

BRUSSELS CAPTURE A BARREN VICTORY

Not a Shot Was Fired as German Troops Rode Through Streets of Belgian Capital

Plan to Advance to France by Way of Brussels Presents Many Difficulties—Uhlans Engaged in Cutting Communication Between Brussels and Antwerp and All Western Parts of Belgium—Chaotic Conditions Exist Throughout Germany.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Ghent, Aug. 21, via Paris—German Hussars and Uhlans arrived yesterday morning on the shooting grounds at the gates of Brussels, whither the burgomaster went to parley with them. In the afternoon German officers occupying an automobile crossed Grand Place (the market place) going to the city hall, while detachments of Germans went through various parts of the city.

NOT A SHOT WAS FIRED.

The telegraph and railway stations were closed for most of the day. Many inhabitants of Brussels are leaving for Ghent and Ostend.

The general opinion is that the Germans will only pass through the city or at the most make a very short stay there. The only signs of animation are caused by the arrival of peasants, who are abandoning the surrounding villages. The German troops have established themselves on the shooting ground. They are understood to have said that they have been cut off from the rest of the army.

GERMANS TRY BRUSSELS ROAD TO FRANCE.

London, Aug. 21—With the complete suspension of telegraphic communication with Brussels and nearly all sports in northern Belgium except Antwerp comparatively few facts came through about the actual occupation of the Belgian capital by the Germans and nothing about subsequent movements of the invading forces.

A telegram from Ostend to the Daily Mail said that the main body of the German army around Brussels camped Thursday night just outside the city, which has already been occupied by a small advance guard. The rest of the troops were to enter the Belgian capital today. French official despatches state that it is the Germans' intention to pass their main army into France by the Brussels road. The Germans are silent, but there is no reason to doubt they are well aware of the difficulties of this route as are their opponents.

GERMAN PATROLS CUTTING COMMUNICATION.

Antwerp, Aug. 21, via Paris—An official statement says that the situation is unchanged. German cavalry patrols are circulating around Brussels, severing communications between the capital and Antwerp and between these cities and the central part of the country.

GERMANY IN FRIGHTFUL CONDITION.

London, Aug. 21—All the German newspapers received here tonight make interesting reading, although evidently under iron censorship. They indicate for one thing that economic disturbance in the Fatherland is already having disastrous effect. The pinch of food scarcity is being felt in Berlin and other large towns, and the police have had to intervene in some places between provisioners and customers. Not only is Germany practically cut off by postal communications with the rest of the world, but various parts of the empire are suffering from the entire dislocation of the railways. Even between the most important cities only one mail train is possible in 48 hours. No goods can be forwarded from Berlin to Stuttgart for any western centre without a special permit, and in the Rhenish provinces various lines of business have been closed down owing to lack of supplies.

In Berlin the labor bureau are unable to find employment for the crowds of women who besiege them. Crowds of girls are now offering their services for bare board and lodgings. The newspapers are ridiculing the Czar's historic proclamation regarding Poland and Prof. Amst Haackel, the well known Darwinian, who not long ago celebrated his 80th birthday, has written an angry fulmination against "England's Blood Guiltiness."

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF FLIGHT.

(By Marie Harrison.)

Ghent, Aug. 21—I left Brussels in a train crowded with refugees. The scene at the Gare du Nord was most extraordinary. Hundreds of gesticulating men and women from Louvain arrived at the very moment the well-to-do residents were departing for Ghent and Ostend. A white-haired woman verging on 80 was led gently through the densely packed streets by a boy scout. All her worldly possessions were carried in a small bundle. She was seeking shelter in Brussels. There passed by her in a voiture expensively dressed women whose many boxes were labelled "Londres."

It was tragic in the extreme to hear the refugees asking in trembling tones if Brussels was safe. Date they remain in the capital, or would it be wiser to journey still further afield? Most of them were told that Brussels probably would be safe for a day or two, but after who could tell? And so the weary travellers with tears in their eyes and their hearts very heavy, tramped about the station asking if Alost and Ghent and Bruges were at peace.

I have had an interesting chat with Abbe Francois Dierckx, who came to Ghent yesterday by the last train to leave Louvain. The Abbe, who is Vicar of St. Joseph's in the abandoned town, said:

"Early yesterday morning I was awakened by the roar of cannon. I dressed hurriedly knowing that any moment that the whole population might be ordered to evacuate the town. It was obvious that the Germans were close at hand. Tirlemont was in flames, Louvain might share a similar fate. "I saw the most awful scenes possible to witness. The people realized that they were defenceless and that there was no alternative but to fight. The civil guards were ordered to lay down their arms and dress as ordinary men. Everyone was told to clear out as quickly as possible.

"There was no confusion or panic, but the sorrow of those poor people driven out of their homes is indescribable. Many of the town folk had never travelled further than Brussels. Some had never been out of their immediate district, and at a few moments' notice, they were ordered to leave their beloved homes and hurry away. There was no time to even pick out their treasured possessions. The little bundles they carried contained for the most part food and drink."

GERMANS LOSE 81 CANNON TO DATE.

London, Aug. 21, 10.12 p.m.—In a despatch from Paris the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent sends the following summary of alleged German losses as printed in the Paris Matin:

- "Twenty-four cannon taken by the Belgians from the third to the fifth of August at Liege.
- "Three cannon taken by the French at Margennes, Aug. 11.
- "Six cannon taken by the French at Othain, Department of Meurthe, August 12.
- "Twelve cannon taken by the French near Schirmeek, Alsace, August 16.
- "Twenty-four cannon taken by the Russians at Stallapohnen, East Prussia, August 17.
- "Twelve cannon taken by the Russian at Gumbinnen, East Prussia, August 17.

This makes a total of 81 pieces of field artillery, besides which were captured a number of pieces of heavy artillery, rapid fire guns, aeroplanes and nineteen motor wagons.

In addition the Germans lost two flags to the Belgians at Liege, a cavalry standard was taken at Diest, and a flag was captured by the French at St. Blaise, August 15.

GERMANS SQUEEZE BRUSSELS FOR \$40,000,000.

Paris, Aug. 21, 11 p.m.—An official statement issued tonight says: "Nancy is partially invested. Heavy artillery opened fire toward noon. The westward movement of the German columns con-

tinues on both banks of the Meuse outside the range of action at Nancy.

German cavalry forces passed through Brussels today, going westward. They were followed later by an army corps.

A war tax of \$40,000,000 has been levied on the city of Brussels by the German general.

London, Aug. 22, 2 a.m.—Very little has yet become known of details of the operations of the early week which put the German army between the Belgian forces and their French allies, and enabled the Germans to occupy Brussels.

It is supposed the Germans must have brought up very strong forces behind their cavalry screen, and that a severe battle must have been fought to compel the Belgians to abandon Brussels and retire on Antwerp. Newspaper accounts tell of a gallant fight by the Belgians along a six mile front, in a continuous two days' battle, ranging from Diest to Tirlemont, and then to invade in which losses on both sides were terrific.

Whether or not the French forces were engaged with the Belgians is not known.

No information is available as to whether the Germans now intend to devote themselves to the task of reducing Antwerp, or to an endeavor to force their way southward into France. It seems, however, that the determination is to attack the Belgian army of some 150,000 men who are still in or around Antwerp.

The Germans already are advancing in the direction of Ghent. They have occupied Alost, fifteen miles northwest of Brussels, and Wetteren, eight miles southeast of Ghent, and apparently intend to overrun the whole of northern Belgium to the sea.

Cavalry patrols have been seen as far as Malines, fourteen miles southeast of Antwerp, and it may be expected before long to hear that the Germans have occupied Ghent and Bruges, and possibly even Ostend.

If, however, that is their intention, a clear invasion of France through Belgium must be still longer delayed.

An official despatch issued in Berlin declares the Baltic free of hostile ships.

Austria has called various reservists to the colors.

BATTLE FAVORABLE TO ALLIES REPORTED.

London, Aug. 22, 4.05 a.m.—A despatch to the Daily Express from Ostend, Belgium, says that on Friday an encounter occurred between the allied troops and the Germans at a spot probably southwest of Brussels. The result was favorable to the allies. German Uhlans have been seen at Waterloo.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF GERMAN ADVANCE.

London, Aug. 21—1.30 a.m.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following detailed account of the advance of the Germans across Central Belgium during the present week. The account is sent by the correspondent was taken from an Antwerp newspaper.

It follows: "Tuesday morning the great advance movement began along a line extending in a broad V from Diest to Tirlemont and St. Trond. The Belgians retired from St. Trond, as the Germans outnumbered the Belgian advance guards. The first Belgian battle line extended along a line of about twenty-five miles, and included Diest, Haelen, Geetbets, Neeritter and Tilsenont.

"The heavy city was guarded by cavalry detachments only, while on the other end the burden of defence at Diest was taken by bicycle sharpshooters.

"The battle started at daybreak. The Germans gained the first blood by bringing down a German aeroplane which was scouting above the Belgian position. At 9 o'clock the Germans opened their attack with large forces of cavalry, supported by infantry, artillery and machine guns. Within a few minutes a fierce battle was raging along the six mile front.

"The most remarkable stand was made outside Budingen by two Belgian squads of 240 men, who opposed for a long time 3,000 Germans.

"On the extreme north the Germans stormed Diest, bombarding the town furiously and destroying a large part of the city.

"Late Tuesday the Belgian headquarters having learned the enemy's strength from aeroplanes, decided that further resistance on this advanced line would be foolish and ordered a gradual retirement.

"Wednesday a tremendous battle along the whole line continued. The hottest fighting was near Arsochel, 28 miles northeast of Brussels, where the carnage on both sides was awful. The advance guard of two Belgian regiments made an heroic stand, and were forced to retreat at 7 o'clock in the evening.

"At 11 o'clock the Germans reached Louvain in motor cars armed with machine guns. The Belgians continued to fall back in good order, administering severe punishment to the enemy all the way. Their retreat took them through Malines and thence to Antwerp."

BELGIANS RETIRED ON BUDINGEN.

"In the north the German right wing attacked Haelen and Louvain. In the south they attacked Budingen. The main attack was aimed to break through the Belgian line at Goetbets, where the dismounted Belgian cavalry poured in a terrific fire, annihilating the German advance columns. Thereupon the German cavalry executed a daring, brilliant flank movement around the Belgian positions, necessitating the slow retirement of the Belgians on Budingen, where Count Dusele was killed.

GERMANS CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO RIVERS.

Paris, Aug. 21—The official statement of the fall of Brussels says: "We confidently believe a plan was prepared by the Belgian field army to retreat on the entrenched camp of Antwerp after brilliantly fulfilling their duty as dictated by the strategical situation and delaying for a fortnight the German passage of the Meuse.

"Antwerp has a double role. It is a formidable entrenched camp fortified on every modern method, and is the base from which the Belgian army can threaten the German flank and co-operate effectively with the allies.

"The Antwerp defences consist of three fortifications whose power of resistance can be heightened by flooding a large area around all the works. Antwerp is fully equipped with the most perfect appliances. To besiege the fortress, the Germans would have to detach imposing forces and a large siege train. This they are not likely to do. If they do not, they will be obliged to cover themselves against the operations of the Belgian army, which is intact, thanks to the skillful retreat, and augmented by the Antwerp garrison.

"It is to be added that the Liege forts still hold out. Those at Namur have not yet been attacked. They are as strong as the forts at Liege and have been considerably strengthened in the past two weeks.

"From this it would seem that the advancing German armies are caught between the positions of Namur and Antwerp, a distance from each other of only 80 miles as the crow flies. The German situation is then a difficult one, since they lack the chief postulate of a plan of march through Belgium, namely, the passage of the Meuse, a route by Liege and Namur and junction on the part of the Belgian army."

WEDDINGS

Herrett-Thorne.

Havelock, N. B., Aug. 20—A wedding in which friends in all parts of the maritime provinces will be interested, took place last evening in the Havelock Baptist church at 8 o'clock, when Gertrude Estella Thorne, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Thorne was united in marriage to Frank B. Herrett, of the firm of the J. B. Moore Furniture Co., Aberdeen (S. D.). The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, and looked charming in her costume of white duchess satin, with pearl and shadow lace trimmings and wore a bridal veil caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Lily White, of Amherst, who was attired in yellow satin with shadow lace trimmings with hat to correspond and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Little Miss Daisy Thorne, sister of the bride, acted as flower girl and looked very nice in a gown of white silk. S. Walter Thorne, of Sussex, acted as groomsmen. The wedding marches were beautifully rendered by Miss Nina Jenkins. The ushers were four young lady friends of the bride. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The room is present to the bride was a piano and a gold pendant with amethyst settings. The gift to the bride was a pearl necklace, to the flower girl, a gold ring; to the groomsmen a pair of gold cuff links; also a pearl necklace to the organist, and the ushers gold hat pins. The

mother of the bride was becomingly gowned in blue satin.

After the ceremony the bridal party, accompanied by one hundred invited guests, repaired to the home of the bride, where a dainty luncheon was served. The drawing room was decorated in green and yellow and the dining room in green and white. The numerous gifts including cut glass, silver and a number of substantial checks, Mr. and Mrs. Herrett left on a motor trip through Nova Scotia, after which they will leave for Aberdeen (S. D.), where they will make their home.

NEWCASTLE SCOTT ACT REVENUE BUOYANT

Newcastle, Aug. 21—At town council last night the chief of police, W. O. Chamberlain, reported Scott Act fines for July as follows:

Miriamichi Hotel, John Whelan fined July 20, \$50 and costs—paid.
Windsor Hotel, Frank McDonald fined July 20, \$50 and costs—paid.
William Darrick, druggist, fined July 20, \$50 and costs—paid.
Eddy Morris, druggist, fined July 20, \$50 and costs—paid.
One case against James Amberg, restaurant, was dismissed on account of leaving town.

One St. John wholesale firm was fined \$50 and costs—paid.
Total fines and costs, \$297.

In the police court, there were twelve cases of drunkenness. Eight paid fines amounting to \$60. Three went to jail. The magistrate's fees, \$56. Balance of \$80 paid to town treasurer.

In very hot weather serve the coolest, freshest dishes possible for lunch.

SUMMER TRIPS ON THE SALT WATER

Splendid Steamships and First-Class Service

Why Not Make Your Summer Travel a Part of Your Vacation Outing?

The Eastern Steamship Corporation operates 15 lines of steamers, connecting the principal summer resorts of the Maine Coast, and linking the Maine Seaboard with Boston, New York, and the Maritime Provinces.

Fast and Luxurious Steel Steamships Now in Service

Bangor-Boston-Turbine steel steamships Camden and Belfast.	wise routes between St. John and Boston.
St. John-Eastport-Lubec-Portland-Boston-Steel steamships Governor Cobb (turbine), Governor Dingley, Calvin Austin on the "Direct" and "Coast"	Portland-New York-Steel steamships North Land and Old Colony.
All Equipped with Wireless Telegraph	Boston-New York-Steel steamships Massachusetts and Duncker Hill.

Also connecting steamers in daily service for cruises among the islands along the coast.

Summer tourists returning home from this section will enjoy either the coastwise or the direct route of the "International" Line to Boston and the Metropolitan Line from Boston to New York—or the splendid little sea voyage of the Maine S. S. Line direct from Portland to New York in connection with the coastwise sail from St. John, Eastport and Lubec to Portland. Full information at local ticket office.

INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leaves St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m. for Lubec, Eastport, Portland and Boston. Returning, leaves Central Wharf, Boston, 9 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.	MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE. Direct service between Portland and New York. Leaves Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 p. m. Monday Day-Trips leaving Portland at 10.30 a. m. for New York.
DIRECT SERVICE. Between St. John and Boston. Leaves St. John 7 p. m., Atlantic time, on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, for Boston direct.	METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE. Twin Screw Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Duncker Hill. Leave Boston daily at 5 p. m. for New York City direct, returning on the same schedule. Running time between the two cities 16 hours.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

City Ticket Office, 47 King Street, L. R. THOMPSON, T. F. & P. A.; A. E. FLEMING, Agent, St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN EXHIBITION

September 5th to 12th

SPECIAL RATES ON ALL LINES

This season's Exhibition will include as one of its principal features, THE MOST EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY yet presented to the people of this province. Particular attention has been given to this portion of the Exhibition and it will be far above the standard.

IN THE AMUSEMENT LINE a programme has been arranged superior to anything hitherto attempted in St. John. Heading the list of attractions is—MOTOR POLO, intensely exciting, games being played every afternoon and evening. There will be in addition many other high class acts so that visitors to the fair need never lack entertainment.

THE INDUSTRIAL SECTION of the St. John Exhibition has been growing with each succeeding show, and the display to be made next month will, judging from the applications for space, surpass anything seen in the past.

On three days of the week the DOG SHOW will be held, this feature in itself commanding a large share of attention.

FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING

MUSIC ALL THE TIME

LIFE, LIGHT AND LAUGHTER

IN ABUNDANCE

REMEMBER THE DATES
September 5th-12th. St. John Exhibition
THE ONLY BIG ONE THIS YEAR

GERM BRIT GRE W

Allies Strongly beuge to Have Be and Val Left—In fensive Successf Gain—G Troops.

London, Aug. 21—At last to be in progress. Kaiser's battle evidenced by mander-in-chief, to Allies are fighting further away the The new battle the hugest army ev its way through th flank them between The Pall Mall a front of twenty m and between the ri been steadily atten Meanwhile the during the first gre Manchurian plains. eerable silence as f Only the vague Britain and France German people know ing.

All the inform report from Sir Jo House of Common against a superior While the Ger of Lille, Valencienn office does not men the Daily Express. Apparently the sumed the offensive HIGH TRIBUTE T

The French ex- cation to Field Ma forces, pays high ti says, "did not hesi of great numerical It is reported vent Germans from The German st by a British cruiser

The situation b "a rupture of dipl FRENCH ADVANC

Paris, Aug. 21—the war office tonight "In the Vosges di back the Germans, wh side.

"The Germans y low." "In the region bet continued uninterupt cable; 3,500 bodies v Nancy, and 4,600 bod mont.

LONGWY FALLS A "Longwy, a very battalion, which has ing out for over twe wounded. Lieut-Colo officer of the Legion "

"On the Meuse o A German flag wa The Belgian fell m. It is reported it have Joh in the north the and were obliged, af their right.

"Our armies ma werp, by its offensive ions."

BRITISH HOLD ST London, Aug. 28, morning gave out the "The French open necessitated certain d plying a strong line on both flanks. "The morale of t doubt that they will now hold."