

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

BELIEVED GERMAN FLEET BOTTLED UP IN TSING TAO

In the East.
Shanghai, Aug. 10.—A British fleet, proceeding towards Tsing Tao, passed Shanghai today. Cannonading was reported by an incoming ship. It is believed that German warships are bottled up in Tsing Tao harbor. The British merchant steamers will resume their voyages along the Chinese seaboard on Tuesday.

French reservists left Hong Kong for France Saturday on the Peninsula and Oriental steamer Syria.

Will Aid France.

Paris, Aug. 10.—It is officially announced that citizens of Alsace-Lorraine are to be enrolled in one of the foreign regiments being organized to help France. Immediately upon the signing for the duration of the war such volunteers become of French nationality and may then be transferred to any regiment.

TO FACILITATE SHIPPING OF GRAIN TO EUROPE

Liverpool, Aug. 10.—The directors of the cotton association decided today that as the financial position has improved, cotton may be sold with the usual ten days allowed for payment, but if any buyer is overdue with an earlier payment, he must provide a bank guarantee for the new business.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Plans are expected to be made at a conference here today by representatives of the New York Produce Exchange and Western Grain Exchange for facilitating grain shipments from this country to Europe. Members of the New York exchange discussed with the western exchange representatives yesterday the tentative plans which will probably be adopted today.

New York, Aug. 10.—The European war has caused unprecedented conditions in the American export coal trade, according to the Black Diamond, the official organ of the coal interests. The result, the paper says, will be the trend of coal trade affairs, outwardly, will be determined by the buyers rather than by the producers. Inquiries are received from South America for enough coal to tide over the period of the war.

HEBREWS IN MONTREAL FORM A REGIMENT

Montreal, Aug. 9.—The organization of a Hebrew regiment of 500 men was begun in Montreal today, and it is understood \$15,000 is being subscribed by prominent citizens towards meeting the cost of this regiment.

Forty-five colored men have enlisted in the proposed Imperial Black Regiment of 200 men of Montreal. All pleasure boats must keep six miles out from the Montreal harbor, according to orders issued by the Harbor Commissioners yesterday from the Victoria Rifles are guarding the docks.

Regina, Sask., Aug. 9.—Orders have been received by Commissioner Perry from Ottawa to increase the strength of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at once by 500 men.

SHOT DOWN WOMAN ON SUSPICION OF ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A BRIDGE

Special to The Standard.
Rome, Aug. 10.—A Basle despatch to the Tribune states that the Germans have shot Madame Favre, on the ground that she was caught in the act of attempting to blow up a bridge near Leopoldshöhe, with the object of embarrassing the German troops.

RECRUITING HAS BEGUN IN SUSSEX

Sussex, Aug. 9.—Recruiting for the first Canadian contingent was started here today, pursuant to instructions from the commanding officer, Colonel O. W. Wetmore received at a late hour last night. Captain H. E. Golding, of the 74th Regiment, New Brunswick Rangers, commences recruiting volunteers at ten o'clock this morning and will continue until Tuesday at noon. Although it was not generally known that recruiting was to commence to-day, several of them being South African veterans. Many more men have signified their intention of enrolling on Monday.

BELGIANS STILL MAINTAIN STRATEGIC POSITION IN LIEGE

London, Aug. 10.—Messages received today in official quarters in London from the Berlin general staff, assert that the occupation of the town of Liege by the German troops, has not had the slightest influence on the strategic situation. It is declared that so long as the ring of forts around Liege remain in tact, as it still is, the guns command three of the principal roads by which the German army can advance. The situation is pointed out, makes it impossible for the Germans under the present circumstances to receive supplies or ammunition. Every line of railroad between Liege and the German frontier is alleged to have been destroyed, and the Belgian troops are said to have blown up every bridge, culvert and tunnel. The Belgian general staff declares that it has received information that the Germans expecting to take Liege in a few hours brought with them only sufficient food for a few days and little ammunition, their plan being to rush Liege and make it the base of their operations. The same authority states that the German army of the capture of 4,000 Belgian prisoners is baseless and adds that not a single soldier remains in the town of Liege, as they are all quartered in the forts.

As far as can be learned by the Belgian general staff some 120,000 German troops were engaged at Liege, and they are said to have been ordered to be as ineffective to attack the forts. On the other hand, it is argued that it is not possible for the forts to concentrate their fire on the town of Liege itself.

The next development in the situation at Liege is expected to be the arrival of the Belgian main army, reported to be advancing rapidly from Louvain, in the northwest, to attack the Germans occupying the town of Liege.

AUSTRIA HAS NOT YET OFFICIALLY DECLARED WAR ON BRITAIN

London, Aug. 10.—Premier Asquith officially announced in the House of Commons this evening, no declaration of war has been made by Austria-Hungary against Great Britain.

BOATMEN FIND BODIES OF LIEGE'S DEAD.

Maastricht, Holland, Aug. 10.—Hundreds of dead bodies of Belgian and German soldiers are constantly floating down the river Meuse from Liege. The bodies are being brought ashore by boatmen for burial. Maastricht, the Dutch aristocracy are freely permitting their daughters to take part in the work of tending the wounded.

BRIDGE IN QUEBEC BLOWN UP; MAN BELIEVED TO BE GERMAN SPY SHOT

(Special Cable to The Standard.)
Ottawa, Aug. 10.—An official statement made today says that the French losses at Altkirch were less than a hundred altogether. President Poincaré has desired that a French medal be presented to King Albert of Belgium for the conspicuous valor of his troops during the siege of Liege.

LESS THAN HUNDRED FRENCH FELL IN TAKING OF ALTKIRCH

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CONFIDENT THAT BELGIANS WILL HOLD OUT AT LIEGE

Special Despatch to The Standard from International News Service.
London, Aug. 10.—Denying tidings brought in an Amsterdam despatch that the French had been driven from Liege, Reuters Agency announced this evening every fort there was intact and had every confidence would hold out.

General of Staff a Captive.
London, Aug. 10.—A Central News despatch from Brussels this afternoon says a prominent French officer stated the French made a prisoner of the general of the staff of the German army when Colmar was captured.

SKIRMISHES ALONG FRENCH FRONTIER

Paris, Aug. 10, 10.05 a. m.—A statement issued by the French department of war at a late hour last night says that numerous skirmishes are taking place along the entire front of the French army. One clash with the Germans was violent and the losses on both sides were serious. The official communication adds that the German troops are receiving reinforcements, and that the French also are being strengthened.

A French aeroplane, which ascended during the engagement was repeatedly fired at. The officer who was acting as observer of the movements of the German troops was killed in the hip. The pilot of the machine, however, brought him safely to the ground where he was able to return to the fort, whither the aeroplane was also sent for repairs.

The German troops today were in face of the outskirts of the forest of Hardt, in front of Neu Briselach which appears to be occupied in force. The German troops inundated the valley of the Sella, hoping by this means to stop the advance of the French, but the quantity of water was not sufficient and the French troops were able to continue their march.

MARTIAL LAW NOW IN BERMUDE

Special despatch to The Standard through central News Agency.
Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 10.—Martial law has been declared in Bermuda and a censorship has been established to supervise the movement of warships in the sea waters. Parliament was dissolved formally Saturday.

ADVANCE BY WAY OF LUXEMBURG BY GERMANS EXPECTED

London, Aug. 10.—Aside from the movement through Belgium, by which the French assume the German army was trying to get to the rear of the great French fortresses on the frontier, indications are today that a strong German advance is to be made on France by way of Luxembourg. A German reconnoitering patrol penetrated 46 miles into French territory.

The London Daily Telegraph's Brussels correspondent says that Germany is mobilizing 1,000,000 of the land-storm or final reserve.

Brussels, Aug. 10.—A French force arrived in time to take part in the final success attained by the division of General Leman at Liege. The French succeeded in reaching Liege and working behind the Germans, cut off the retreat of the invaders. It is reported that the Germans lost 8,000 killed and wounded and 1,500 prisoners.

Brussels, Aug. 10.—Reports reached here from many directions today, of the retreat of the German cavalry before large French forces, who are said already to have cleared considerable territory. The locality of the fighting was not revealed by the military authorities.

In official circles here, it was asserted today that there had been no further battle in the vicinity of Liege, or in the town itself.

Invasion of France.

Brussels, Aug. 10.—Forty-six thousand German troops that had concentrated at Esch, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, invaded France today. Before moving across the frontier, they had felled trees and dug trenches for temporary fortifications, upon which they might fall back if repulsed. A large party of the invading force was cavalry that had been taken to a platform about 1,200 feet long that had been hurriedly constructed.

WATERLOO AGAIN TO BE SCENE OF GREAT BATTLE

Once again at Waterloo, where Europe was freed from the grip of Napoleon, may be fought the battle on which the future destiny of the nations of Europe will depend. Germany has already begun her advance into the interior, over the lowlands, in an effort to reach France, and French troops mobilizing the other side of the little country long known as the "cockpit" of Europe are preparing a counter advance.

Belgium, which the powers of Europe agreed after the battle of Waterloo should remain perpetually neutral, has begun mobilizing her troops and joined the nations which are calling for military reservists in this country. At the office of Pierre Jell, general, at No. 25 Madison avenue, a steady stream of men poured into the little enclosure ready to answer the call to the colors.

Although there are only about one thousand five hundred Belgians in this country, the consulate was deluged with telegrams from patriotic Belgians offering themselves or their cash to aid their fatherland. Several physicians from the cities of Detroit and Chicago signified their willingness to enlist in the hospital corps if they are needed.

The official call for reservists has not reached us yet, Mr. Jell said yesterday, but we expect it tomorrow. How we shall transport the men who answer the call is of course the problem that every other nation is facing.

The invasion of Belgium by Germany was to be expected. Since the days of the Roman empire Belgium has been the battle ground of Europe. Its lowlands in the north have offered the pathway from France to Germany, and over them the Huns, the Goths and the Franks have swept through Europe.

"The battles of Waterloo, Gemappe, Leuze and Fleurs were fought in Belgium and in 1839 and later in 1871 the Powers agreed that it was to be neutral territory perpetually, but with that agreement was the proviso that Belgium defend herself against the invasion of any foreign force."

"The Germans cannot be stopped except by force of arms. There are only four fortified places in Belgium—Liege, Antwerp, Tervuerne, Liege and Namur. In their sweep through the north of the country the Germans approach only Liege, and they swing too far north of this to make its defenses effective."

"Liege and Namur, to the south, command the Valley of the Meuse, and only in case of an extended conflict which pushed the invading force to the south would they be useful."

The German force which are moving over Belgian territory came from Camp d'Eisenborn, fifty miles south of the great entraining station on German territory from which the march into Belgium was begun. This is just a few miles below Aix-la-Chapelle, Charlemagne set up his capital that he might be prepared at any time to dash into France or into Germany.

er the general staff of the German brigade when they captured Kolmar.

London, Aug. 10.—In the House of Commons this evening the Home Secretary, Reginald McKenna announced by the order of the King, all suffrages now serving terms of imprisonment and also all prisoners convicted of offences in regard to strikes, are to be immediately released.

AERIAL FLEETS CLASHED WHILE OPPOSING ARMIES FOUGHT AT LIEGE

London, Aug. 10.—The "Times" correspondent in Brussels reporting on the fighting at Liege, says aerial fleets were used by both Belgians and Germans. The fighting in mid-air was desultory, but deadly.

A huge Zeppelin sailed over Liege during the early fighting, but was pursued by a Belgian aeroplane, who flaked and lost his life in destroying it.

After the destruction of this Zeppelin, the Germans confined the aerial activities to the use of scouting aeroplanes, several of which were destroyed by shots from the forts. Attempts to reach the aeroplane with shells were often unsuccessful, however, owing to the inability to shoot high enough.

Two Belgian aeroplanists, who were attacked by the German field artillery at a moderate height were nearly rendered unconscious by a shell which burst just beneath them. They reached the ground safely, however, and they alighted, remarked coolly that "these Germans shoot badly."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Brussels, Aug. 10. (via London, 3.20 a. m.)—The newspaper "Le Soir," gives the following details of the German occupation of Liege.

"The Germans, on seeing spaces between the forts open before them, entered in small groups on Thursday evening. Among those who entered were Liege."

General Von Emmich, commander of the Tenth Army Corps, and his staff. At the citadel, which is the barracks, the governor and the burgomaster of Liege were informed that unless the town and forts surrendered, the Germans would bombard the town, and raise it completely. On orders from his government, the governor then left the town.

"On Friday night, seventeen notable of Liege headed by the bishop, burgomaster, and sheriff, with some deputies, proceeded to the citadel, and begged General Von Emmich not to bombard the town. The general replied that the town and forts must surrender, or he would begin the bombardment. The Germans asserted that the peasants in the district had committed hostile acts against them."

"All the members of the deputations were detained as hostages and it is no known yet whether they have since been liberated."

London, Aug. 10. (11.40 a. m.)—The Belgian legation here declared at ten o'clock this morning, in connection with the siege of Liege:

"Up to the present everything is all right at Liege. The forts are still holding out."

The next development in the situation at Liege is expected to be the arrival of the Belgian main army, reported to be advancing rapidly from Louvain, in the northwest, to attack the Germans occupying the town of Liege.

Nearly Enough Men for Two Army Divisions

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—The minister of militia, Col. Hughes, who returned this evening from a flying trip by special train to Quebec, leaving the capital last night, reports that recruiting is going smoothly in all sections of Canada. The response to the call for volunteers has been fully up to expectations, and it is expected that the total enrollment will be nearly sufficient for two army divisions.

Food supplies and transport arrangements have been contracted for, and no difficulty is expected in regard to the equipment of the force. In addition to the twenty-five thousand men, arrangements are being made for four thousand horses.

SPECIAL OFFER

The St. John Standard offers reduced rates to new out of town subscribers.

This paper will print every morning the full Associated Press report of the Great European War, and in addition will carry a special cable service of its own.

Realizing the intense interest which exists throughout the provinces, in this struggle for world supremacy, The Standard offers to new subscribers a reduced rate for subscriptions.

The regular price for the Daily Standard by mail is three dollars per year.

On all new orders received during the month of August a rate of two dollars will be accepted.

Cut out the coupon below, fill in your name and address, and enclose two dollars for one year's subscription to the Daily Standard, and mail before August 30th.

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Cecilie's Treasure REACHES NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 10.—Guarded by 40 express messengers and detectives, \$10,000,000 in gold coin and \$5,000,000 in silver bars, the treasure with which the steamer Kron Prinzessin Cecilie put into Bar Harbor, Maine, to avoid capture by English or French warships, arrived in New York today by train. The money now goes to the treasury to be held for New York bankers by whom it was to have been sent to Paris and London.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM! THE ESSEX'S PRIZE?

Special Cable to The Standard.
New York, Aug. 10.—The New York Journal today published a report that the British cruiser Essex has captured the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm and is conveying her as a prize of war to Hamilton, Bermuda.

The report came from the wireless operator of the oil tanker Narragansett which arrived in this port today from Rotterdam.

The operator of the oil tanker said that the message was sent in plain English and read "Bringing Kronprinz Wilhelm as a prize." It was sent to the operator at Hamilton.

How to Absorb an Unlovely Complexion

(Physic Moore in Town Talk)
The face which is admired for its beauty must have a sun-smooth skin, pink and white and youthful looking. The only thing I know of that can make such complexion out of an aged, faded, or discolored one—I mean, a natural, not a painted, complexion—is ordinary vasoline. This remarkable substance literally absorbs the unsightly cuticle, a little each day, the clear, healthy, girlish skin beneath gradually peeling out until within a week or so it is wholly in evidence. Of course such blazes as freckles, moles, patches, liver spots, blotches and pimples are removed with the old skin. If you will procure an ounce of vasoline wax at the drug store, use the cream every night, washing this off mornings, you'll find it a veritable wonder-worker. Another valuable natural treatment is a wash lotion to remove wrinkles which can be easily prepared. Dissolve 1 oz. powdered saxolite in 1 pt. which has been the face in this and you'll find it "works like magic."