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THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1914

PROBS—FAIR

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Thousands of Germans Dead and Wounded In Attack On Liege

GERMANY TASTES DEFEAT ON LAND AND SEA; DRIVEN BACK FROM BELGIAN FRONTIER WITH BIG LOSS

DEFENSE PLANS FOR CANADA ARE BEING RAPIDLY PERFECTED

LAND FORCES OF GERMANY MET WITH CRUSHING DEFEAT IN ATTEMPT TO FORCE WAY THROUGH BELGIUM---SYSTEMATIC METHODS OF BELGIANS AND THEIR MARVELOUS PLUCK GIVE THEM ADVANTAGE OVER GERMANS--- FRENCH TROOPS GOING TO AID OF BELGIANS---RUSSIAN PATROLS DRIVE KAISER'S TROOPS BACK IN GERMANY---REPORTS OF GERMAN DEFEATS ON SEAS CONFIRMED.

Germany, in pushing its advance through Belgium, has met with strong opposition around Liege, where the Belgian forces, according to official advices reaching Brussels, have repulsed the German army of the Meuse under General Von Emmich. The Germans are reported to have lost several thousand in killed and wounded.

Field Marshal Kitchener has been appointed secretary of state for war in the British cabinet, and will have under his direction the military campaign against Germany.

The French troops have joined the Belgians in opposing the progress of Germany through Belgium, and it is reported that possibly Great Britain may send reinforcements.

The capture of a number of German steamers by the British is reported, and the British cruiser Amphion has sunk the Hamburg-American Line steamer Koenigin Luise recently converted into a mine layer.

Russian frontier patrols have penetrated ten miles into Germany.

Trawlers returning from the North Sea bring word that no hostile warships were to be seen.

Brussels, Aug. 5.—Aug. 6.—Official despatches report that the Belgians have repulsed all attacks by the Germans in the neighborhood of Liege. The Belgians delivered a vigorous counter attack on the Germans, who had passed the forts, killing all of them.

Several thousand dead and wounded is the toll paid by the German army for its attack on Liege. The Belgians made a heroic defense repulsing the Germans after heavy and continuous fighting. The fortified position of Liege had to support on Wednesday the general shock of the German attack. The Belgian forts resisted the advance officially and did not suffer. One Belgian squadron attacked and drove back six German squadrons.

Eight hundred wounded Germans are being transferred to the city of Liege where they will be cared for.

Prior to the attack on Liege, General Von Emmich, commanding the German army of the Meuse issued a proclamation calling for an open road through Belgium for the advance of his forces and suggesting that prudence would show it to be the duty of the Belgian people to accede to this, in order to avoid the horrors of war.

The Germans committed repressions against the civil population of the town of Vise, eight miles northeast of Liege, burning the city and shooting many of the residents.

Brussels, August 5.—German troops have lost heavily in today's fighting with the Belgian forces.

The Minister of War this afternoon gave out the following statement:

Invasion of Belgian territory continues. The Belgian troops' systematic methods have enabled them to gain advantage over the Germans. The Belgians have displayed the utmost pluck and courage. Their losses are very trifling in comparison with those of the German troops.

London, Aug. 5.—The first day of the war for Great Britain has been a day of suspense and rumors. Every half hour a fresh "extra" was abounded through the streets with some startling rumor.

The sum total of the rumors was that cannonading had been heard off all the coasts of Europe. The nation's mind and heart are with the fleet; also it is proud in its confidence, and

YESTERDAY'S WAR FEATURES

London, August 5.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener has been appointed Secretary of State for War.

London, Aug. 5.—Premier Asquith, in the House of Commons this afternoon, after giving a summary of the war news already published, said that the Belgian government had invited the co-operation of the French troops with the Belgian army, and had given orders to the Belgian provincial government not to regard the movements of the French troops as a violation of the frontier.

Algiers, via London, August 5.—Authentic confirmation of the report of the destruction of the German cruiser Panther, and of the capture of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau reached here today.

London, August 5.—Confirmation has been received of the report that a French warship has captured the German steamer Porto off Guernsey, Channel Islands. The Porto, which belongs to the Oldenburg Portuguese Steamship Company, is a vessel of 1,800 tons, and plies between Hamburg and Portuguese ports.

The Hague, August 5.—Martial law has been declared in all parts of Holland.

It is officially announced that up to the present time the Germans have not violated the Dutch frontier.

Brussels, via London, August 5.—The Germans, completely repulsed, have been unable to renew their attack on Liege.

Brussels, Aug. 5.—(Via London)—Le Peuple asserts that in the fighting between Germans and Belgians near Vise a platoon of Prussian cavalry was almost annihilated by the enfilading fire of the Belgians from a building on the bank of the river.

The Prussians, in revenge, the newspaper adds, fired on civilians.

At Flemalle, near Argenteu, a Belgian force surprised a body of Prussians and killed seventy out of ten officers and eighty men. The Belgian losses were two officers killed and ten men were wounded.

ITALY TO JOIN IN WAR?

New Orleans, Aug. 5.—That Italy might rescind her proclamation of neutrality and join the war of nations is believed to be indicated by a cablegram received in New Orleans today by the master of the Italian steamer La Sicilia, ordering her to take aboard no cargo and to anchor immediately in neutral waters. The cablegram stated that the instructions were sent by direction of the Italian government.

PANIC IN LONDON OVER FOOD AND MONEY QUESTION SUBSIDES

London, Aug. 5.—Symptoms of a panic over the question of food and money supplies subsided greatly today. There is general confidence that the measures undertaken by the government will meet the crisis; that the money market will not smash, and that the Atlantic will be kept open for shipments from America.

The fact that the Cunard liner Lusitania was allowed to sail had a reassuring effect, as indicating that the Admiralty feels certain that the navy is in a position to keep the German cruisers off the area of the North Atlantic trade routes.

David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, indicated today in the House of Commons that the conclusion has been reached with the unanimous consent of banking and other interests, that there would be no necessity to suspend special payments.

When the banks re-opened on Friday, one pound and ten shilling notes to the amount of \$15,000,000 will be issued through the Bank of England, and five million pounds daily thereafter, until the supply is inadequate.

There was a small riot today in Southwark, where a bakery, which attempted to double the price of bread, was partly dismantled by angry owners.

everyone awaits a bulletin of a great battle.

The first fruits of the war are several German vessels brought into harbor by British cruisers, and others impounded in port.

This was the day's only news so far as British naval and military operations were concerned.

The vote of \$500,000,000 for war purposes, and the appointment of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener as secretary for war were two government measures of the greatest importance.

FIRST PRISONERS.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The first prisoners in the fighting between Russia and Germany arrived here today. They

THIRTY-EIGHT ARE KILLED IN COLLISION

Joplin, Mo., Aug. 5.—Thirty-eight persons were killed and twenty-five injured in a collision between north-bound passenger train No. 2 on the Kansas City Southern Railway and a Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad gasoline motor car, running on the Kansas City Southern tracks, near Tipton Ford, ten miles south of here tonight. Mistaken orders are said to have caused the accident. A relief train, carrying physicians and nurses, brought the injured to Joplin.

Most of the dead and injured were Missourians.

With supposedly a clear track ahead the passenger train plunged at full speed into the motor car, which was coming from an opposite direction. Each is said to have been running thirty-five miles an hour. The motor car was telescoped, and its gasoline reservoir exploded, throwing burning oil over the wreckage.

The heavy train crushed the motor car like paper, and the crash was immediately followed by the fire, which spread death and injury to almost everyone on the motor.

As the fire spread many persons climbed under the wreckage to escape, but were killed rather than face a slow death by fire.

WRECK GERMAN EMBASSY IN ST. PETERSBURG

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—A number of students and workmen climbed to the roof of the embassy and tore the gold eagle from the top of the flagstaff. They then ran up the Russian flag.

A massive statutory depicting a group of horses, led by men was hacked to pieces with axes, and the debris hurled into the canal. A bonfire then was made of the contents of the embassy, and an attempt was made to put a torch to the building but mounted police routed the rioters.

Another crowd later tried to repeat the performance at the Austrian embassy, but that building was too strongly guarded.

The body of a Russian footman is alleged by the authorities to have been found in the German embassy. The man had been shot in the head and stabbed and had been dead for many days.

CARBAJAL AND CARRANZA HAVE COME TO TERMS

Mexico City, Aug. 5.—Provisional President Carbajal and General Carranza, head of the Constitutional movement, today reached a full agreement concerning the turning over of the government to the Constitutionalists. It is expected a general amnesty will be declared at an early date. Hostilities were suspended today.

Peace for Mexico City, at least, now seems a certainty. The council of war, consisting of 112 generals, decided tonight upon unconditional surrender of the city to the Constitutionalists.

BULLETIN

London, Aug. 6.—Germany has sent an ultimatum to Italy.

MILITIA AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS ARE TAKING EVERY PRECAUTION TO SAFEGUARD DOMINION FROM POSSIBILITY OF RAVAGES BY FOREIGN ENEMY--- GOVERNMENT PURCHASES TWO SUBMARINES TO AID RAINBOW AND NIOBE IN GUARDING COASTS.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—A Canadian navy is being got together under the Naval Service Act of 1910 as quickly as possible under the present conditions. It was announced by the government today that two submarines which have just been built at Seattle for the government of Chile have been purchased. The purchase was made quietly a few days ago, before the actual declaration of war. Steps are being taken to man them with naval reservists now in Canada. A few special officers are being obtained from the British admiralty. With the Rainbow, which is now in commission, the two submarines will form a very valuable defence asset against any possible raids from German vessels, which may be detached from the German squadron now on the Pacific.

On the Atlantic coast the call for naval reservists to man the Niobe has met with a prompt response, and the cruiser should be in commission in a few days. Parliament will be asked to pass a vote for the two submarines purchased from Chile as soon as it meets. Details as to their cost and armament are not yet given out.

A special issue of the Canadian Gazette published today, contains a notice declaring that the Niobe and the Rainbow have been placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Imperial government. There is also a formal proclamation announcing the receipt of the message from Britain stating that war has been declared against Germany.

Enlistment will start at once at the various military centres throughout Canada and will be in charge of the district officer commanding. In view of the fact that it has been decided not to call the men out by the regular route, the enlistment will take at least a week or so, and the force is not likely to be mobilized at Quebec in less than a week from next Tuesday. What will be the disposition of the forces after that is not yet determined pending the action of parliament and word from the war office as to country.

The list of telegrams received today including messages offering service of any kind from Hon. Clifford Sifton, Justice Meredith, Lady Drummond and other people all over the country.

COL. HUGHES URGES RETICENCE ABOUT MILITARY OPERATIONS

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, has addressed the following open letter to the press of Canada concerning the publication of news in war time:

"In the grave circumstances with which the Dominion as a part of the British empire is faced today, I venture to appeal to patriotic Canadian newspapers, their proprietors, and their staffs alike, to exercise a wise reticence upon matters affecting military operations.

"Enormous assistance can be given to a belligerent nation by the newspapers of its opponents, if those newspapers are unguarded; and conversely great advantage can be gained by the armed forces of a nation if its press exercises patriotic restraint.

"In 1870, the French newspapers, with no unparliamentary intent, but for the lack of warning, published much news which was of good service to their country's foes, and which had its share in bringing many thousand Frenchmen to their death, and in inflicting upon the land which they lived. In 1904 the Japanese press by its reticence greatly aided the Japanese army and navy. In the South Africa war the publication of war news caused the unnecessary loss of many valuable lives. The responsibilities resting upon the press are very great, the publication of a single item of news might

mean the unnecessary death of lives and of British subjects, might mean untold damage to our interests.

I earnestly entreat you to obtain from publishing unauthorized statements, as to military happenings in Canada, such as the assembling or moving of regiments, the purchase of munitions, stores or supplies, the erection of fortifications, etc. We may be certain that the agents of hostile powers are searching your pages eagerly for statements as to the movements of our military forces, the nature and disposition of our defences and other facts bearing upon the prosecution of war. Such information as to steps to be taken by Canada will be supplied by the government departments concerned, which will bear in mind the restraint to which these will be subjected itself."

The senior officers in each military unit are instructed to receive the names of volunteers. Each officer will tabulate the names in full, giving rank, age, etc. The minister desires to make the force as representative as possible and sections of the Dominion will be given opportunity in regard to the enlistment. The only consideration in the weeding out process will be that of efficiency. No definite plans have been made yet for the raising of a second army division if it is required, but it is little doubt if the war is protracted and a further force be needed it can be readily raised. Application from volunteers from all ranks and classes continue to pour into the department.

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