

# FRENCH INVADE ALSACE

## Big Fight in the Vosges — Liege Forts Still Hold Out — Fight in the Air — Belgian Aeroplanes Wipe Out German Airships.

A NEW SPIRIT IN FRANCE.  
Special to Evening Telegram.

LONDON, Aug. 10. England begins the second week of her fight for life with high courage. The first week closed with success beyond almost sanguine hopes. Germany failed ignominiously to secure that swift and crushing opening triumph upon which she counted. The Triple Alliance crumbled into fragments at the first touch, and neither Austria nor Italy are yet at war with either England or France. Italy flatly refuses to abandon her neutrality. Austria is now believed to have sent two army corps to replace the decimated German army corps, but the rapid advance of French troops into Alsace is taken to indicate that the French army is much better prepared than was anticipated. The mere fact that France is able to strike a blow for the lost provinces has a most inspiring influence in France. To-day's Paris telegrams say words fail to describe the depth of French emotion that French troops again possess a corner of Alsace, though this small victory does not blind Frenchmen to the fact that great trials are yet to come. One Paris correspondent notes the uncanny restraint at this latest manifestation in the new spirit of France, so different to the boastful confident spirit of 1870. If Austrian troops are really being brought up to the Rhine, it is fresh proof how gravely the German position is involved by the failure to storm Liege. The British fleet continues to hold the North Sea firmly. Maritime approaches to Germany are closed, and there has been no fighting reported by the Admiralty, except the repulse of the German submarine attack on one of the cruiser squadrons. It is not known exactly where the main British fleet is.

### FORTS STILL HOLD OUT.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10. Liege still holds out. The town itself is invested by the Germans, but the forts are still intact, and their defenders masters of the situation. The Belgians dynamited the outer citadel, an ancient fort, to prevent its utilization by the Germans.

### COLMAR CAPTURED.

PARIS, Aug. 10. The capture by the French army of Colmar, is confirmed to-day, with the Belgian success against the Germans. The taking of Colmar means the outflanking of the German invading army. The defeated army of the Kaiser is now being driven back into the Alsace, where they have harassed their every step into the country. It is announced that the Germans are damming the Seltz River, a tributary of the Moselle which forms part of the boundary of Lorraine, in an attempt to check the French advance on Metz. This is regarded as very significant, indicating that the French

army posted on the Lorraine frontier has also assumed the aggressive and is moving against the German army centred at Metz. French airmen are having more successes with their scouting than the Germans. Despatches to-day told the heroism of an unarmed army aviator who, with blood streaming from half a dozen wounds, piloted his monoplane safely to earth within the French lines at Belfort with valuable information regarding the location of the German troops. The monoplane was literally riddled with bullet holes. The aviator may survive. An official War Office statement to-day announces that French corps hold the cities of Femy Mulhausen and Altkirch, and that the whole line in front of those cities is constantly in contact with the German front. Warned by the French victory at Mulhausen and of the strength of the French forces, the Germans are hurrying up strong reinforcements. The War Office said that heavy reinforcements of French troops were in the provinces of the Vosges.

### ESSEX'S BIG CAPTURE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10. A Customs Inspector, who boarded the British tank steamer Narragansett, which arrived to-day from Rotterdam, was informed by her crew that the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm had been captured by the British Cruiser Essex and that she was being taken to Bermuda. The sailors said a wireless message from the Essex to the station at Bermuda was intercepted by the Narragansett. When told of the capture, the North German line disbelieved the story and claimed that word had been received from the liner.

### BIG BATTLE.

PARIS, Aug. 10. A statement issued by the Military Department late last night says that numerous skirmishes are taking place along the entire front of the French Army. One clash was violent and the losses on both sides were serious. The official communication adds that the German troops received reinforcements and that the French also are being strengthened. The battle began on Saturday evening on the ridges of the Vosges Mountains. Aeroplanes took part in the engagement. The French troops after a desperate encounter, obtained possession of the Mountain Passes of Bonhomme and Sainte Marie aux Mines. The losses sustained by the French in the taking of Sainte Marie are not specifically given in the official report which confines itself to declaring that they were serious. The wounded French and German soldiers were taken to the French fortress of Epinal for treatment. A French aeroplane which ascended during the engagement, was repeatedly fired at, and the officer acting as observer of

the movements was wounded. The pilot of the machine, however, brought him safely to land, and he was able to return to the fort, whither the aeroplane was also sent for repairs. German troops inundated the Valley of Seltz hoping by that means to stop the French advance, but the quantity of water was insufficient, and the French troops were able to continue their march. The French troops to-day were on the outskirts of the Forest of Hardt in front of Neubreisach, which appears to be occupied in force.

### SHOT A WOMAN.

ROME, Aug. 10. A Basle despatch states Germans have shot Madame Havre on the ground she was caught in act of attempting to blow up a bridge near Leopold with the object of embarrassing the troops.

### HOME RULE SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 10. On moving the adjournment of the Commons for a fortnight, Asquith this evening intimated he was hopeful that in the interval he might be able to make a proposal regarding the Irish Home Rule which would meet with something like a general acquiescence in the solution of the question.

### A CRITICAL POSITION.

LONDON, Aug. 10. The Belgians' admission that Liege had been occupied to some extent by German troops came in a despatch from the New York Times correspondent at Maastricht, dated Saturday morning. It may be supposed that the German force within the city is a comparatively small one, but probably big enough for the purpose, namely, to cut off the forts from intercommunication and from being reinforced from the city. No doubt the forts are fairly well supplied with provisions and ammunition and have their own water supply, but it is unlikely they will be able to hold out very much longer. It must be confessed that for the Germans to have forced an entry into the town is a very considerable success. It must be presumed that a large portion of the Belgian Army, the Germans say one-fourth, was within the town, and that it had been withdrawn or driven out. A message from Brussels mentions the King of the Belgians having reviewed troops who took part in the defence of Liege. This supports the view of Belgian retirement from the city, though not, of course, from the forts, who are now fighting each for itself. The German siege guns have not yet been brought into play against the forts, and it is doubtful whether they have yet been brought up; these the Germans will find very difficult to move into position.

### BOMBARDING LIEGE.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10. The newspaper Le Soir gives the following details of the German occupation of Liege: The Germans seeing a space between the forts entered in small groups on Thursday evening. Among those who entered were General Von Emmicht, the Commander of the Tenth Army Corps and his staff. At the citadel which is the barracks, the Governor and Burgomaster of Liege were informed that unless the town and the forts surrendered the Germans would bombard the town and raze it completely. On orders from the Government the Governor then left the town. On Friday night seventeen notables of Liege headed by the Bishop, Burgomaster and sheriff with some deputies proceeded to the citadel and begged General Von Emmicht not to bombard the town. The General replied that the town and forts must surrender, or they would begin the bombardment. The Germans asserted that peasants in the District had committed hostile acts against them. All members of the deputation were detained as hostages, and it is not known whether they have since been liberated.

### AIRSHIPS IN ACTION.

LONDON, Aug. 10. The Times' correspondent in Brussels reporting the fighting at Liege,

says that aerial fleets were used both by Belgians and Germans. The fighting in mid-air was desultory, but deadly. A huge Zeppelin sailed over Liege early in the fighting, but was pursued by a Belgian aeroplane, who risked and lost his life in destroying it. After the destruction of the Zeppelin, the Germans confined their activities to the use of scouting aeroplanes, several of which were fired on from the forts. Attempts to reach the aeroplanes with shells were often unsuccessful, however, owing to the inability to shoot high enough. Two Belgian aeroplanes, who were attacked by 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 as they alighted remarked coolly, that "these Germans shoot badly."

### VERY EXCITING.

HALIFAX, Aug. 10. For twelve days the Russian Liner Dwinsk was in peril of being captured by German cruisers. The Dwinsk arrived off the Harbor last night. She brought 700 passengers. Wild excitement prevailed among the passengers when it became known that Russia was at war with Austria-Hungary and Germany. When the Dwinsk sailed from Libau none of the passengers were aware that the situation was so acute, though there was a feeling among them that war might break out in the future. The reason for this was because the military authorities detained the ship and ordered some of the ship's officers and passengers on board attached to the army, to remain at home. Not until they were four days from Halifax was the Commander aware of the peril in which his ship had been. The wireless operator picked up a message, but the captain was unable to say what ship sent it, saying that war had been declared.

### NOT AT WAR WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 10. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador was still in London to-day, and the British Government seems disposed to leave the initiative to Austria in the question as to whether war is to be declared between the two countries. The delay of the French Government in asking Austria to declare her intentions is understood in London to have been due to the fact that the French fleet in the Mediterranean was engaged conveying Algerian troops to France. France, therefore, was not ready to cope with the situation, in case the reply of Austria proved unsatisfactory, but as the transportation of the troops was completed yesterday, a note of enquiry was then addressed to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Paris.

### GERMANS BOTTLED UP.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 10. The British fleet proceeding towards Tsing Tau, passed here to-day. Cannonading was heard by an incoming ship, and it is believed the German warships are bottled up in Tsing Tau Harbor. British merchant steamers will resume their voyages along the Chinese seaboard on Tuesday.

### LANDSTURM CALLED OUT.

LONDON, Aug. 10. A despatch from Brussels says that Germany is mobilizing another million men, who include the Landsturm, for the invasion of France. Patriotic enthusiasm is running high. The Minister of War announced that 400,000 volunteers have presented themselves for service with the colors.

### ANOTHER DECLARATION.

LONDON, Aug. 10. A Vienna despatch to the Daily Telegraph, reports that Serbia has declared war against Germany. This step, it is explained, was taken in order to get rid of the German Minister at Belgrade.

### JAPAN IS ACTIVE.

LONDON, Aug. 10. A despatch from Tokio says that a night conference of the Cabinet and activity in the Navy department has strengthened the popular belief that Japan is about to take an active part in the war. An announcement by the Government is hourly expected.

### AUSTRIANS ADVANCING.

PARIS, Aug. 10. The Austrian Ambassador is awaiting the response of his Government to the complaint made by France that the Austrian fleet of thirteen battle-ships and six torpedo boats were said to be going at full steam toward the Strait of Otranto, which connects the Adriatic with the Ionian Sea, the probable purpose of the fleet being to give succor to the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau which have been reported in that vicinity. Eight Austrian regiments are reported to have crossed Lake Constance en route to Alsace.

### THE BALKAN CAULDRON.

PARIS, Aug. 10. A thousand miles of bayonets and big guns are to-day stretched from Holland to Switzerland. Belgium, peaceful and neutral, was the first country to bear the brunt of the German attack. High placed personages are of opinion that Italy's neutrality will not stand the test of events, and that a series of victories on the part of the triple entente would cause the Italian people to rise and compel their government to join hands with France, Russia and England. In this case the first move would be to take possession of the Italian Provinces annexed by Austria in the Adriatic. At the same time from the Balkans comes an unconfirmed report of Turkey's mobilization. Should this prove true, Greece and Roumania would immediately jump into the fray, and the whole of the Balkans would again resemble the frightful clash of arms. Such a move on the part of Turkey would mean base ingratitude to France also, who at the time the last Turkish loan was floated in Paris received from the Ottoman Government formal assurances of its peaceful intentions.

### AUSTRIANS INVADE SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 10. The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. forwards a despatch from Basle, Switzerland, saying that Austrian troops have arrived there, coming by way of Constance. They comprise 30,000 men of the 14th corps, under the Grand Duke of Tuscany, which were withdrawn from Tyrol to prevent them from being sent against the Servians. They will reinforce the German troops and camp at Fistein, where the Germans are massing on the hills and fortifications following French success in Alsace.

### BULGARIAN GENERAL JOINS RUSSIA.

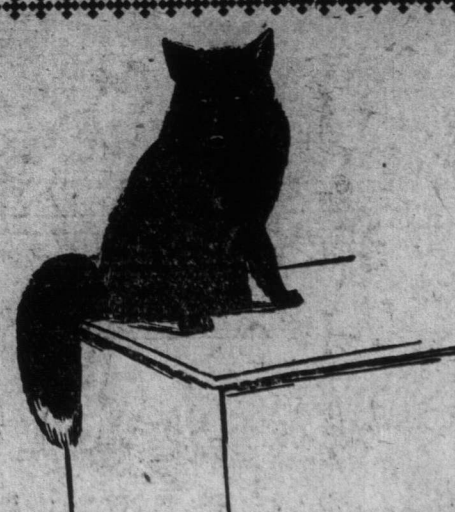
SOFIA, Aug. 10. General Demibrief, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian Army during the war against Turkey, and now Bulgarian Minister at St. Petersburg, telegraphed his resignation to-day that he might serve in the Russian Army. Communication between Bulgaria and Turkey will be interrupted to-morrow owing to the mobilization of the Turks, according to a semi-official statement issued here to-day.

In washing chintz, wheat bran will be found more satisfactory than soap. Tie a quart of bran in a piece of cheesecloth and use this for rubbing on the material as one would soap. Do not use too hot water and rinse and blue as one would if washed in the usual way.

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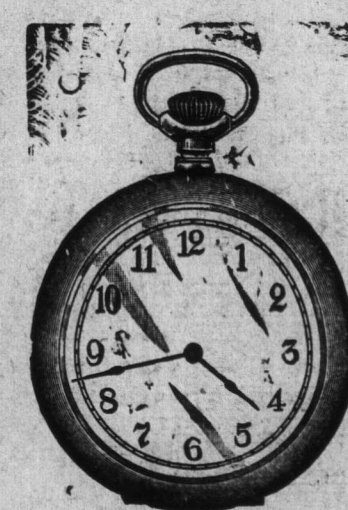
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New Potatoes.

### Our August INVESTMENT OFFERINGS is ready now

This is a sheet which shows at a glance just what we now have available for the safe and profitable investment of funds in any amount from \$10 to \$100,000.

A number of changes and additions appear, as compared with the issue for July. Therefore we earnestly suggest that you make sure of having a copy by sending in a postal request right away.

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