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The English Papers Say War Will Tax Nation To Limit

BATTLE OF THE GIANTS BEGINS; RUSSIANS GAIN A BRILLIANT VICTORY

Latter's Success in East Prussia Cause Not a Defeat, But a Rout, Is Report

Germans Trying To Work Around The Allies' Flank In Belgium, and French Are Attempting to Apply The Same Process to The Enemy in Alsace—Disposition of The Troops

London, Aug. 24—After nearly three weeks of mobilization the battle of giants has begun. Roughly speaking, the Germans are trying to work around the allies' flank in Belgium, while the French are attempting to apply the same process to the Germans in Alsace.

Almost all the encounters which have gone before have been mere reconnaissances. The defeat of a regiment here and there, has been proclaimed as a great victory, but in this grapple of hundreds of thousands, most of these affairs have had no significance.

The official announcements from both sides have been extremely candid, thus far. From the standpoint of the allies, the important feature in Saturday's developments is the great battle which began in the morning on the Namur-Chaerloo line. This is being fought on the position chosen by the allies.

A German official statement says that troops under the command of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, fighting between Metz and Vosges, took 10,000 prisoners and fifty guns. It adds that the French troops opposing the Germans comprised eight army corps.

An official British statement explains calmly that nothing resembling a great battle has been fought as yet, and warns the people against optimism. Reports from the Austrian Serbian boundary says the Serbians have won a battle on the Drina, which military experts consider highly probable, as the Serbians have a comparatively small army, but one which has passed through two years actual war and therefore has the advantage of veterans fighting against amateurs. From the Russian boundary conflicting reports come, both sides claiming successes.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE GERMAN FORCES

Rotterdam, Aug. 24 (12 noon)—According to the best information obtainable here, the disposition of the German forces in Belgium is as follows: The right flank, occupying the entire territory immediately south of Antwerp, is moving southwest in the direction of Lille. A second force is moving on Maubeuge, fifty miles southeast of Lille, in the department of Nord, and a third is occupied with the reduction of the Namur forts, which consists of nine defences of steel and concrete surrounding the city. It is estimated that these three columns together comprise nearly a quarter of a million men.

The main northern German army is advancing slowly with its front extending from Ghent, France, to Dindenboken, in Lorraine. The French defences from Lorraine to Rheims, are thought to be the objective of this army, which is believed to number 300,000 men. The main body to the south is directing its efforts upon the Verdun Nancy line of defences, and now occupies Strasbourg.

Travelers returning here from Germany say that troops movements in the western part of the empire have advanced considerably and that the mobilization with the transportation of munitions of war. Trains are passing through Düsseldorf, Coblenz, Mainz and Rastatt.

GREAT BATTLE CONTINUES TODAY

Paris, Aug. 24 (10:15 a.m.)—The following announcement was made here today:

"The great battle between the greater part of the forces of England and France against the bulk of the German army continues today. The mission of the English and the French is to hold virtually the entire German army in Belgium, while our Russian allies pursue their successes in the east."

BRITISH FORCES HOLD THEIR OWN

London, Aug. 24—The official bureau of information today gave out the following announcement:

"British forces were engaged all day Sunday, and until after dark, with the enemy in the neighborhood of Mons, Belgium. They held their ground."

ALL IS SILENT REGARDING BRITISH TROOPS ABOARD

London, Aug. 24—The great mystery of the war to English minds, is the British expeditionary army. The large force of British troops is now on the continent, the public has every reason to believe. But the numbers of the field army, its present position, what regiments compose it, from what ports they have sailed, are points known only to the government. Several days ago the French government gave the papers a statement that 200,000 British troops had landed at Dunkirk and Calais, and that the landing was managed by English speaking French officers.

No English newspaper has printed a word about the movements of the troops. The newspapers are not submitted to any censorship before their publication, but the war office issues an occasional suggestion regarding the class of news that should not be published.

Phelix and Pberndand WEATHER BULLETIN

Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meteorological service.

Synopsis—A marked cool wave covers the west and the upper lake region. Thunderstorms occurred yesterday in many parts of Ontario and Quebec, while heavy rain has been falling over Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Maritime—Fresh to strong west to north winds, fair and cooler today and on Tuesday.

Urgent Need of More Men From Canada

London, Aug. 24—The English papers are warning the people that the war is only beginning, and that they must be prepared for a long struggle, which will tax the resources and manhood of the nation to the utmost limit. While appreciating all that the colonies have done, they expect colonies with the population of Canada and Australia, to contribute much more in men and money to the empire than they have yet done.

Distances Not Great As We Think of Them In Canada

The following table of railway distances may be helpful towards an intelligent reading of the despatches from the east of war: Paris—Brussels, 200 miles. Paris—Namur, 191 miles. Brussels—Lille, 84 miles. Brussels—Nancy, 85 miles. Paris—Verdun, 175 miles. Verdun—Metz, 42 miles. Paris—Nancy, 220 miles. Nancy—Strasbourg, 74 miles. Paris—Belfort, 275 miles. Belfort—Muelhausen, 81 miles. Muelhausen—Basel, 21 miles. Muelhausen—Colmar, 28 miles. Colmar—Strasbourg, 41 miles. Basel—Strasbourg, 69 miles.

News Comes From Berlin of Great German Victory

A despatch to the Associated Press from Berlin by wireless telegraph has brought startling news of German victories over the French.

Official announcement is made in the German capital that the Germans have defeated a French army at Neufchateau, capturing guns and prisoners, including several generals. The Germans are pursuing the French vigorously, in one case beyond Longwy.

Another German army captured 150 French guns in the French department of Marthe and Moselle. The Germans are reported west of the River Meuse, advancing against Namur. They have defeated an English brigade of cavalry.

COLONEL McAVITY WAS READY TO LEAVE AT ONCE

Thought Order to Proceed to Front Was For Him—Intended For Capt. R. A. McAvity Instead

A telegram sent from Ottawa to Capt. R. A. McAvity on Saturday afternoon to leave that night with the local volunteers for Valenciennes, Que., was misdirected, and went to Colonel J. L. McAvity, O. C. the 62nd, Regiment Infantry. There was little more than an hour's notice to get ready, but in a few minutes the commanding officer was prepared to leave with the overseas detachment, thinking that the order had really been intended for him because he had volunteered his personal services to the government in another craft and took possession of the war.

It was found however, that Captain R. A. McAvity was the one for whom the order was intended, and at short notice he went along. It is possible that the mobilization orders were received for an important post with the Canadian overseas contingent any day, because of his offer forwarded at the time he wired that he would raise a regiment from here.

CONDUCTOR KILLED IN CAMPBELLTON YARD

John Ward Struck by Train and Badly Mangled—No Inquest Necessary

Campbellton, N. B., Aug. 24—A fatal accident occurred this morning in the Campbellton railway yard, by which Conductor John Ward met his death. The accident happened while making up a train. The engine with a box car was backing westward to connect with the train which was about to start on the I. N. Railway. Conductor Ward was standing on the track apparently waiting for the approaching car, upon which he would step. Some, however, think he was watching another train and did not observe the car backing up on him until he was struck and carried under, being literally cut to pieces.

Conductor Ward has been a railroad man for about twelve years, and was reported as thoroughly efficient. He was a married man with two small children. His bereaved wife is the daughter of Cornelius Vanhorne, a foreman for the Shives Co. Coroner Trueman viewed the body, and after hearing the testimony of witnesses to the accident regarded an inquest unnecessary.

Holland Assures England Of Her Neutrality

London, Aug. 24 (4:30 a.m.)—"England may rest assured that, come what may, Holland will not jeopardize her neutrality by improperly supplying goods to Germany," declares Thrubb, the Dutch minister of industry and commerce, in an interview published by the "Daily Telegraph."

"We are gathering wheat only for our own necessities. The export from Holland of wheat is now absolutely forbidden, and there is consequently no possibility of any country being supplied from this source. We hope to get a view to maintaining our own supply of wheat, we hope to get cargoes from America, but it will be necessary for each ship to carry papers proving conclusively that the cargo is destined for Holland, a neutral country, and that it will not be transferred to another country."

How Japan Takes It

Tokyo, Aug. 24—Unanimous approval of the war, which is calmly and dispassionately discussed, summarizes public opinion. The newspapers express regret over the necessity of hostilities with Germany and urge the public to refrain from exhibiting resentment toward the Germans in Japan.

SAFETY IS NOT POSSIBLE FOR GERMANS TO OVERCOME ALLIED FORCES ON WEST

Russian Military Observers Make Careful Survey of the Situation—Austria's Attack on Serbia Now Looked Upon as Punitive Expedition

London, Aug. 24—A Times despatch from St. Petersburg says that military observers there have made a careful compilation of the distribution of the German forces on both frontiers, from which they gain the belief that it is not possible for the Germans to overcome the allied forces on the western frontier at vital points. The Russians believe there are no Austrian corps in the west.

Regarding the Austrian forces opposed to the Russian advance they may be said to comprise the whole army except the units engaged on the Serbian and Montenegrin borders.

PUNITIVE ATTACK ON SERBIA NOW

London, Aug. 24—According to the Times Vienna correspondent, the official telegraph agency in Vienna publishes the following official notice on the Austro-Serbian situation:

On account of the Russian intervention in the Serbian war, Austria is forced to gather all its forces for the principal struggles northeast. Consequently the attack on Serbia is henceforth looked upon as a punitive expedition and not as a definite war. The decision therefore has been reached to retire from the offensive and take up a waiting attitude, making a fresh attack when opportunity presents itself.

Japanese Fleet Begins Bombardment of Tsing Tau

Operations Against Kiao-Chow Likely To Be Prolonged Owing To Desire To Avoid Needless Loss of Life

Tokyo, Aug. 24—The "Yamato" in an extra edition today says that the bombardment of Tsing Tau, by the Japanese fleet has commenced. This message was passed by the censor of the navy department.

TO AVOID NEEDLESS LOSS OF LIFE

London, Aug. 24 (11:45 a.m.)—No news of Japanese or German military operations in the Far East have reached London since Japan's declaration of war upon Germany. According to the Japanese embassy here those looking for the occupation of Kiao-Chow almost simultaneously with the issue of the Japanese declaration of war will be disappointed. The view is expressed at the embassy that in order to avoid needless loss of life, the operations against Kiao-Chow will be more prolonged than otherwise would be the case.

Japan's Action Doubly Assures Safety of British Columbia Coast

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 23—No instructions have as yet been received by the Japanese consul general for Canada, Mr. Yada, in regard to any call for Japanese reservists now in Canada to return to the colors. For the present at least it is not expected there will be any such call. Japan is well able to take care of any German force now in the Pacific without calling on her reserves, and Mr. Yada intimated that Japan's intentions are solely defensive and not aggressive so far as conserving British and Japanese interests on the Pacific are concerned.

At the same time, he points out that Japan's intervention in the war with a view to wiping out the German menace on the Pacific, doubly assures the safety of the British Columbia coast. With the Japanese as well as the British warships to fear, the German squadron on the Pacific will now either have to surrender or else remain bottled up in harbor until captured or destroyed. The only other recourse would be to intern their vessels in an United States port until the war is over.

WOULD EXCHANGE PRISONERS

London, Aug. 23 (11:30 p. m.)—A number of Englishmen who were in Germany when the war broke out, but who were given their liberty, have arrived here. They are endeavoring to arrange an exchange of civilian prisoners between Great Britain and Germany.

HON. MR. HANNA HOME

Sarnia, Ont., Aug. 23—Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary, and Mrs. Hanna arrived at their home here today after being detained at quarantine for four days in New York, following their arrival from Liverpool on an oil tank steamer, with eight other passengers. The party were unable to get passage on a regular liner when the war broke out.

HER CREW SAFE

London, Aug. 23 (11:50 j. m.)—A despatch to Lloyd's from Copenhagen says the crew of the steamer Maryland, which struck a mine in the North Sea Friday, and foundered, have arrived in Ostend. It had been reported that the after being detained at quarantine for four days in New York, following their arrival from Liverpool on an oil tank steamer, with eight other passengers. The party were unable to get passage on a regular liner when the war broke out.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS JOKE ABOUT THEIR INJURIES

Vichy, via Paris, Aug. 24 (6:03 a. m.)—The presidential palace and all the hotels have been converted into hospitals and are now filled with wounded. All branches of the service are represented, the patients including artillerymen, infantrymen, chasseurs, dragons, and Hussars.

They are the cheerful lot for men who have been carried from the fighting line, and delight to tell stories of the battle-field. Many make light of their wounds, joke about their experiences, and all are said to be anxious to go back to the field.

"Isn't that hard luck?" said one with four bullets in his thighs, "to have looked all four still perhaps that may mean three comrades left in the fighting."

Another was greatly exercised for fear war, one must not be too particular.