

# THIRD DESPERATE ATTEMPT BY KAISER'S TROOPS TO BEAT DOWN BELGIANS' DEFENCE

Special Cable to The Standard.

London, Aug. 7.—A Central News Despatch from Brussels today states that it is officially announced the Germans have retreated from Liege after two days of the most severe fighting in which the German losses were enormous. The defense put up by the Belgian troops against the cream of the German army has aroused the admiration of all nations.

The retreat, it is understood, was carried out in the wildest disorder.

Brussels, Aug. 7.—120,000 German troops were hurled upon Liege late this afternoon, in third desperate attempt to capture the city. Reinforced by fresh troops that arrived shortly after the Kaiser's forces retired, last night, and camped on the left bank of the Meuse, General Von Emmich's regiments moved forward en masse.

Before the infantry got into position, the German batteries along the Meuse shelled Fort Fleron and put three of its mortars out of commission.

Under cover of their artillery the German Infantry then dashed forward and within a short time had captured Bressoux, a suburb of Liege, only a short distance from Fort Fleron. At the time this dispatch is sent, desperate hand-to-hand fighting is going on in the street.

The forts about Bressoux are unable to fire upon the combatants, for fear of killing Belgians as well as Germans. If the Germans remain Bressoux, they probably will be able to take Liege, the main city in a few hours.

120,000 Germans are now attacking. They have penetrated a suburb and fighting is now going on in the streets.

Brussels, Aug. 7.—(Via London).—Le Peuple says the bombardment of Liege had caused six or seven fires in the city up to seven o'clock last evening. The heaviest firing occurred yesterday afternoon. German officers then came to the city with a white flag, and demanded the surrender of the place. They received a negative reply and the bombardment was resumed at six o'clock.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Belgium.

London, Aug. 7. (Central News).—In the House of Commons this afternoon Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the engagement off Harwich, which resulted in the loss of the British cruiser Amphion, through striking a German mine and the sinking of the German mine layer Koening Luise was the only action that had taken place in the North Sea up to the present time.

Mr. Churchill's statement disposed of countless rumors which have been in circulation here concerning naval engagements in the North Sea.

## MONTREAL ASKED TO SEND FORTY-FIVE HUNDRED MEN

Montreal, Aug. 7.—Montreal has been asked by the Minister of Militia to send about 4,500 men to the front.

Three thousand infantry are wanted. The artillery division will probably number between 500 and 1,000 more. Only a few cavalry, probably between 300 and 400 will be needed. In addition there will be various branches of the service to bring up the total.

The official figures are: Highlanders—1,000, Victoria Rifles—500, Grenadiers—500, 65th and 85th—1,000.

Immediately after the call came this morning, the rolls were opened them.

and the enlistment of the volunteers was begun. There was a big rush to night of men anxious to enlist. The Grenadier Guards, it is understood, will go as a unit, almost. Col. Carson has been notified that he is to remain in Canada, as a member of the local defence staff. Col. Melville will command the unit. Major Dodge will go also. The First Battalion Montreal Regiment, Church Lads' Brigade, has offered a detachment of about forty senior, non-commissioned officers and cadets, for patrol duty in or around the city, or in whatever capacity the chief military officers may see fit to employ them.

### AREA OF COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN WAR.

German Empire	208,780
German Africa	1,035,086
Austria-Hungary	261,029
Russian Empire	8,647,657
British Empire	13,123,712
Belgium	11,373
France and Colonies	4,372,000
Serbia	23,661
Total	28,083,298

## GERMAN FLEET MASSES AT HELIGOLAND, THE KAISER'S GIBRALTAR, TO PROTECT KIEL

(Special Despatch to the New York Herald from London.)

On both sides of the English Channel, on both shores of the North Sea, all eyes are strained for the sound of heavy guns. The first problem in the war is the command of the sea.

Germany must control the sea if she is to hold England and France apart.

European waters must be swept of German naval craft before any steps can be taken for the sending of an expeditionary force for land operations in co-operation with France.

Thus far, the only operations of the German navy I have heard of have been in the waters of Finland and in the Mediterranean. But the Kaiser's battle ships, in three squadrons, are in the waters either of the Baltic or the North Sea.

If they should seek to escape northward, there is little doubt he would have to give battle, just as if he sought to escape to the southward.

A portion of his fleet, perhaps all, a few days ago passed through the Kiel, or Baltic Canal from the Baltic Sea into the North Sea. It is supposed to have rendezvoused around the great modern fortress of Heligoland, that rocky island at the mouth of the Elbe which, as an act of amity, was transferred by Great Britain to Germany during Lord Salisbury's administration.

Heligoland now is a mighty naval station, provided with disappearing sheds for aeroplanes and balloons, and is a rendezvous for torpedo boat destroyers and submarines.

A glance at the map will show the enormous strategic advantage to the Kaiser of the Kiel Canal.

This canal extends through the Province of Schleswig-Holstein from the River Elbe at Brunsbuttel to Kiel Bay in the Baltic. The Kaiser, being in the North Sea and confronted by an overwhelming force, could run away through the Kiel Canal with his precious fleet of thirteen battleships, three battle cruisers, eight old-fashioned dreadnoughts, and four armored cruisers.

The only way in which his escape could be prevented would be for his enemy to seal up the Kiel Canal by getting between the Kaiser and the mainland, or by mine laying.

Should the enemy get in possession of the canal at any time, the German navy would be forced to fight, but once through the canal he would be safe unless the enemy sought him by the long and round-about way of Skagerrack, the Cattegat and various passages to the east of Denmark.

There has never been belief that the Kaiser would oppose his fleet to the British navy, but rather that he would trust to night attacks by small craft, and the strategic situation afforded by the Kiel Canal makes the naval problem in the North Sea of most absorbing interest.

## C.P.R. BRIDGE IS ALMOST WRECKED

Montreal, Aug. 7.—It has transpired that the swing bridge which the Canadian Pacific trains cross the Lachine Canal, at Highlands, was almost wrecked on Wednesday by some one who dropped a bolt into the mechanism, that moves the bridge. It was desired to swing the bridge in order to let a boat pass, but when the power was applied the bridge would not budge an inch. Investigation revealed a bolt wedged in the mechanism. The trouble was reported, and a staff of workers was sent to remove the bolt and to repair any damage. Traffic over the railway lines to and from Lachine bridge and in the canal itself was suspended for two hours.

Montreal, Aug. 7.—Special guards have been posted at Montreal's two reservoirs, as well as at the conduit and pumping plants.

## NEPHEW OF LORD BERESFORD WANTS TO JOIN

Special Cable to The Standard. New York, Aug. 7.—The Hon. Robert Seston Beresford, nephew of Lord Charles Beresford and brother of Lord Decies, is now at the Baltimore Hotel. In conversation with the Central News representative this morning Mr. Beresford announced his intention of sailing on the Olympic tomorrow with the object of offering his services to the country. When informed of the cable statement that the German army is retreating from Liege, Mr. Beresford exclaimed: "That is great and glorious news."

## RAINBOW AT SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 7.—The German freighter Alexandria of the Bosma line, with a million dollar cargo, was sighted five miles outside the heads, bound in at 10.50 a.m. today. Had the Canadian cruiser Rainbow, which passed in two hours and twenty minutes earlier, been delayed, the freighter might have made a rich prize of war.

The Canadian cruiser Rainbow put in here today. Collector Davis sent out boarding officers to learn her intentions. Under the neutrality laws she can take on only sufficient coal to make another port and she may not remain here more than twenty-four hours.

Having secured the services of an expert laundry man who personally supervises the work and having installed new and up-to-date machinery, we are in a better position than ever before to cater to those wanting good laundry work.—Ugars' Laundry. Phone M 58.

### PROBATE COURT.

Estate of Bernard Hegerton, late of Second Loch Lomond, Parish of St. Maurice, farmer. Deceased died intestate. John F. Hegerton was appointed administrator. Real estate, consisting of a farm on the Second Loch Lomond, \$300; personal estate, \$100. R. G. Murray, proctor.

### REAL ESTATE.

Property transfers recorded within the past few days include: Isaac Dobbin to A. L. Morris, property at Simonds. Fenton Land and Building Company to Emma J. Johnston, property at Lancaster. Roy MacKenney to G. W. Belyea, property on Cliff Line, Carleton. Wm. Sprout to Isaac Dobbin, property at Simonds.

All night in the bay, engine stops on account of weak batteries. Safety first, use Columbia batteries and buy them fresh at The Knox Electric Co., 24 Dock street.

## VICE-ADMIRAL JELICOE OF BRITISH NAVY

Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Second Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, becomes by virtue of the European war supreme commander in chief of the British home fleets. His selection for that important position is a tribute to his ability as a naval genius.

Known familiarly to the British populace as "J. R.," Sir John is described as being to the navy what Lord Roberts or Field Marshal Earl Kitchener is to the army. Although only fifty-five years old, he has for a long time been regarded as the "man of the hour" in case of war.

Sir John succeeded as commander in chief of the home fleets Sir George A. Callaghan, who took up that position in 1911. Following the recent great naval review off Spithead it was announced that at the end of the present year Sir George will have completed his tenure of office as commander in chief of the home fleets and that he would be succeeded in that capacity by Sir John R. Jellicoe. Because of the undesirability of changing commanders in the midst of war the succession has been pushed ahead a few months.

The record of Sir John has been distinguished not only for personal service but also for scientific gunnery. He has seen active service in practically every British campaign since he started his career during the Egyptian war as a lieutenant aboard the Agincourt, in 1882.

Sir John was born on December 5, 1859, a son of Captain J. H. Jellicoe. He entered the navy in 1872. Following his service in the Egyptian war he received a medal, the Khedive's bronze star, for his bravery. The next year, 1883, he won a special prize of £50 at the Royal Naval College. Three years later, while lieutenant aboard the Monarch, a silver medal was given to him by the British Board of Trade for gallantry in saving life at sea. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant to the director of naval ordnance, thereby receiving his first experience in the land army.

In 1898 he was commander of the Victoria when she was sunk by the Camperdown off Tripoli. Seven years later he acted as chief staff officer to Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour in the expedition for the relief of Peking. Following that service he became, successively, naval assistant to the director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes.

In 1907 he attained flag rank and became in rapid succession Rear Admiral of the Atlantic fleet, a Sea Lord of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy. Vice Admiral commanding the second division of the home fleet and finally, Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty. While in this last position he hoisted his flag on the Thunderer in command of the "Red" fleet during the great sea manoeuvres last year.

## MANY PROMINENT PEOPLE IN CANADA

Have Written Letters About "Fruit-a-tives" and Have Allowed These Letters to be Published in their Home Newspapers

## TO HELP OTHERS TO GET WELL

Those Foremost in the Religious, Social and Political Life of the Dominion Have Permitted their Photos to Appear, Together with Testimonials Telling How They Have Been Cured by "Fruit-a-tives."

One of the most remarkable features of the magnificent success of "Fruit-a-tives," has been the calibre of the men and women who have written to the newspapers. These include a Former Member of the Cabinet, a Senator, a Country Treasurer, two Soldiers, two Justices of the Peace, a High Constable, seven Merchants, one Postmaster, two Superintendents of Sunday School and one School Commissioner. These letters were signed by the writers and may be seen at the company's offices in Ottawa.

Those who have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives" of Stomach Trouble, Indigestion or Dyspepsia—Kidney or Bladder Disease, constant Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Lumbago—chronic Headaches or Neuralgia—Biliousness, Constipation or Liver Complaint, are glad to let the whole world know of the remedy that cured them. They feel that they are only doing their duty to write and tell about "Fruit-a-tives" and to urge their sick friends and neighbors to try these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices.

These letters, telling how sick, suffering people have cured themselves in their own homes, have been powerful factors in inducing many others to try "Fruit-a-tives" you realize, this, for if some relative or close friend has tried something and is satisfied with it, you are apt to try it too. The fact that "Fruit-a-tives" has cured thousands of people, all over Canada, is an excellent reason why you should try these wonderful tablets made of fruit juices. If you are suffering with any of the complaints mentioned above, get a box of "Fruit-a-tives" today.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, six for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

### GERMANS ASK ARMISTICE

Brussels, Aug. 7, via London, 6.02 p. m.—American Associated Press—The Germans before Liege have requested a twenty-four hours armistice, to pick up dead and wounded.

### TO NAVAL RESERVE MEN.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—The Naval Department requests prominent publication of the following: "All Royal Naval Reserve men desiring information as to transportation should apply direct to Naval Reserve Department, Ottawa."

G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister.

Belgrade, Serbia, via London, Aug. 7, 7.40 p. m.—The Sixth Regiment of Austrian artillery made an attack on the Servians at noon today near Obrenovatz on the River Save to the west of Belgrade. The Servian guns quickly silenced the Austrians, who abandoned the damaged guns.

## The Woman

THE MODERN HOUSEKEEPER AND HER OPPORTUNITIES.

Written by Miss Imogene Jones, of Sussex N. B., and read by her before the Fredericton Branch of the Women's Institute.

King Solomon has defined a virtuous woman as one "who looketh well to the ways of her household," and King Solomon was accounted a wise man—and certainly King Solomon should have been an authority upon what constituted an ideal woman. In this same chapter of Proverbs, the wise King enumerates some of the qualifications of the good housekeeper. It is a long chapter and one which follows upon the heels of another in rapid succession, and we find today many modern "wise men" lay down rules and qualifications for a woman, and a high standard to live up to.

Problems of Modern Housekeeping. The problems of the household are more difficult today than they ever have been for each advance in science, each modern invention, has brought in its train new responsibilities and new duties. With the increase in conveniences has come increased care. The old home, which was manufactured for all its needs within its walls demanded chiefly labor and manual skill. The modern home equipped with electric stoves, incinerators and vacuum cleaners, demands of course, much less manual skill, but vastly more mental qualities.

The well trained, efficient housekeeper of today must be a business woman to the tips of her fingers, and she must realize that her business is not bounded by the four

walls of her household, her grudge, her home. As a creature of the world, she cannot be content with the narrow limits of her own home. She must be a woman of the world, a woman of the day, a woman of the hour.

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