LIVE HOGS ADVANCE 35 CENTS PER CWT.

Hay More Plentiful and Little Easier in Price on Market.

Twenty-five loads of hay, one load of oats and several loads of live hogs made up the local market this morning.

Hay was easier, selling at $12.00 to $14.35. There was a good demand.

The oats brought $1.55 per cwt.

Live stock is slowly going up. Live hogs have advanced from $8.65 to $9.00 per cwt.

Raspberries are about over. Tomorrow will probably see the last of them. Thimbleberries are beginning to come in in good numbers. They should be plentiful at the end of the week.

Grain, Per Cwt.			
Wheat, per cwt	$1 67	to	$1 67
Oats, per cwt	1.45	to	1.55
Grain, Per Bushel.			
Wheat, per bu	95	to	1 00
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, new, bu	1.00	to	1.10
Beets, per doz	15	to	15
Onions, per doz	20	to	20
Lettuce, per doz	20	to	20
Rhubarb, per doz	20	to	20
Beans, per quart	3	to	5
Peas, per quart	15	to	15
Cucumbers, each	2½	to	5
Cabbage, each	5	to	10
Tomatoes, per lb	4	to	5
Radishes, per doz	20	to	20
Turnips, new, doz	25	to	30
Carrots, 3 bunches	5	to	5
Corn, per doz	10	to	12
Fruits.			
Red Currants, box	7	to	10
Black currants, box	13	to	14
Gooseberries, box	7	to	8
Raspberries, per box	12½	to	13
Black raspberries, box	11	to	12
Thimbleberries	12	to	13
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	12.00	to	14.25
Straw, per load	6 00	to	6 00
Straw, per ton	7 00	to	8 00
Dairy Products.			
Butter, rolls, lb	22	to	23
Butter, fancy, retail	22	to	23
Butter, store lots, lb	18	to	19
Butter, creamery, lb	24	to	25
Butter, crocks, lb	21	to	22
Eggs, crate, wholesale	19	to	20
Eggs, retail, doz	22	to	23
Eggs, per basket	22	to	22
Honey, strained, 10 lbs	1 00	to	1 00
Honey, sections, doz	1 75	to	2 25
Live Stock.			
Hogs, per cwt	9.00	to	9.00
Fat sows, per cwt	7 00	to	7 00
Small pigs, pair	8 00	to	14 00
Export cattle, cwt	6 00	to	6 50
Milch cows, each	75 00	to	90 00
Poultry, Alive.			
Old fowl, lb	10	to	12
Young chickens, lb	12½	to	13
Ducks, per lb	11	to	12
Turkeys, per lb	14	to	16
Poultry Dressed.			
Old fowl, per lb	13	to	14
Chickens, spring, lb	20	to	20
Ducks, per lb	15	to	16
Butchers' Meats.			
Dressed hogs, choice	12 00	to	12 00
Veal, per cwt	14 00	to	15 00

WINNIPEG, Aug. 11.—There was practically nothing doing in wheat futures on the grain exchange today, traders apparently waiting on developments. No solution of the export difficulty having been devised, prices eased off in the United States markets and the home market followed suit.

Winnipeg wheat opened ⅛c to 2¾c lower; oats 1¼c lower and flax ½c up. At noon wheat had declined a further 2¼c to 2¾c on October and December, while oats advanced 1⅝c higher. There was a good cash demand for No. 2 and 3 Northern wheat, and quite a few offerings on the market, buyers being eastern milling interests. Oats, barley and flax spot were quiet.

Inspections on Monday were 204 cars, and in sight were 70 cars.

The weather has been cool with one point recording 2 degrees of frost. No rains reported.

Winnipeg opened ⅛c lower to 2¾ lower and closed 1¾c to 2¾c down.

Winnipeg cash wheat closed 2⅞c to 3⅛c lower.

Cash flax closed at $1.48 for No. 1 Northwest Canada.

Cash prices: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.11⅝; No. 2 $1.09⅝; No. 3, $1.04⅝.

Flax—No. 1 Northwest Canada, $1.48.

Montreal, August 12. — Wheat—Receipts today, 522,044 bushels.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 12.—Buyers of wheat held themselves in reserve today until prices had filled 2½c. Then resting orders to purchase came into play, and there was enough demand from speculators to cause a lively rally of 1½. Weakness at Liverpool had considerable to do with the decline here, but the main reason was the continued uncertain outlook for a resumption of export trade from the United States. After starting ¼ and 2½, and the setback becoming general to nearly the extreme figures, there was a gradual reaction all around.

Liverpool, August 12.—Quotations at Liverpool are as follows:

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 85s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 85s to 90s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 85s to 89s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 87s to 92s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 84s to 88s; do., heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 84s to 88s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 75s to 80s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 80s to 83s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, new terms, 57s to 58s; do., old terms, 58s 9d; American refined, 60s to 61s.

Cheese—Canadian, finest white, 75s to 80s; colored, 28s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city, 34s.

Rosin—Common, 12s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined, 8½d.

Linseed oil—29s 6d.

Chicago, August 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; market, weak; beeves, $7 20 to $10 35; steers, $6 40 to $9 00; stockers and feeders, $5 40 to $7 95; cows and heifers, $3 75 to $9 30; calves, $8 50 to $11 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; market, slow; light, $8 85 to $9 50; mixed, $8 60 to $9 50; heavy, $8 40 to $9 30; rough, $8 40 to $8 60; pigs, $6 75 to $8 40; bulk of sales, $8 85 to $9 25.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; market, slow; sheep, $5 25 to $6 05; yearlings, $6 00 to $7 10; native lambs, $6 60 to $8 65.

Toronto, August 12.—Cattle—Butcher, choice, $8 25 to $8 50; do., medium, $7 50 to $8 00; do., common, $6 75 to $7 25; butcher cows, choice, $6 75 to $7 25; do., medium, $6 00 to $6 75; do., canners, $3 50 to $4 00 do., bulls, $5 50 to $7 25; feeding steers, $6 75 to $7 25; stockers, choice, $6 50 to $7 00; do., light, $5 50 to $6 00; milkers, choice, each, $50 to $90; springers, $50 to $90.

Sheep—Ewes, $6 00 to $6 50; bucks and culls, $4 00 to $4 50; lambs, $8 50 to $9 00.

Hogs—Fed and watered, $9 75; f.o.b., $9 40.

Calves—$7 00 to $10 75.

East Buffalo, August 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; active and firm; prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 250 head; active and steady, $5 00 to $12 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow and lower; heavy, $9 75 to $9 85; mixed, $9 85; yorkers, $9 85 to $9 90; pigs, $9 75 to $9 90; roughs, $8 50; stags, $6 50 to $7 50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 600 head; active; sheep, steady; lambs, higher; lambs, $6 00 to $9 50.

Toronto, August 12.—Receipts today were mainly of secondary cattle, but quality considered, prices were much the same as yesterday. Calves and sheep were steady, but lambs were again a little easier. Hogs went back about 50c.

Receipts were—810 cattle, 363 calves, 1,922 hogs and 1,647 sheep.

Montreal (East End Market), August 12. — Cattle — Receipts, about 1,200; calves, 700; sheep and lambs, 1,000; hogs, 1,100.

Cows—Prime beeves, 8¼c to 8¾c; medium, 5¾c to 8c; common, 4¼c to 5½c; calves, 3½c to 8c.

Sheep—4½c to 5½c; lambs, 8c to 8½c.

Hogs—10c to 10¼c.

London, August 12.—Bar, steady at 26⅝d per ounce. India council bills were allotted today at 1s 3 15-16d.

OIL IS CHEAPER.

[Canadian Press.]

Pittsburg, Aug. 12.—Another cut in the purchase price of oil was announced by the oil-purchasing agencies today, all grades being reduced five cents except Ragland. Pennsylvania crude is now 1.55. Mercer Black 1.12, Newcastle 1.12, Corning 1.10 and Ragland 67.

SOME PRIVATE TRADING ALLOWED IN NEW YORK

Members of Exchange May Sell Under Certain Circumstances.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Aug. 12.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Stock Exchange is closed, a way was found today to permit a limited amount of private trading in securities by brokers for cash. The method was outlined in the following notice, posted in the Stock Exchange:

"Members of the exchange desiring to buy securities for cash may send a list to the clearing house giving amounts of securities wanted and prices they are willing to pay. No offers to buy at less than closing prices of July 30 will be considered.

"Members desiring to sell securities, but only in order to relieve necessities of themselves or customers, may send a list to the clearing house. In such cases no prices under the closing will be considered."

WOMEN DEFENDED VILLAGE AGAINST GERMAN INVADERS

Used Boiling Water When Ammunition Ran Out—Disabled 2,000 Uhlans.

[Canadian Press.]

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Via London, 3:50 p.m.—According to a special newspaper dispatch the women workers in the Belgian national arms factory at Herstalja defended their village against the German attack while the men were away serving in the army, the women, according to the correspondent, determined that the German troops should not take the factory. They armed themselves with revolvers and other weapons with which they repulsed special charges of the German Uhlans.

When their ammunition was exhausted, the women barricaded themselves in the houses, from which they poured boiling water on the German soldiers in the street.

The correspondent says 2,000 Germans were disabled by wounds or scalds.

Children and old men shared in the defence of Herstalja, and on Friday the Belgian colors still floated from the factory building.

AMERICAN CITIZENS VOLUNTEER FOR WAR IN ENGLAND'S CAUSE

Minister of Militia Has Received Offers Enough to Make Four Companies.

[Canadian Press.]

OTTAWA, August 11.—Col. Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, stated tonight he has received enough offers from American citizens in various parts of the United States to compose four companies to go to the front.

This is in addition to the offer received from Los Angeles, where there are 200 Britishers ready to fight.

NO EXTRADITION IN FORCE DURING WAR

American Detectives Must Return Without Their Quarry.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Aug. 21.—Three New York detectives, who went to Europe to bring back persons indicted here, must return without their prisoners. Word to this effect has been cabled to two of the officers in Paris by the state department in Washington. It was explained that extradition is suspended during war times.

UNSKILLED LABOR WILL BE AT PREMIUM

Immigration to United States Shows Big Falling Off.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, August 12.—The falling off in steerage passengers from abroad last week as compared with the same week a year ago was 300,069, which, according to steamship agents and contractors, means a corresponding decrease in the supply for the labor market. Should the war continue any length of time, the impression prevails that unskilled labor will be at a premium for some time to come.

MASSING OF CRUISERS IN NORTH ATLANTIC EVIDENT

According to American Dispatches Big Sea Fight Off the Coast of Nova Scotia May Be Anticipated at an Early Date.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

New York, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Portland, Maine, Aug. 11.—Code message picked up this morning by the wireless operator indicate a sea fight is imminent probably off the coast of Nova Scotia in the steamer lane.

Oneo f the intercepted wireless dispatches was from the British cruiser Lancaster via Cape Race and addressed to the battleship Britannia, care of Halifax. The Britannia is from the first home fleet, heavily armored with four 12-inch, four 9.2-inch guns and a strong secondary battery.

Other British warships that Portland had heard of in North Atlantic waters lying in wait for German fighting ships are the cruisers Essex, Suffolk, Berwick, Aboukir and the light cruiser Bristol.

Besides these the German steamer Koln, arriving at Boston today from Bremen, reports that six days out she passed the cruiser Drake and the next day the battleship Venerable. She also heard the Essex and sighted the Suffolk. All this is taken to indicate a massing of much fighting strength in the transatlantic route.

FEARFUL STRUGGLE BEFORE FORTS OF LIEGE

from behind closed shutters, evidently fearing we would commit outrages.

Tore Down Belgian Flag.

"'Nothing of the kind happened and we marched to the offices of the municipality and tore down the Belgian flag, which was replaced by a German flag amid the cheers of our men. A proclamation of the annexation of Verviers, and the district was read in French outside the town hall and posted in all parts of the place. Martial law was proclaimed, and the residents were warned that any resistance to the German military authorities would be punished by summary execution.

Readily Given Provisions.

"'A German officer took over the administration of the town and began by requisitioning food and other supplies and various kinds of subsistence for the German troops. His orders were carried out meekly, even zealously, by the citizens of Verviers, who told some of our men quartered in the houses that they had received instructions from Brussels to offer no opposition.

"'Among the regulations enforced was one compelling the townspeople to be within doors by sunset, and not leave their houses before sunrise. They were forced to find quarters for our men and hand over the bread from the bakeries, which were kept working day and night, also to yield stored meats, groceries and eatables of all kinds to such an extent that the Belgians themselves were in a sorry plight.

Civilians Not Molested.

"'Any kind of violence against the civilian inhabitants was strictly prohibited, except when we were attacked. Then we had orders to shoot without hesitation in self-defence.

"'After a few hours the Belgians got over the first fright and fraternized with the invaders as far as possible with the difference in languages. Then followed with astonishing rapidity the advance to Liege, the first part of the journey being done by train, but not far.

"'The retreating Belgians soon began to tear up the permanent way, so we had to take to the road again and march. The use of the railway to and beyond Verviers caused our sudden appearance before Liege.

Days of Horror.

"'Then we went through days of horror. I took part in the earlier attacks on the Belgians defending Liege, and though I am not a coward, the sights I witnessed and the wholesale slaughter of our men filled me with dread. Again and again we advanced, always in close formation, lying and shooting at an elevation given us by our officers, running forward and dropping again on our stomachs, continuing to fire and advance once more, always nearer, nearer to the lines of our enemies.

"'As we pressed forward, our ranks became thinner and thinner. Shells burst among us, killing and wounding, and such wounds were far worse than death itself, while the rifle fire of the Belgians mowed down our men in dozens, scores, hundreds!

Officers Were Brave.

"'Have you ever been under fire, ever pushed forward against the invisible enemy with comrades dropping either dead or mutilated all around you Ever seen the efect of modern artillery trained on masses of human beings. Ever seen heaps of dead and heaps of wounded all mixed together. Ever heard the cries of fallen soldiers you were obliged to leave to their sufferings in order to continue the battle. If not, you cannot imagine what we went through at Liege. Some of our attacks were by day and others by night. Our officers, reckless in their bravery, led us, urged us, encouraged us to throw away our lives.

As Though In Sham Fight.

"'I think there was much unnecessary bloodshed. We marched straight at the enemy's lines and toward the mouths of hostile artillery as if on manoeuvre in a field with sham opponents. It was not war as war should be conducted in this age with more destructive weapons.

"'If there were moments when we broke and ran, it was because a further advance into the jaws of death was a sheer impossibility. After the first assaults, with their disastrous endings, the spirit of the attackers was broken. Deep depression followed the buoyant charge with which we marched into the enemy's country. The lack of enthusiasm spread through all the ranks and retarded success, yet with relentless discipline we were required to hurl ourselves repeatedly at lines which seemed unbreakable.

More Victims Brought Up.

"'Then, when only a fraction of our regiment survived, we moved to a different part of the battlefield, while fresh troops were brought up to go through the same course of action. It was common talk among our men that hundreds of wounded were left for hours without any kind of adequate attention, for the simple reason it was impossible to reach them without almost certain death.

"'Their sufferings were heart-rendering beyond the powers of description, and there were sights and sounds that even amid the din of battle shook our nerves and struck terror to our hearts. The bravest of men may well be full of fear on a modern battlefield.'

Courage Was Superb.

"The young German who told me this tale of war was well educated and refined, a conscript from a middle class family. His companions had similar things to relate. All agreed that the courage of the German rank and file was superb, and they were needlessly exposed to a terrible fire, when different tactics would have diminished the sacrifice of life.

"The wholesale cremation of bodies of German soldiers killed in the fighting before Liege also was described by the German fugitives who have crossed the frontier into Holland. During two or three successive nights after the fearful carnage around the forts of Liege the Germans collected their dead and piled them in heaps of twenty or thirty each.

Brief Honors to Dead.

"Officers explained to the men that it was necessary to burn the bodies in order to prevent them becoming a menace to the living, and that there was nothing disrespectful to those who had died for their country in thus disposing of their remains. A short funeral service was conducted over each heap and military salutes were given by firing parties.

"In cases where the dead were lying too close to the Belgian forts for this process the bodies were dragged under cover of darkness and pitched into the River Meuse, to float seaward.

"Sanitary considerations were not the sole reason for removing the dead as rapidly as possible. German officers realized that the sight of so many victims demoralized the German troops as they advanced to fresh attacks."

PEOPLE OF BERLIN BLAME THE KAISER FOR PRESENT WAR

So-Called German Town of Canada in Sympathy With Britain.

UNION JACK IS FLYING

Waves Over City Hall After Varying Instructions Had Been Given.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

BERLIN, Aug. 11 — That the Germans of Berlin, Canada, do not in any awy approve of the action of Berlin, Germany, and especially of Kaiser William, in plunging Europe into war is shown in a striking maner by the comments to be heard on every side here.

When the Advertiser representative approached leading and representative citizens this evening, with the object of obtaining their views of the Emperor of Germany's attitude in the present conflict in Europe, with few exceptions, while freely expressing themselves they declined to have their names appear in print, fearing to be involved in a controversy and to be accused of stirring up racial feelings.

"While Berlin is regarded as a German centre, if a canvass was taken of the city now, you would find it ninety per cent British," said one citizen.

Blames The Kaiser.

ExMayor Allen Huber, who said he could speak for the descendants of the Pennsylvania Dutch stock who came to America from Germany two hundred years ago, expressed strong British views.

That the German war lord showed by his actions that he was demented was Mr. Huber's opinion.

It might be added that one frequently hears the same reference to the Kaiser on the street here.

"Our war is not with the Germans. We have no quarrel with them as a people, it's a war against the domineering system of militarism and egotism of the Kaiser," said Mr. Huber.

Sympathy With Britain.

While there are many Canadians of German descent in Berlin, they freely express themselves in sympathy with Great Britain. Any undercurrent of German sympathy comes from the "old time Germans," who discreetly refrain from discussing the situation outside of their own circle.

The views of Fred Ackerknecht, a prominent labor union man, and a native of Germany, are interesting. Mr. Ackerknecht, having made Canada his adopted home, unhesitatingly expresses British sentiments and holds the Kaiser responsible for the situation in Europe today.

An incident occurred today that reflects, in a small way, German sentiment. During the past few days there has been an agitation to have the British flags afloat on public buildings, as it the case in many Canadian cities at present.

A Flag Incident.

Ald. W. E. Gallagher, who is acting mayor during the absence of Mayor Euler, this morning ordered the Union Jack to be raised above the city hall. Market Clerk Mikel first consulted Ald. Hagen, chairman of the market committee, under whose supervision civic property comes.

Ald. Hagen gave instructions to the contrary. Capt. B. Osborne, of the Twenty-fourth Grey's Horse, learning of the delay in flying the Union Jack, interviewed Ald. Hagen, who again opposed the acting mayor's instructions, stating that he had "some feeling in the matter." The flag, however, now floats above the city hall.

Any impression that might possibly have been formed outside of this city, that the racial feeling is strong here, is erroneous. As one citizen put it, "We have seen too much of the thrift of our citizens of German descent to quarrel with them now. But we are British subjects."

CARRANZA APPOINTS SOME OF MINISTERS

First Leader to Rise Against Huerta Is Governor of Michoucan.

[Canadian Press.]

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 12.—General Carranza has begun perfection of his civil government. In addition to the appointment of Eduardo Hay as acting secretary of war, it was reported officially today that Alberto J. Pani had been named treasurer-general, and General G. Gutierrez, governor of Michoacan State. Gutierrez is credited with having been the first leader to rise in arms against the Huerta Government.

OPEN EXPORT TRADE IS COMMITTEE'S AIM

Hoboken Has About 12,000 Men Out of Employment Since Close.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Aug. 12.—At a special meeting tomorrow of the New York Chamber of Comerce, as pecial committee, appointed to consider means for opening up export trade, will make its report. The committee has held conferences with merchants and bankers, by many of whom it has been contended that the risk of shipment to European ports is not so great as has been supposed. It was generally believed by the committee members and others that the shipping situation would be relieved in a few days.

In Hoboken it is estimated that 5,000 longshoremen are out of employment, with 200 teamsters and about 1,000 freight handlers.

The poor commissioner of Hoboken estimated today that of the 5,000 men employed on the piers, while they are in full operation, 3,000 live in that city. This means, he said, that about 12,000 persons would have to be provided for by the city unless the shipping situation was speedily relieved.

THREE LEAVING ITALY.

New York, Aug. 12.—The Italian steamers San Giovanni, San Giorgio and San Guglielmos have been placed at the disposal of American tourists in Italy, and will sail from Naples, each with 1,000 Americans aboard, on August 15, 18 and 19, respectively. All three ships are now at Naples.

JEWS AND INDIANS VIE IN LOYALTY TO THE EMPIRE

[Canadian Press.]

OTTAWA, August 11.—Louis Gurofsky, a broker of Toronto, has written the minister of militia, offering to raise a Jewish regiment at his own expense.

He, Gurofsky, asserts that his object is to show the loyalty of the Hebrews and their appreciation of the liberty they enjoy under the British flag. He himself is an ex-sergeant of the Tenth Royal Grenadiers.

CHIEFS' COUNCIL OF WAR.

MACLEOD, Alta., August 11.—Chiefs of the Blood Indians held a council of war on the reservation and passed a unanimous resolution, expressing loyalty to the empire, and it was also decided to offer one thousand dollars to be used for equipment purposes.

The council also intimated that if men were required the Blood Indians would welcome a chance to offer their services to their country.

ITALIANS FOR NEUTRALITY.

VANCOUVER, August 11.—Over 1,000 Vancouver Italians at an open air meeting tonight passed a resolution upholding the stand taken by Italy for neutrality.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ROUT AUSTRIANS ON LATTER'S SOIL

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

ST. PETERSBURG, August 11.—A large body of Austrian troops was dislodged from entrenchments in the town of Zalotche, in Austrian Galicia, by Russian troops, according to an announcement by the Russian General Staff. A section of the Fifteenth Austrian infantry was cut to pieces in a sabre charge by the Russians, and the Thirteenth Austrian lancers and Thirty-Third Austrian landwehr suffered complete rout, fleeing in disorder.

Zalotche is southwest of Radziviloff, in the Russian province of Volhynia.

Austrian troops had previously occupied Radziviloff, but upon receiving news of the Russian success on their territory, they hastily evacuated the town. This was the only serious engagement reported from the Russo-Austrian frontier by the General Staff.

From Vilna came a report that six carloads of German prisoners on their way to the Interior of Russia had passed through that city. Four German officers, suffering from wounds and unable to travel further, were taken to the hospital in Vilna.

FOOD SUPPLIES GIVING OUT; GERMANY FACING FAMINE

Bertilli Says Berlin Authorities Are Forcing 100,000 Aliens Chiefly Russians, to Help in Bringing in Crops.

(By C. F. Bertilli, who writes of developments of the war from the French standpoint.)

PARIS, August 11.—Famine and economic ruin face Germany at the present moment. Absolutely reliable private information has reached me concerning present conditions in the empire. She is cut off from the entire world, and her food supplies are already giving out. No cereals are reaching her, the Russian frontier being closed and the Berlin authorities are now desperately trying to bring in the standing crops by forcing 100,000 aliens, principally Russians, to work in the fields with the women and children.

Under these conditions, it is not to be wondered at that the Kaiser's forces are fighting on empty stomachs. Thus the emperor's war madness is already bringing over the whole empire a great wave of hunger and distress.

After the general war had broken out, Herr Haase, the Socialist deputy, said in the Reichstag:

"The Imperialist policy is responsible for the torrents of blood now drenching Europe. Those who put this policy into action must take the entire responsibility. We tried to keep peace with France, but we failed, and we must fight now to defend our frontiers, but we know who has brought misery upon millions of our compatriots.

"Aside from her diminishing wheat supply, Germany now has only eggs enough for two days and very few cattle."

BIG BATTLE NORTH OF LIEGE EXPECTED

Movements of German Cavalry Believed Prelude to Offensive Action.

REPULSED WITH LOSSES

Everywhere Invaders Have Met Resistance Fatal to Their Advances.

[Canadian Press.]

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11 (Via London).—10:15 p.m.—Hostilities began Monday between German cavalry and the Belgian cavalry outposts in the Hesbaye district. The district is to the west of Liege and north of the Meuse, and forms part of the provinces of Liege, Limburg and Namur.

The Germans have begun a systematic reconnoitering of Hesbaye, in order to discover the positions of the Belgian field army. Their cavalry patrols are followed by infantry detachments.

On Sunday German cavalry passed the outskirts of Lixhe, following a route to the south of the Province of Limburg, to Tongres and St. Trond, and evidently proceeding towards Hesbaye.

Two hundred German cavalry, with quick-firers, have already reached Hannut, seventeen miles to the northwest of Liege.

Engagements have taken place principally along the line between Tirlemont and St. Trond, and half-way between Esemael and Gussenhaven. Engagements have also taken place near Tongres.

The German cavalry have everywhere been repulsed with loss. These engagements are regarded as a prelude to a German offensive movement to the north of Liege. It is thought that they may foreshadow more important fighting and a big battle in two or three days.

BELGIANS HAVE SITUATION IN HAND.

TIRLEMONT, Belgium (Via London), Aug. 12.—12:35 a.m.—Fighting occurred near here Tuesday between German and Belgian cavalry. Seven Belgians were killed and a few wounded.

It is reported that 4,000 Germans are in the neighborhood of the town, but the Belgians seem to have the situation in hand and the town is perfectly calm. At 5 o'clock there was no sign of the enemy, except for an aeroplane, which flew over the station. A handful of Belgian soldiers fired at it, but without effect.

GERMANS TURNING TO THE NORTH.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11.—11:30 p.m. (via Paris).—Ten thousand German cavalry with Gatling guns, and followed by infantry, are operating between Tongres and St. Trond. This seems to indicate a change in the German tactics and a turning mvement to the north.

FORTS BRING DOWN GERMAN AEROPLANE.

BRUSSELS (Via London), Aug. 12.—1:55 a.m.—The newspapers here announce that an aeroplane flying over Namur was brought down by the fire of the forts, and that two officers in the machine, uninjured by the fall, were taken prisoners.

Six thousand German troops, it is reported, seized the station of Landon, west of Liege, and stopped a train from Brussels. They permitted the passengers to go, but destroyed the station, removed the rails and drove out railway employees. The passengers were compelled to return on foot to Tirlemont. According to fugitives from Landon, the Germans burned many villages, giving the inhabitants of them half an hour for flight. The German force, it was said, had field and machine guns

SEAT OF WAR REPORTED UNCHANGED.

BRUSSELS (via London), Aug. 12.—12:55 a.m.—Acording to an official statement isued here, the situation at the seat of war was unchanged tonight.

The Peuple reports that during mass for soldiers, serving at the front, held in St. Antoine's Church at La Louviere, a suburb of Charleroi, a small fire caused a panic, in which fourteen women and girls were killed, and over 50 injured.

GERMAN WARSHIP FORCED TO FLEE IN THE ATLANTIC

Engages With British Boat North of San Salvador—Damage Not Reported.

[Canadian Press.]

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—A battle at sea between a British cruiser and a German cruiser, about 250 miles north of San Salvador, was reported by Captain Terjesen, of the Norwegian fruit steamer Lovland, which arrived tonight from Banes, Cuba. The German warship finally was forced to flee before the broadsides of the British cruiser, according to Capt. Terjesen, who said several shots fell near his ship.

The battle, he reported, occurred Thursday night, August 6, in approximately latitude 27 north, longitude 74 west, and heavy firing was in progress for half an hour. When the German cruiser moved away, the British warship gave pursuit, shelling the fleeing vessel with her forward guns, while the Germans fired its after batteries. Whether either ship was seriously damaged could not be learned.

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 11.—Reports that a British cruiser and three French warships were seen off the coast of Southern New England today were received here tonight. Their names could not be learned. The English vessel was sighted close to the Nantucket south shoals lightship. The position of the French warships was not given.