

GERMANS MUST FIGHT ALLIES AND THEN TURN TO MEET THE ONCOMING RUSSIANS

GERMANS CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE INTO BELGIUM; DECISIVE BATTLE SOON

Believed in Many Quarters That Clash Between Germans and Allies Is Actually Going On—Russians Take Several Towns in East Prussia—Germans Levy War Tax of Fifty Million Francs on City of Liege.

(Special to The Standard through the International News Service)

London, Aug. 21.—The announcement made this afternoon by the French war office that the German forces continue to press forward across the Meuse river at Huy in great force confirms the belief here that the German assault along the whole line of the allies is under way. Germany's problem is to overwhelm the allies with one blow and then turn their attention to the oncoming Russian hordes. The Czar's great machine is already in motion and, like the German and Russian general staffs, doesn't consider the sacrifice of men if their object is obtained.

St. Petersburg.—The war office announced this afternoon that both the Austrian and the east Prussian frontiers have been pierced and "the advance well in progress."

It is asserted by responsible authorities that the Russian army of invasion is composed of twenty army corps. About eight hundred thousand men will then be under the direct command of Grand Duke Nicholas.

A Russian official statement confirmed the occupation of Lyck, an important German town in east Prussia, fifty-seven miles from Gumbinnen which was taken several days ago. This would tend to show that the advance is steady and must soon make itself felt upon the operations in Belgium and Alsace Lorraine.

Lyck was stormed after a two days' siege. The Germans retired in good order, but were forced to leave behind a quantity of stores. When the initial attack was made by the Cossacks supported by machine guns, these were driven back with heavy losses by German and infantry continued the fight forty hours, then large reinforcements arrived and the place was stormed.

London, Aug. 22.—Very little has yet become known 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 their strong forces behind their cavalry screens, and that a severe battle must have been fought to compel the Belgians to abandon Brussels and retire on Antwerp.

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.

London, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the Daily Express from Ostend, Belgium,

THE PACIFIC COAST STRONGLY PROTECTED BY BRITISH CRUISERS

No Need to Worry Over Incursion By German Cruisers—British Cruiser Newcastle and French Cruiser Montclair Patrol Coast—Former Faster and More Powerful Than the Enemy's Boats.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 21.—Seattle papers today publish the story of the arrival on the Pacific coast of the British cruiser Newcastle and the French cruiser Montclair, which they say are being coiled from Esquimaut station and are cruising up and down the coast. There is therefore no longer need to keep from the Canadian public the news that their Pacific littoral and harbors are well protected from any incursion by the two German cruisers Leipzig and Nurnberg which were operating in these waters at the opening of the war, but which are now supposed to have fled to Samoa to take refuge in the German fortified naval station of Apia.

M. M. S. Newcastle is a second class protected cruiser, faster and more heavily armed than either of the Germans. Considerably more powerful, though slower in speed is the French armored cruiser Montclair, attached to the French-China station. Her speed is twenty-one knots and she carries 612 officers and men.

When the announcement was made that the company had been ordered to proceed to Valcartier the news was received with considerable enthusiasm. The officers are much gratified that they will accept the hard work of training at Valcartier with cheerfulness, and it called upon to show their mettle at the front will give a good account of themselves.

Capt. Sturdee, who goes in command of the company, is one of the most popular officers of the militia in the city, and has hosts of friends about town who while regretting his departure will wish every success and a safe return to his native city. He is a son of the late H. Lawrence Sturdee, High Sheriff of the city and county of St. John and has been connected with the 62nd Regiment for quite a number of years. He was appointed a lieutenant of the regiment in 1908, and for some years has been captain of G. company. He enjoys the esteem of his fellow officers and is particularly popular among the men.

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THE TARIFF RESOLUTIONS TAKEN UP

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—During the first part of the evening sitting of the House tonight Hon. C. J. Doherty introduced two amendments to the Nationalization Act, passed last week. He stated that the Imperial parliament in passing the act, had made these amendments, and asked the Canadian authorities to put them into effect.

The first provided that on the dissolution of a marriage between a Canadian woman and an alien, by which the former had lost her Canadian nationality, she could be re-naturalized without waiting for the customary five years period. The second provided that where the husband of a Canadian woman changed his naturalization she may, by declaration, retain hers. The amendments were given first reading.

The House then went into committee of ways and means, and took up the tariff resolutions. Mr. E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, suggested a stamp tax.

Hon. W. T. White pointed out that the people of Canada were only bearing a small share of the cost of the increased naval and military expenditures.

PRINCESS PATRICIA LIGHT INFANTRY NOT GOING TO VALCARTIER

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—The Princess Patricia Light Infantry, which is now assembled at Ottawa, will not go to Valcartier for training. This is considered unnecessary as the men are all experienced soldiers. It is expected that they will leave for Aldershot on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. They will go in company with the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery which is at present at Valcartier.

GOVT TO INVESTIGATE WITHDRAWAL OF LIQUORS AND TOBACCO FROM BOND

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—The government will investigate the circumstances connected with the withdrawal from bond of liquors and tobacco. As to those withdrawals which were in the ordinary course of business, the government will take such action as may be just and equitable, so that no injustice may be done. In cases where it appears that goods have been taken out of bond to evade the new duties of customs and excise for financial advantage, the new duties will be enforced. If this were not done speculators would make very large sums at a profit when citizens are making heavy sacrifices for the state, and the government would be deprived of the greater part of the revenue it has in expectation from these sources.

ROBBED DEAD ON FIELD OF BATTLE

Paris, Aug. 21.—Eighty three German prisoners, accused of robbing the dead on the field of battle, arrived today at Clairmont Ferrand, capital of the Department of Puy-De-Dome, where the police had great difficulty in restraining the population from attacking them. When arrested in Moushausen, many jewels, a number of wedding rings, and large sums in money were found on the Germans. It is alleged that these valuables were stolen from the bodies of officers and soldiers.

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POPE'S PHYSICIAN TELLS OF PONTIFF'S DYING MOMENTS

Rome, Aug. 21.—The Corriere D'Italia today publishes an interview concerning the last hours of the Pope's illness, in which the Pontiff's physician sets down some of his conversations with his patient and dwells upon the effect upon his condition of the war news from northern Europe.

Dr. Marchisava declares that the gravity of the Holy Father's illness began on Wednesday, August 19. On that day he was depressed, his pulse was rapid, and his temperature rose to 102 degrees. There was tremor of the lungs, but mentally he was alert.

At half past ten the collapse occurred. Oxygen was admitted and the patient was revived. His vigor returned and the afternoon of Wednesday he seemed better. His hands were as white as those of a child, but they were warm. He began to speak again, saying to me: "Doctor, won't you give me some coffee and milk? Why don't you come near me?"

"These words deceived some of those present into hope, but soon the prostration returned. I asked him how he felt, and he answered me: "Better, doctor, thank you."

"Instead of becoming better he grew rapidly worse until evening, when his temperature rose to 104 degrees. The albuminuria increased and the other symptoms all were grave, while the nephritic complication indicated that the patient could live only a few hours."

"Before midnight his consciousness had almost entirely disappeared. Aware that the end was approaching, I put the crucifix in his hands. He muttered a few words, repeating them slowly. He kissed ardently the little ivory crucifix. Once more he turned his dull glance around the room and then expired. Never have I seen a more serene death."

ST. JOHN'S COMPANY OF INFANTRY FOR FOREIGN SERVICE GOES TONIGHT

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(7) All leave after 7 o'clock is stopped.

By order,

LIEUT. E. H. WELCH,

Act. Adj.

Members of the ladies' committee will supply luncheon baskets to the soldiers leaving tonight.

EIGHTY-ONE PIECES OF ARTILLERY TAKEN FROM GERMAN ARMY

London, Aug. 21.—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, August 11.

"Six cannon taken by the French at Othain, department of Meurthe, August 12.

"Twelve cannon taken by the French near Schirneck, Alsace, August 16.

"Twenty-four cannon taken by the Russians at Stalluponen, east Prussia, August 17.

"Twelve cannon taken by the Russians at Gumbinnen, east Prussia, August 17.

"This makes a total of eighty-one 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. Blas, August 15."

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DIGSLEY PLAYS POLITICS WHILE CANADIANS PLEDGE MILLIONS TO THE EMPIRE

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Battles cost more than battleships. Canada could have purchased three of the most powerful Dreadnoughts that "Science could build or money supply," for \$35,000,000, but thought the price too high. Today, the gladly, and without question, voted \$50,000,000 to pay the cost of the war for seven months, till the end of the fiscal year. It was the first big war credit vote in the history of the Canadian Parliament, and, as such, will be historic.

"Never before has the House of Commons been so absolutely unanimously in its treatment of a money bill. Under ordinary political conditions there would have been an endless chain of questions, a parading of old politics, economic ghosts, much heated rhetoric, everything, or anything, but progress. But there was not a solitary dissenting voice today. Sir Wilfrid Laurier merely made the suggestion that the Prime Minister should give details of the estimated expenditure, and, in a few cogent words, Sir Robert Borden complied. He told the House that some \$30,000,000 is appropriated to the militia. This will include the cost of mobilization, equipment, transport, maintenance, and pay of troops. Naval expenditures will take about \$6,000,000 which does not include \$1,150,000 paid the Chilean government for two submarines. The balance would be to meet contingencies which are inseparable from a state of war."

The Premier added significantly that it was the intention of the government to maintain additional troops for the defence of Canada, and to stand ready to send other contingents to swell the armies of the Motherland, should they be required. The announcement was greeted with cheers of approval from all parts of the house.

Then for the first time since parliament met, political partisanship raised up its head. Mr. Pugsley broke faith, finding the government magnanimous enough to let the Liberal party cut for a time for its misdeeds, he seized an opportunity of making political capital out of the St. John's Armory. He wanted to know about furnishings. He saw that Col. Hughes, who is working night and day at the present time, had to leave the house to catch a train and so could not answer him, and he started to lap the minister about these furnishings.

Mr. Pugsley introduced a distinctly note and sought to make a petty political point by resurrecting the ghost of the naval controversy. The ex-minister of public works transgression was all the more regrettable and distasteful in as much as he sought to disguise it with a clumsily affected solicitude for the coastal defences of the country. "Would the minister of naval affairs tell the House whether or not it was the Laurier Naval Act that enabled the government to place the Rainbow and Niobe in commission?" "Was it not under the Laurier Naval Service Act that two submarines were purchased for the defence of the Pacific coast?" "Was it not this same act that enabled the administration to equip other vessels for defence purposes?"

There was all the earnestness, all the perspicacity, all the gravity and plausibility in these questions that Mr. Pugsley, by virtue of the long practice, can so cleverly assume. Yet the House was far from deceived. No one in the Commons but knew that Mr. Pugsley sought campaign material not knowledge of matters of defence.

There was an impious silence on the Liberal benches. Sir Wilfrid Laurier shifts slightly in his seat. Mr. Hazen rose to reply. He got a warm cheer, a cheer that was significant. Gaiety, but with a fine touch of scorn, he gave the man who was once his rival the information he pretended to want for his own sake.

But he declined to be drawn into a political discussion when countless other and infinitely graver matters are challenging the country's attention. This harsh note in the day's proceedings was followed by something better and bigger. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux rose to say that Hon. Dr. Borden, postmaster general in the Laurier cabinet in its active service in the ranks of the heroic defenders of Liege. Stirring cheers greeted this announcement, and Sir Robert Borden was noticeably moved.

The temper of the House continues splendid; it is a businesslike parliament, which does not stand on ceremony. Never within the memory of the oldest correspondent has there been such a faithful attendance of the party whip is gone, so far as session is concerned. Mr. White's splendid explanation of yesterday has done much to allay fears and restore confidence. While the government's answer to England's call has been "ready, aye, ready," it is at the same time able to give the assurance that with the country "all goes well."

Practically all the business of the war session was completed tonight and prorogation will take place tomorrow.

(Continued on page 2)

EUGENE SCALES WAR VOTE

COTTON BROKER PASSED BY THE SENATE IN BANKRUPTCY

New York, Aug. 21.—Eugene Scales, the cotton speculator, today filed up a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving liabilities at \$228,585 and assets of \$200,250.

Mr. Scales gave his residence at the Waldorf Astoria. With James H. Patten of Chicago and others, he was indicted by the federal grand jury in 1912 in connection with a conspiracy to corner the raw cotton crop of 1910. After long litigation the defendants were fined \$4,000 each.

The color sergeant will furnish Adj. Adjutant Welch with a list of 9 men medically fit and under arms immediately after 9 o'clock parade, and arrange for recruits to be fitted for uniform.

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WILL MEET COUPON PAYMENTS ON BONDS

New York, Aug. 21.—One of the prominent international banking houses announced that it had made arrangements to meet coupon payments due September first, on railroad bonds of the aggregate value of \$75,000,000, in Paris and London. Similar announcement is expected soon from the controller of New York city regarding municipal warrants largely held abroad, some of which mature in another three weeks.



CAPT. H. E. C. STURDEE. He will command the St. John Infantry Company that leaves for Valcartier tonight.