the great detriment of commerce, and that its converted cruisers are seizing English merchant vessels.

Such actions, it is argued, are directly calculated to disturb the peace of eastern Asia and accordingly, after full and frank communication with Britain, Japan has found herself compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany.

GOING THROUGH UNITED STATES.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Owing to cable interruption, Japan has not been able to deliver its ultimatum to Germany, and the United States will undertake to communicate it to Berlin.

UNITED STATES HAS NOT INTERFERED.

Tokio, Aug. 16, 10 p.m.—The text of the Japanese ultimatum has created a profound impression although it had been predicted that Japan was making ready to participate in the war.

Count Okuma, the premier, and Takaaki Kato, the foreign minister, addressed meetings of merchants, members of parliament and others and counselled a calm attitude. They declared Japan had no ambition for territorial aggrandizement.

In reply to a question propounded by a merchant, the foreign minister unequivocally denied reports that the United States had interfered in any way with the situation, and he added, the United States was not likely to. Later, he said, the American government would be fully informed as to the Japanese position.

CHINA LOOKS FOR WAR.

Peking, Aug. 16.—Copies of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany were handed to the Chinese government and the foreign legations today. As it is not considered likely that Germany will comply with the Japanese demands, preparations are proceeding for a campaign by force of arms. Three British regiments in China have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness for transportation.

The statement in the Japanese ultimatum that Japan proposed to return Tsing Tau to China is regarded hopefully by Chinese officials. The Chinese foreign board announced tonight that China realizes she cannot forcibly prevent transgression of her territory. She is, however, strengthening her forces at Tsingtau, with the view only to regulating Chinese affairs. Protest will be lodged if the allies land troops beyond the fifty kilometre limit allowed German troops for manoeuvres.

According to Japanese figures the German troops at Tsing Tau number 3,500. There are several hundred reservists at the various treaty ports. It is not known where the German fleet has gone. It left port about ten days ago with coilers.

Washington—Ambassador Chinda, Japan, has no confirmation ultimatum to Germany, but has had "grave fears" of trouble for several days. He thinks United States is "in spirit" sympathetic with Japan.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 15.—Private advices received here by Japanese early this morning indicate there may be a call to arms within twenty-four hours. The editor of the local Japanese newspaper is in receipt of intelligence to this effect.

WILL UNITED STATES BE INVOLVED?

(Washington Correspondence, New York Herald.) Since China requested the United States to exert pressure in its behalf upon the belligerent European Powers for the preservation of China's integrity and neutrality the state department has been giving close attention to the Far Eastern situation. It is not yet, however, decided what action can be taken. The report today shows that Japan may open hostilities before the United States has time to act.

News of Japan's aggressive intentions in China did not come as a surprise to officials here. For years the chief pressure from the Japanese public against the government has been to force a more aggressive attitude toward China. The Japanese government has been urged to seize every opportunity to increase Japan's territorial holdings and prestige in China.

The European war placed the German leased territory in China at the mercy of her enemies. It was not expected here that the Japanese government could resist the temptation to give the high shake to the tree that would bring this ripe apple into her lap. The utterances of Japanese statesmen immediately after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe confirmed this opinion. But for the last few days there has been an ominous silence from Japan.

Today's report shows that it is the silence before the storm. Whether the United States can do anything to avert that storm seems doubtful. Since this question has been under discussion here it is said that the United States probably would not request the European Powers to agree to absolute neutrality in China, but would confine its efforts to the more practical basis of asking neutrality for the treaty ports and the maintenance of the status quo in China after the end of the war. The leased territories of the European governments would be left as prizes for the belligerents.

This is the highest hope of the United States. What is most feared is that Japan may seize upon some pretext—for instance, Chinese opposition to her operations—and demand further concessionary or territorial rights in China proper.

Unquestionably the participation of Japan in the war will complicate the situation for the United States. American interests in China are important, and the United States can hardly afford to let Japan play ducks and drakes with China without protest.

I am informed, however, that no steps such as a concentration of United States naval forces on the Pacific have been ordered as a result of developments in the Far Eastern situation.

There is no question according to military experts here of Japan's ability

French Sweep Germans From Saale Pass After Five Days Fierce Fighting

Allies Now in Control of Bruche Valley in Alsace-Lorraine After Capturing Machine Guns and Many Prisoners—Two German Defeats in Belgium, where Guns and Prisoners were Taken in Cavalry Sortie From Allied Army—French War Office Sending Daily Newspaper To Men at Front.

London, Aug. 14, 4 p.m.—The official press bureau of the British war office and admiralty today issued news of a French success in the Vosges Mountains, Alsace, in the following words:

"After a successful resistance lasting five days at the passes of Ste. Marie-Au-Mines and Le Bonhomme, the French troops have occupied the region of the Saale Pass which commands the valley of the Bruche, an affluent of the Rhine."

"At Saals numerous descriptions of German troops are noticed. The French have taken many prisoners and captured some machine guns."

CONFIRM NEWS OF BELGIAN SUCCESS.

"It is now confirmed that the Belgian troops were successful in their engagement on August 12 with six regiments of German cavalry supported by 2,500 infantry with machine guns and artillery."

"The Germans were completely disorganized. The six cavalry regiments suffered great loss and the Belgian troops pursued the infantry which gave way."

"This (Friday) morning towards Eghezee, ten miles north of Namur, a mixed detachment from the garrison surprised some cavalry regiments encamped, threw them into confusion and fought them towards the east after taking numerous prisoners and capturing cannon and machine guns."

"To the southwest of the Meuse the German cavalry avoids contact with the French."

"News of the fight in the vicinity of Haslen yesterday confirms that the Germans were driven to the eastward and that there is now no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies in the province of Brabant."

"The Liege forts still hold out and have plenty of supplies. German cavalry patrols are now reported to be north of Montmedy, which lies on the Franco-Belgian border, in the department of the Meuse."

FRENCH OFFENCE BETTER THAN GERMAN.

Paris, Aug. 14.—An official bulletin from the war office says: "The fighting in the Vosges Mountains showed conclusively that the French offense is better than the Germans. The fighting in the St. Marie and Lebonhomme Passes covered a period of five days in which the Germans several times threatened the French mastery, only to fail at the last moment because of the poor quality of their ammunition for their artillery. Their rapid fire guns frequently became jammed, and as a result, bold French charges which were distinguished by a free use of the bayonet enabled the French to take a number of those guns."

"Today the French hold every pass through the Vosges Mountains, including Saale Pass, and absolutely dominate the Bruche Valley."

"So numerous are the prisoners, according to the war office, that General Joffre has been compelled to make special arrangements for their transfer to the concentration camp. One of the remarkable features, in the view of the French officers, is that German soldiers are deserting in large numbers. Most of these are said to be young soldiers who are discouraged over the vain attempts to carry the French positions by storm and were appalled by the terrible loss of life. They complain that their officers have literally driven them into action in the face of a fire from the French guns that no living thing could withstand."

DAILY NEWSPAPER TO FRENCH TROOPS.

Paris, Aug. 14, 3:25 p.m.—An official communication issued today says that since the beginning of the war the German people have been systematically deceived by false news, circulated by a large German agency with the object of making Germans believe their troops had gained great advantages. It adds that there has been an absolute suppression of all news disadvantageous to the Germans.

The French government, it was stated, had decided to issue a daily news bulletin for distribution among the French troops. This would be composed of reports of field operations and of important events in France, the object being to create a strong link between the French soldiers in the field and their relatives. The decision to issue this bulletin was reached as a result of correspondence between Adolphe Messimy, French minister of war, and Premier Rene Viviani.

M. Messimy writes: "Our armies cover a front of more than 250 miles from the North Sea to Switzerland. Among the several millions of men, each officer and each soldier is lost. He is given over to the impressions of the moment and of the place where he is and is without news of the others and without news of the war."

"I believe it to be necessary to send to all those fighting under these conditions the comfort of a daily newspaper. I would have the soldiers constantly measure the importance of their individual effort in the national task, and by this thought create among them a generous emulation."

"I wish the soldiers to learn with what care the nation surrounds the parents, the wives and children they have left behind them while they consecrate themselves to their great task, a task glorious, because their sacrifices are the price of the independence of our country and of the grandeur of France in the triumph of right and liberty."

Premier Viviani responded approving of the suggestion with much feeling.

to seize Germany's China possessions. The loss in trade to Germany will amount to more than \$30,000,000 a year. Her speculative loss in the possession of her base at Tsingtau and her preferential industrial and commercial rights in other parts of the republic will be enormous. The Japanese gain will be proportionate.

MOVE TO SAVE CHINA.

Further complications may arise for the United States if Japan seizes German Samoa and the Ladrones Islands, near Guam, since an American naval base is situated next door. Whether the United States would take vigorous measures to prevent a change in the ownership of these oceanic possessions cannot now be learned, but some diplomats view with alarm the possible encroachment of Japan on close to the Far Eastern possessions of the United States.

The development of Japanese naval bases at certain of these points would unquestionably constitute a strengthening of the American fleet in Asiatic waters, it is said, although the opening of the Panama Canal, with the consequent power given to the United States to quickly mobilize its naval forces in Pacific Ocean waters, would offset this Japanese advantage to some extent.

It is thoroughly appreciated here that the entrance of Japan into the war is a serious matter for the United States, and for this reason every effort is expected to be made for the protection of the Far Eastern situation. The United States is expected to address a note to the belligerent European Powers and to Japan explaining the difficulties of China in the present conflict and urging that the conflict be kept out of the Far East as far as possible.

However, with all the belligerent Powers lined up against Germany, who has not even the support of her ally, Austria, there, but has an additional enemy, Japan, it is difficult to see how the United States can persuade the Powers to leave the German possessions.

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SENTRY ARRESTED FOR KILLING A MAN

Montreal Coroner's Jury Finds Sergeant Was Not Justified in Shooting French Reservist

Montreal, Aug. 16.—Sergeant G. H. Hooten, of the Montreal Heavy Brigade, was held responsible for the death of Antoine Notter, a French reservist, by a coroner's jury yesterday. Sergeant Hooten shot the man Friday afternoon after he had called on the sentry to halt and the summons was disobeyed.

In summing up, Coroner McMahon remarked that Hooten had by his own admission ordered the man to move on and then when he was moving had called on him to halt. It was for disregarding this order that the shot was fired. The coroner said he considered the sentry's excuse that he thought the deceased was about to pull a revolver a poor one. Hooten was taken to the drill hall under a military guard.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

Seven burial permits have been issued during the week by the board of health. The causes of death were as follows: Enteritis, two; cholera infantum, two; phthisis, diphtheria and broncho-pneumonia, one each.

On Saturday evening Ernest Field, an employee of the Marine Motor Company at Coldbrook, while trying out a new car was so unfortunate as to overturn the car while going at quite a speed, whereby he received such injuries as necessitated his removal to the public hospital.

Hake, haddock and cod fishing on the south shore of Nova Scotia has been greatly curtailed on account of the war conditions. The fishermen have made splendid catches but are now experiencing difficulty in disposing of their fish, owing to packers having practically ceased operations. The travelers received fifty cents per hundred for their catch at the fishing area before the war clouds gathered and later were offered only forty cents, while today there is no demand.

In response to the appeal to the women of Canada to raise funds for the establishment of a Canadian given hospital ship for imperial use, the ladies of Sussex, Apohquin and Waterford were successful in raising in a two days' canvass the sum of \$102.45, which they have forwarded to the headquarters in Toronto. The ladies' committee in charge of the task of soliciting subscriptions were Mrs. L. R. Murray, Mrs. J. M. Kinneer, Mrs. M. W. Ewleigh and Mrs. Arthur Robinson.

Not So Far Out.

(People's Home Journal.) "Whatever a man swears that shall he reap." Johnny repeated it after his father several times and seemed to have mastered the correct wording.

As they drew near the Sunday school the father gave Johnny his last rehearsal. "Now, son," he said, "let's have the Golden Text once more."

"This is what he said."

"Whatever a man sows always reaps."

Free Advice About Your Manly Strength

TO MY READER.

Whether or not you lack an abundant vigor, here is a free offer which will surely interest you, and through which you may easily profit from now on to the end of a ripe, healthy, advanced age. I have compiled a little treatise for self help (book form) which I am pleased to send absolutely free by mail in a perfectly plain, sealed envelope to any man anywhere who writes for it. Over a million copies have already been thus distributed to those who wrote for them from all over the world. There is no obligation whatsoever involved in this offer, nothing which you are required to buy, nothing which you are required to pay for in any way, either now or in the future. It is just simply an out-and-out free proposal. In this little book of 72 pages, 8,000 words and 80 half-tone photo reproductions, I have endeavored to give a straightforward talk to men, young and elderly, single and married, who are conscious of a lack of manly vigor, and a pendulum for self-reference, a perfectly plain discourse upon those important, personal matters relating to vital strength of man, the preservation of virility, its possible self restoration, its legitimate uses and its wanton abuses. Every man should be in possession of this book. One part describes a little drugless mechanical vibrator, which I make and distribute, but whether or not you wish to use one of these vibrators is for you yourself to determine. However, aside from anything it contains in reference to my vibrator, the book should be read by all for its own real worth. Therefore, please use free coupon below.

IT'S THE MAN, NOT THE CLOTHES THAT COUNT.

self. Of course I do not include the man of extreme old age, or the one who is incurably diseased. Lost vitality is not, according to my theory, an organic disease. It is more a sick condition of the mind and the nerves and a lowered state of the whole body, all combined. My free book tells you just what you may do.

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Two Philadelphia men were talking of the fortune of a third denizen of that city when one said:

"His first lucky strike was in eggs. He bought 10,000 dozen at a low figure, put

them in cold storage, and sold them at a profit of more than 800 per cent. That was the cornerstone of his great fortune."

"Ah!" exclaimed the other. "Then the hens laid it!"

VOL. LIII

GERMANS INTO FIGHT

Belgians Fall Back Allies Not in Danger

Decisive Conflict on Materialize Owing from North—In Order to Maintain Position Last Stand at Antwerp Successes in Alsace Point of the Battle Swept from Sea Harbors Outside

The Germans have taken ready rich in warfare's history that the Duke of Wellington the morning to meet his army. Once strongly fortified armament with which to re-

The German army, it is pressing its advantage in troops into the city, while on to Antwerp, to which few days ago.

The official announcement did not mention the casualty French official advices, been recaptured by the British to be retreating on the Rhine. The Russians claimed.

Anetian and German fronts. Confirmation was received. Chama had ordered resistance.

London, Aug. 21, 1:20 p.m. Brussels, but in Alsace the latest report is that the French still seems true that, after German troops on French soil.

On Germany's eastern front fighting, which would be their work of concentration.

There has, however, in Austria is too much engaged Germany to make much.

No news whatever has either in the North Sea or the death of Pope Pius effort to bring about peace meets in Rome to elect a new king nations for peace, and bringing about tranquility.

According to the small to come in from Berlin, some the German capital. The movements of the troops summation of work on railway.

Confirmation has been received. Chama has ordered resistance. Kiao-Chau.

GERMANS OCCUPY BRUSSELS.

Paris, Aug. 20, 11 p.m. Brussels. This official announcement are following up the tiring on Antwerp, without statement says:

"Our troops have met with between Muelhausen and Al Rhine, left in our hands many of which were captured after the Lorraine, the day of troops found themselves far. They were forced by a count is strongly established on the Marne to the Rhine."

FRENCH TAKE TOWN W.

Paris, Aug. 20, 3 p.m.—by French troops is announced of Muelhausen was preceded French troops took one of the They also took as the result sh ammunition wagons.

The official note says unchanged. In Lorraine, it is stated, of Sarburg, passing by Metz. The situation in the D unchanged.

BELGIAN TROOPS HAVE "PERFORMED DUTY."

London, Aug. 20 (5:33 p. m.) following information was given the official bureau this afternoon: "The Belgian field army, composed of superior numbers, has fallen back. The Belgian troops have advanced their advance in delay hostile advance and enabling them to complete their concentration."

BELGIAN ARMY COVERS ANTWERP.

Paris, Aug. 20 (1:20 p. m.)—A planation of the Belgian field a backward movement towards Antwerp given tonight in the following