

GERMANY AND OPPOSING ALLIES MAY CLASH WITHIN THE NEXT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

GENERAL ADVANCE OF BELGIAN TERRITORY BEGUN BY GERMANS; ARMY NUMBERING 12,000 CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH

Quarter Million Troops Pushing on Towards Northwest of Brussels—Forces Closing in on Tongres and St. Trond — Thousands of Kaiser's Army Advancing Through Aix-La-Chapelle and Liege — Gigantic Battle in World's History When They Meet Allies—Reinforcements Going To Aid of Belgians.

(Special cable to The Standard through International News Service.)

London, Aug. 14.—That the Belgian authorities admit that a general advance of the German troops is under way is seen by following despatch from Brussels:

"The German advance became more pronounced and is general today. Their infantry is advancing in the direction of Tongres and St. Trond and another attack is expected in the direction of Diest and Aerschot, to the northwest of Brussels by a force of 200,000.

"The German troops are marching on a front stretching from St. Trond to Hasselt. Their cavalry occupies a position to the right of Hasselt. "Formidable defensive works have been erected by the Belgians around Namur."

"The great mass of the German army in Belgium began a forward movement today. Large bodies of troops are moving in the vicinity of Tongres and St. Trond. Undismayed by the temporary set back the huge army of Meuse is swinging forward with their front extended from Hasselt to St. Trond.

"Great masses of German troops are being pushed forward through Aix La Chappelle and Liege in an apparent effort to crush the allies by a force of overwhelming numbers. The gigantic battle of history will ensue when these corps meet. The allies were reinforced, it was said today, by the English and large bodies of French troops.

Namur, a strongly fortified Belgian town, is preparing for an assault in anticipation of the town's fall though the forts still hold out, an civilians

have been disarmed to save them from reprisals at the hands of the Germans.

Diest, where the German cavalry were defeated yesterday, lies in the path of the advancing hosts and doubtless will be the scene of another desperate struggle.

Within twenty-four hours a battle may be expected along the entire front of the German advance.

The bombardment of the Liege forts still continues, but the Germans have suspended that on the forts on the right bank of the river, and have switched to those on the left which are vigorously replying. In Alsace all the news continues to be favorable to the French, who, according to the war office have pressed northward in a desperate five days' battle along the ridges of the Vosges mountains hurling the Germans back from an important position at Saales Pass, thirty miles from Strasbourg. They now dominate the whole valley of the Bruche river leading to the city.

On to Strasbourg is the cry, and the latest reports from the theatre of war states that the French are marching on that historic city which is strongly fortified and should withstand a protracted siege.

Paris, Aug. 14.—What is deemed about the most important announcement of the war development of the day is that British commander Sir John French has joined General Joffre at headquarters today, but the location is ungiven. This is taken as an official indication that the main English and French troops have finally joined.

The announcement of the surrender of twelve thousand Germans was officially made by the war office which said: "At one point Germany brought up formations of reserves to the aid of weakened troops, but the latter were unable to resist the onslaught of their arms, an entire division of twelve thousand surrendering. The French held their own, and civilians

Floating of Loans in the States for Nations at War

Wilson and Bryan Both Said to Be Opposed to it—Expression by Administration Unlikely for Fear of Giving Offense.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Although there was no formal expression from administration officials today, it became known that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were opposed to the floating of any loans in the United States for the benefit of the belligerent powers in Europe.

Both the president and Mr. Bryan today studied the situation arising out of the inquiry of J. P. Morgan and Company, as to what would be the attitude of the administration in case certain banking interests which had approached them should try to float a loan for the French government.

Mr. Bryan would not discuss the subject, referring inquiries to the bankers for information. "Persons close to the administration said there probably would be no expression on the subject because of a desire to offend, even by inference to the French government, which happened to be mentioned as a prospective borrower. It nevertheless was generally understood that the president and Secretary Bryan disapproved the idea of loaning money in any form to any of the belligerents, whether the money was to be used as a credit for the purchase of American products, or for the ultimate purchase of war supplies.

The president consulted various authorities on the subject, among them Paul S. Reisch, at present American minister to China, and Oscar S. Strauss, former secretary of commerce and labor, both of whom made speeches on the question at the meeting here in 1908 of the American Society of International Law. It was said

later that the president agreed with the ideas advanced by Messrs. Reisch and Strauss. At the time Mr. Strauss said everyone knew that the money advanced to belligerents signifies the giving to them of means for securing war instruments. Large Japanese loans were negotiated and obtained publicly in the United States and in Great Britain, and Russian loans were advertised and obtained in France and Germany, during the Russo-Japanese war. Money is the most effective war instrument. It is simply a neutral loan to a belligerent, without performing an unneutral act, and yet permit the subjects of a neutral nation to do this. Yes, the international authorities are practically agreed upon such a discrimination.

Mr. Reisch expressed this view: "No argument is required to show that war loans constitute a most potent asset to a belligerent power. Relying totally upon its own ready resources, many a belligerent would have hesitated to venture upon the fortunes of war. In other cases, the cessation of hostilities has been directly traceable to the exhaustion or closure of foreign sources of money supplies."

While the president realizes that there is a difference of opinion as to whether the floating of loans is unneutral, he is inclined against them as a matter of public policy, believing that they might stir up resentment in foreign countries as well as among foreign born citizens in the United States.

ment says, which France already knew from the Austrian ambassador. "It is evident," the note says, in conclusion, "that the Great Britain's alleged reasons for declaring war not only are arbitrary alterations of facts, but deliberate lies. England has thus lightly broken her traditional friendship with Austria in order to support France, but, nevertheless, she will not aid Austria unprepared."

AUSTRIA CLAIMS GREAT BRITAIN HAS DISTORTED FACTS

London, Aug. 14, 6:05 p. m.—The Exchange Telegraph's Rome correspondent sends the outline of an official communication from the Vienna government to Rome notifying the Italian government of Great Britain's declaration of war on Austria. The Austrian note says:

"Austria's war against Serbia, an independent state, and for a cause which did not affect international politics, cannot be considered as the cause for present European war."

Great Britain's note to Austria, the statement continues, fails to point out the fact that Austria was obliged to declare war against Russia because the latter's mobilization threatened Austria. It is denied that Austria sent troops to the frontier, a fact, the state-

INSURING MEN GOING TO THE FRONT

Special to The Standard

St. Stephen, N. B., Aug. 14.—Ganong Bros. Ltd. and one or two gentlemen of St. Stephen are taking out policies of insurance in the Confederation Life Insurance Association for one thousand dollars on each of the volunteers from St. Stephen and vicinity who may be sent for service outside of Canada. In this included the extra war premium of fifty dollars per thousand.

RUSSIA GETTING ACTIVE; HER FORCES MARCHING ON PRUSSIA AND GALICIA

Military Strategists See In Germans Unexpected Delay in Advance on Belgium, Russia's Chance to Marshal Forces on Eastern Frontier.

London, Aug. 15.—The Daily Telegraph learns from a diplomatic correspondent that the Japanese government intends to carry out to the full its obligations under the Anglo-Japanese treaty. The correspondent says that the Japanese navy has put to sea and will co-operate with the British fleet in taking effective action against the enemy's ships in the Pacific.

Military strategists are of the opinion that the Germans are nesting with delay which they did not count upon and that every day the increase of their fighting means an increase of Russian forces on their eastern frontier.

They express the belief that unless Germany soon disposes of Belgium and France she will have to choose between withdrawing a great part of her army from the west or leaving

the road to Berlin open to the forces of the Emperor of Russia. The peace conference following the war is reported to be marching toward Prussia on the one side and to Austrian Galicia on the other. The latter country they are said to be in the vicinity of the Str river, which is on the route to Lemberg.

The official news bureau of the army and admiralty has issued a warning to the public against placing the slightest reliance in the many rumors current daily regarding alleged victories or defeats or concerning the arrival of wounded or disabled ships of Great Britain. "These are, with exception, baseless," the warning says. The probable attitude of Japan and Italy is still the subject of much speculation. Conversations are going on continually between Japan and Great Britain concerning Japan's duty under her alli-

FRENCH LINED UP IN BELGIUM READY FOR FIGHT

Transportation of Forces Who Will Aid Belgians Completed—Attacks on Liege Forts Still Ineffectual.

London, Aug. 14.—The Brussels correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph says the transportation of French troops into Belgian territory is now complete, and that all the troops that had been expected are in battle order at a place fixed according to the plans of the chief of staff.

Paris, Aug. 14.—Adolphe Messimy, French minister of war, states: "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 care for the others and without news of the war."

London, Aug. 14.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from its Brussels correspondent says the force German attacks. The Germans have been trying to rush Pontisse by main force, no longer relying upon a force of German infantry. They have been unable, however, to get beyond the glacis of the fort where they have been mowed down by the fire of the defenders.

The object of the Germans obviously is to seize the forts on the left bank of the Meuse, which, in the hands of the Belgians will be terrible weapons against the invading forces, should the Belgian main army march toward Liege. On the other hand, these forts in the hands of the Germans would serve as a base for their action direct against the Belgian centre, or for defence against the Belgian attacks.

London, Aug. 14.—3:55 p. m.—A despatch from Brussels to Reuters says the following official announcement was issued at noon today:

"The general staff has heard nothing of the reduction of the forts of Liege. Rumors to that effect therefore are false."

London, Aug. 14, 2:53 p. m.—Great Britain, France and Russia have sent a sharp demand to Turkey for the immediate repatriation of the officers and crews of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

It is reported that the two cruisers were met by Turkish vessels outside and escorted into the Dardanelles. There is no official confirmation of the actual purchase of the cruisers by Turkey, but the report to that effect is generally credited.

Five Days of Fierce Fighting in Vosges Mountains Crowned with Success for Troops of France—Large Forces of French Pressing into Belgium—Winghe, near Brussels, Likely to be Scene of Important Battle.

(Special to The Standard through International News Agency.)

Brussels, Aug. 14.—A great battle is impending tonight between the Germans and their allies at the village of Winghe, which is only five miles from the Belgian headquarters at Louvain and twenty-six miles east of Brussels. The excitement here is at a paroxysm in consequence.

London, Aug. 14.—It was announced in Paris that Field Marshal Sir John French, the commander of the English army, had joined the French General Joffre at the French headquarters.

It was officially stated in Paris today that the French troops in large numbers have entered Belgium and are proceeding from Charleroi to Gembloux, ten miles from Namur.

A great battle is expected tonight between the Germans and the allies at Village of Winghe, five miles north-east of the Belgian headquarters at Louvain and only twenty-six from Brussels where the excitement has reached a paroxysm stage in consequence. The German fleet is bottled up in its port.

try numbering twelve thousand has been captured by the French in the Vosges mountains as the result of five days' fighting. The location which is given is the western border of Alsace near Muelhausen.

An exchange despatch from Brussels says the Germans transferred their bombardment on the Liege forts from the right to the left bank of the Meuse. At Fort Pontisse the worst assault occurred, the enemy attempting to rush the fort by main force, relying on the siege artillery attack developing great fierceness but it was unsuccessful, the Germans being mowed down.

Anthony Nugent, writing in the London Globe says: "I have been with the silent service, the navy. My location was a naval port, which I shall not name, and there I had experiences which are unforgettable. The swift coming and going of the ships, the readiness in the men and the material displayed were great things to see. It was no surprise to me to read the admiralty announcement yesterday that our trade routes are open, everywhere but for the mines in the North Sea. Fishing trawlers are busy clearing these away and are succeeding well. The German fleet is bottled up in its port."

CANADA MAY SEND BRIGADE OF MOUNTED INFANTRY TO THE FRONT

Three Mounted Regiments With Battery of Horse Artillery—Over 500 Men of Army Service Corps at Valcartier—Mistake in Orders Sent Out for Enlistment of Gunners.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—It is probable that steps will be taken by the militia department to raise an additional brigade of mounted infantry to follow the army division now being mobilized at Valcartier. Such a force would consist of three mounted regiments with a battery of horse artillery, and other complementary units of a complete brigade with the total number of men would be approximately 2,300.

The sending of such a force would be in compliance with the suggestion of Earl Roberts in regard to the raising of an imperial light infantry corps. The men and horses for such a force could be easily raised in Canada, and there is no doubt but that there would be a rush to enlist in such a contingent, especially from Western Canada. An offer of a Canadian mounted brigade will probably be made to the war office, as soon as the question has been fully considered by the cabinet.

Transport arrangements for the mobilization at Valcartier are now practically completed. A score of railway officials were here today conferring with the minister of militia and the headquarters staff in regard to special trains, etc. It is expected that the first infantry units will begin to arrive at Valcartier early next week, and the whole force should be mobilized within a fortnight. Over 500 men of the army service corps are now at Valcartier, working night and day preparing the camp.

The troops will be kept in training there for at least a fortnight, and possibly longer before they are sent abroad.

The department wishes to emphasize the fact that the artillery are not to go to Valcartier at once with the infantry, but will mobilize at their brigade headquarters in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, respectively. The object of this is to complete organization and equipment more expeditiously than if the whole force were assembled at once at Valcartier.

Owing to a mistake in the orders sent out for enlistment the height of the war office, was placed 5 feet 7 inches, instead of 5 feet five inches, as intended. In consequence a considerable number of good men were rejected by the recruiting officers. At Hamilton alone some fifty men were rejected as being under the required height. The department announces that rejections from this cause will be rectified, as far as possible, if the men apply again, and are trained in artillery work.

BRITISH EMBASSY GIVES OUT LIST OF PORTS WHERE ALIENS MAY LAND

Washington, Aug. 14.—Charge Barclay, of the British embassy, tonight submitted the following memorandum Secretary Bryan:

"The following is a list of approved ports in the British Isles, Dundee, Aberdeen, West Hartlepool, Hull, London, Folkestone, Falmouth, Bristol, Holy Head, Liverpool, Greenock—all other ports are prohibited ports. Aliens, subjects or citizens of friendly powers can land or embark at the approved ports with the permission of the alien officers at the port, but can land or embark at the prohibited ports only with the permission of the secretary of state. Permission to land by the secretary of state in any case is to be obtained on arrival; aliens desiring permission from the secretary of state to embark should be furnished with proper papers of identity. The

secretary of state desires to restrict landing and embarking of all aliens to the approved ports as much as possible. Any port may of course be closed altogether to traffic if the naval authorities consider it necessary."

London, Aug. 14.—The Gazette tonight states tenders will be received by the Bank of England Wednesday next for treasury bills amounting to 15,000,000 pounds sterling, payable six months after date, August 22, 1914.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS AMOUNTING TO 15 MILLION POUNDS

DECLARATION OF WAR BY JAPAN ON GERMANY SEEMS CERTAIN

(Special cable to The Standard through International News Service.)

Tokio, Aug. 14.—There is every indication that Japan will declare war on Germany. There is feverish activity in the war and navy departments. Long cablegrams being exchanged between Japan and England are believed to relate to Japan's status in the division of spoils if she joins the fight and Germany is whipped.

Paris, Aug. 14.—Field Marshal John French, commander-in-chief of the English army, joined General Joseph

Joffre, French commander at headquarters according to a Havas News Agency.

Breits, Aug. 14.—Heavy fighting between Belgians and Germans near Diest, thirty-five miles from Antwerp, has been reported showing great heroism and determination to press forward to Antwerp. Reported now that Germans fighting in that section of Belgium number 250,000 which is believed smaller than combined Belgians-French. German prisoners say army almost foodless and horses dying from lack of food.

SHOT DEAD BY SENTINEL IN MONTREAL

Tragedy in Which French Reservist from Cape Breton Lost Life Result of a Misunderstanding.

Montreal, Aug. 14.—One man shot dead and another in the general hospital suffering from a rifle wound, the outcome of a misunderstanding between the former and a sentinel at the Craig street army depot about 5 o'clock this afternoon, indicates that war conditions prevail in Montreal.

The dead man, Antoine Notter, a French reservist, arrived in this city this morning from Cape Breton. He was having his photograph taken by an itinerant photographer on the street close to the Craig street armory, and was waiting for it to be finished, when ordered away by Sergeant Hooten of the garrison artillery.

Notter either did not understand the order, or was perverse and would not obey it. It is said he could not speak English. The sergeant attempted to expedite his order by showing the stranger away with his rifle, which was clapped between his extended hand, whereupon the stranger showed a disposition to resent the treatment. Then the sergeant, it is said, put his rifle to his shoulder and fired, without further parley. The bullet entered his groin, passing out through his body. He was being hurried to the general hospital when he died.

The man who was wounded in the fracas is Theodore Corbell, a cigar maker, 735 St. Christopher street, an unfortunate bystander. It is said the bullet which went through Notter's body is the bullet which caused Corbell's wound, and a peculiar feature of the accident is that Corbell was shot in the groin also. He is in the hospital, but his injury is not regarded as serious.