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ALLIES EXPECTED TO TAKE OFFENSIVE AT PROPER TIME

CONFIDENT ALLIES WILL HOLD OFF GERMAN ATTACK

No Official Announcement Made Today, But Reports to London Say Allies Are Pressing Forward in Lorraine—Germans Driven Back in East Flanders

Paris, Aug. 26.—The French war office was silent this morning. No official announcement has been issued. Unofficial military opinion is that the fighting along the French-Belgian frontier continues. Quiet confidence exists in Paris that the allies will hold off the German attack and take the offensive when the proper hour arrives.

PRESSING FORWARD IN LORRAINE. London, Aug. 26.—(7.30 a. m.)—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says that the French war office has issued the following communication:— "In Lorraine the allied armies have taken up a combined offensive movement. The battle recommenced yesterday, and is still raging at the time this bulletin is issued."

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK. London, Aug. 26.—(4.08)—A despatch to Reuters from Ghent says:— "A violent combat raged at Tournai on Monday, the cannonade lasting from four o'clock in the afternoon until ten the next morning. Workmen relate that the Germans were driven back and that the French flag was flying at Oeroir in East Flanders."

Report of Germans Killed. London, Aug. 26.—(5.12 a. m.)—Returning from the front a correspondent of the Times sends the following under a Paris date:— "At Mons the British troops have made themselves at home. Preparations for the city defence were extremely comforting in their workmanlike detail. In the woods lurked innumerable field guns. Everywhere in the town confidence was dominant. "When the heavy firing audible in the distance is heard, British soldiers can sit quietly on the banks of the canal calmly fishing with bayoneted rifles and fishing rods, the spectacle inspires confidence even though from all directions, the presence of the dreaded German cavalry is reported."

Belgium Suffered Heavily. London, Aug. 26.—(11.40 p. m.)—The French embassy in London tonight issued the following statement:— "The movement which was begun yesterday by order of the commander-in-chief was concluded today without successful opposition by the enemy. It is confirmed that a Russian corps of guards were roughly handled in the recent fighting. They were attacked by Algerian riflemen and in the hand-to-hand fighting which ensued the Germans suffered heavily."

The Zeppelin Incident. London, Aug. 26.—The bomb dropping exploit of the Zeppelin airship at Antwerp, promises to become a matter of the widest international consideration. The Belgian authorities claim that the attack was a clear violation of article 25 of the fourth Hague convention, and they are preparing to protest officially to all the powers against the manner of warfare.

Accounts vary as to the amount of damage by the aerial fighter. One says that twenty-six lives were lost, although from more conservative sources, it is reported that only twelve bodies have been recovered so far from the ruins of the wrecked house. A despatch which is regarded as semi-official says that 900 houses were slightly damaged and sixty houses nearly destroyed. This despatch was sent to London, it is said, after a committee, which included the Belgian secretary of state, the Russian ambassador, the Papal nuncio, and King Albert's secretary, had examined the entire city, with a view to appraising the results of the aerial bombardment.

American Minister Protests. London, Aug. 26.—The Daily News publishes a despatch from its Antwerp correspondent saying it is reported there that the American minister to Belgium, Brand Whitlock, has sent an energetic protest to the German government against the hunting of bombs into Antwerp from a Zeppelin airship.

Antwerp Business at Standstill. Antwerp, Aug. 26.—Business here is absolutely at a standstill, though hopes are entertained that traffic will be reopened if the river Scheldt remains free. The royal family is showing special interest in the welfare of the people. The author of this despatch is not permitted to telegraph war news.

Offered to Capitulate. London, Aug. 26.—Premier Asquith, in the House of Commons this afternoon, read a communication from the commander-in-chief of the forces in British West Africa, saying that the authorities of Togoland, the German colonial possession in the west African coast, had offered to capitulate on terms. In reply the British officer said that the capitulation must be unconditional.

Belgian Soldiers Cheer When Given Flag of Britain. London, Aug. 26.—J. H. Sanford, Canadian emigration agent at Antwerp, who has arrived in London, narrated some interesting experiences to the Montreal Gazette representative. It was on his advice that Hon. Duncan Marshall, the Alberta minister of agriculture, was persuaded not to proceed to Berlin. Mr. Sanford saw several well known German citizens, including a hotel proprietor, arrested as spies, it being discovered that they had sold out all their securities under the guise of ordinary business transactions being taken to prove their foreknowledge of the war. In one case a wireless installation was found in the cellar of a hotel having a German proprietor. During the mobilization of a company of soldiers passing the Canadian emigration office saw the British flags in the window, and stopped to ask for one, which was given them amid cheers, and the singing of the national anthem.

Hon. Duncan Marshall and family are booked to sail by the Laurentic on Saturday, as are also Mr. and Mrs. John Sharples, of Calgary.

GERMAN IN CUSTODY. Joseph Manuchuk, a German, eighteen years of age, was brought to the city this morning by Detective T. E. Skidmore of the C. P. R. and is being detained at the central police station. The young fellow is charged with trespassing on the C. P. R. tracks. He was found by the detective walking the railway track near Fredericton Junction, and as he could not give a satisfactory account of himself he was brought to the city and taken to central police station. Among the things he had in his possession were a Bible, a pen, a pocketbook containing sixty cents, and some clothes which are being held by the police.

JAPAN MAY EXTEND WAR SCOPE. Washington, Aug. 25.—Japan may be drawn outside of the Far East into a more distant theatre of war, an official of the Japanese embassy declared today. "Despite Japan's assurances to this country that she intended to confine her war activities to the Orient, the Japanese diplomat, who for obvious reasons refused to be quoted, said the scope of Japan's action depends largely upon her ally, Great Britain. "If war exigencies of England should require assistance by Japan outside of the Far East, this Japanese official stated, Nippon would by her treaty obligations be forced seriously to consider giving assistance outside of Asia."

Says British Troops Are In Fine Shape

London, Aug. 26.—1 a. m.—Telegraphing from Paris the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says:— "A special envoy of the Temps, who has returned from the front, had an opportunity of seeing the English troops. He was much impressed by the excellent commissary arrangements. Huge cases of sugar, tea, cocoa, tinned meats and vegetables and enormous pots of jam have been provided for the men. Everything has been done, he said, in the minutest detail to insure their well being. "The correspondent remarks: 'We have in the British forces a strong discipline supporting army, equal to the best of our troops. I would like to see the French copy the English in the severe treatment of spies.'"

WAR NOTES

"The German papers of Aug. 22 and 24, publish orders that boys of from sixteen to nineteen years of age shall be put through a course of military and military training. Retired officers are to be engaged as instructors."

Reports received at Rotterdam from The Hague say that the Germans who had been massed in large numbers along the Dutch border have disappeared and the mobilization of the Dutch army has ceased. Whether the mobilization was intended, it has been impossible to ascertain.

Madame Nostka Schwimmer, president of the Hungarian Women's Suffrage Association, and press secretary of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, are interesting a number of prominent London women in a movement for peace, leaves Liverpool for New York, where she will endeavor to interest American women in a movement to have the United States mediate and stop the European war.

An acute situation has arisen in the Balkan States over the possible entry of Turkey into the European war, according to official advices to the American government from various sources. Turkey has not yet given Great Britain, France and Russia a satisfactory explanation of the entry, into the Danubian of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

The burgomaster of Ghent says the correspondent there of Reuter, has issued a proclamation requesting that all flags be lowered to half mast and public balls and music are not being in harmony with the national calamity. The civil guards who have been recalled to the colors, were sent by special train to Bruges, in the neighborhood of which Uhlans had been seen and drove the Germans off.

The losses of the Austrians in the Balkan States over the possible entry of Turkey into the European war, according to telegrams from Nish. The latest wire is that out of 800,000 Austrians, 100,000 have been killed, 80,000 wounded and 15,000 made prisoners and seventy-five guns were captured."

A despatch to the London Chronicle from Antwerp, says that all the German troops are reported to have departed from the city immediately. Empress Augusta Victoria learned of the capture of the city by accident, while making a visit. She was greatly moved and exclaimed, "Thank God, we may all be content. I have three of my sons with the army."

It is officially announced that a German temporary police establishment between the ministry of war says it presumed it was Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. An earlier announcement had given the name General Prince Adalbert, who was described as the Emperor's uncle. This was obviously an error, and the ministry of war now states that "Adalbert" was probably a telegraphic error. "Albert" having been intended.

The Belgian royal family will abandon the city of Antwerp, according to the ministry of war says it presumed it was Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. An earlier announcement had given the name General Prince Adalbert, who was described as the Emperor's uncle. This was obviously an error, and the ministry of war now states that "Adalbert" was probably a telegraphic error. "Albert" having been intended.

FURTHER REMAINED. Roy W. Fisher, charged with criminal assault, was brought into court this morning and further remained. H. J. Smith appeared for the prisoner.

A FATHER'S SACRIFICE. Colonel Allowed Son to Lead Forlorn Hope. Paris, Aug. 26.—Col. Polque, commander of a division of artillery at the front, recently received a few men for a perilous mission and called for volunteers. "Those who undertake this mission will, perhaps never come back," he said, "and he who commands will be one of the first sons of France to die for his country in this war."

Volunteers were numerous. A young graduate of a polytechnic school asked for the honor of leading those who would undertake the mission. He was the son of Col. Polque. The latter paled, but did not flinch. His son did not come back.

HOW MANY MINES WERE PLANTED by the German mine-layer Konigin Luise, in addition to the one which caused the destruction of the cruiser Amphion, it is impossible to say, but it is probable that a number of these deadly engines of destruction are still floating about not far from the mouth of the Thames, rendering the operations of the British fleet in that locality extremely dangerous.

It would, of course, be sheer madness for the Kaiser to attempt the transportation of troops from Ostend to the English coast without the protection of his fleet, and it is therefore well within the bounds of possibility, if not probability, that the German fleet will, within a few days, attempt to make a dash down the North Sea with the object of forcing a passage across the Straits of Dover to enable German troops to invade England.

The Kaiser and his advisers probably argue that even if an invasion of England proved to be a project impossible for them to achieve, the British war office will be very loath to send additional troops to fight on the continent in the event of Ostend, Dunkirk and Calais falling into German hands."

REVENGE UPON GERMANS



Shop of a well-known German caterer in the Boulevard des Italiennes, Paris, after it was wrecked and looted by a French mob.

British Bore Brunt of Furious Attacks

London, Aug. 26.—The Paris correspondent of Reuters says that a raid by German cavalry division in French territory is reported by the Petit Parisien, which states that when the Germans arrived at four o'clock Tuesday morning, they encountered a regiment of French artillery which practically annihilated them. Referring to the fighting near Mons, the paper says: "The British bore the brunt of six furious attacks. Wounded British soldiers declare that the allies raised a veritable hailstorm of German corpses near Mons."

AUSTRIA DECLARES WAR ON JAPAN IS DECLARATION

Reports from Rome and Paris to That Effect—Reassures Italy of Her Good Intentions

Rome Via Paris, Aug. 26.—(5.30 a. m.)—A despatch from Vienna announces that Austria has declared war upon Japan. PARIS CONFIRMS IT. London, Aug. 26.—A Central News despatch from Paris states positively that Austria has declared war on Japan.

AUSTRIA REASSURES ITALY. London, Aug. 26.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that, according to advices from Vienna, General Conrad, chief of the Austrian staff, has sent the following message to the Italian government: "The reports published in Italy that Austria-Hungary has aggressive intentions against Italy in order to revenge itself for Italy's failure to participate in the war, are absolutely without foundation, and are branded as malignant efforts put forth by a third party."

CAPTURE OF OSTEND WOULD GIVE THE GERMANS GREAT ADVANTAGE

Latter's Success in the War Would be Followed by Annexation of All North Sea Ports From Dover to Emden—How Kaiser Figures it Out

London, Aug. 26.—4.10 a. m.—The Daily Mail believes that the Germans will occupy Ostend for use as a base of operations against England. "The German movement against Ostend is of great importance and is dictated mostly by naval as well as military considerations," says the paper. "Ostend is only sixty-six miles off the British coast. If the Germans establish themselves there, and bring up heavy artillery, they may render it a dangerous base of operations against England. Acting from it, they could watch the channel and the Thames and carry out raids against Great Britain. "From a naval standpoint, Ostend is well equipped to serve as a refuge and harbor. If it were strongly held by land, several German warships might attempt a dash through there from Wilhelmshaven and Heligoland."

NO DOUBT OF GERMAN AMBITION. London, Aug. 26.—The military correspondent of the Times today says: "We and the Dutch need have no doubt that the annexation of all the North Sea ports from the Straits of Dover to Emden, will follow a German success in the war, a success which would only be preliminary to the concentration of all German effort upon the subjugation of England."

HOW KAISER PROBABLY FIGURES IT OUT. (Special Direct Copyright Cable to The Toronto World) New York, Aug. 23.—A British military writer, interviewed here by a representative of the Central News, said the report that the German army of the Meuse has occupied Ghent and is marching on Ostend gives rise to the belief in many English minds that the Kaiser has determined to make a desperate and spectacular attempt to invade England.

"It is a significant fact," he said, "that the German main line of advance through Belgium to far has not been directly towards the French frontier, but rather parallel with it towards the Belgian port which is nearest to the English coast. "From Ostend to the coast of Kent is a matter of only sixty miles, and the Germans doubtless count upon having the still nearer French ports of Dunkirk and Calais at their disposal before long."

"It will be remembered that a few days ago it was officially admitted by the British war office press bureau that a certain activity is observable in the southern part of the North Sea, and it will also be remembered that the very first act of the German navy after the declaration of war was to send a minelaying steamer to scatter floating mines in the lower part of the North Sea off the coast of Essex, for the purpose of menacing the safety of British warships operating in this region."

"How many mines were planted by the German mine-layer Konigin Luise, in addition to the one which caused the destruction of the cruiser Amphion, it is impossible to say, but it is probable that a number of these deadly engines of destruction are still floating about not far from the mouth of the Thames, rendering the operations of the British fleet in that locality extremely dangerous."

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RUSSIANS MOVING ON WITH TERRIBLE FORCE

Invasion of Galicia and Prussia Continues Along Wide Front

Crushing Defeat of Germans at Gumbinnen, Although They Had All The Advantage of Position and Numbers—A Case of The Best Man Winning—Another Great Battle Expected Soon

RUSSIANS MOVING ON WITH TERRIBLE FORCE. London, Aug. 26.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says that the Russian chief of staff announces that since Sunday the Russian invasion of Galicia and Prussia continued uninterrupted along a wide front. While the Russian right wing was invading Prussia, and the left wing entering Galicia, the Russian center composed of the great bulk of the Russian army, is believed to be marching silently, but with terrible force on Posen.

REPORTS OF THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES. London, Aug. 26.—The Russian general staff asserts that their armies continue on the offensive in an official communication published today, and its contents telegraphed to Reuter by its correspondent in St. Petersburg. Dated Aug. 25, the communication says:— "Austrian rear guards supported by artillery attempted to hamper our march on the River Sereth in the region of Tarnopol, but after a series of fights they were repulsed."

"We continue to act on the offensive. We have taken numerous wagons, two quick firing guns, and much ammunition. To the south of Grobochew we brought down an Austrian aeroplane, killing two officers, and wounding a third. Our cavalry destroyed railway communication across the bridge near Kamensk on the front."

In East Prussia, the German army beat a retreat by forced marches. Part of this army is concentrating at the fortress of Konigsberg. The Germans abandoned without having fired a shot, a position previously fortified on the River Angorapp. The roads beyond the Angorapp are strewn with cartridges, shells and knapsacks, thrown aside by the enemy with the object of luring their retreat."

"Our troops occupied the towns of Insterburg and Augherberg, 32 miles south of Insterburg, (East Prussia). "On August 23 and 24 in the region north of Kedenburg, we fought a successful but sanguinary fight with important forces of Germans. In the same region the German Tenth Army Corps, consisting of three legions, occupied the fortified positions of Orlau and Frankhausen."

"On Sunday and Monday our troops, facing entrenched and wire entanglements, attacked these positions, using hand grenades and bayonets. Towards eleven o'clock the German army was enveloped by us on the left flank and led to Osterode, (18 miles northeast of Gotteningen, in the province of Hanover), abandoning several cannon, quick firing guns, ammunition cases and prisoners."

GERMANS LOSE IN STUBBORN FIGHTING. London, Aug. 26.—The Times St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Germans who retreated by forced marches after their defeat by the Russians at Gumbinnen, are assembling a part of their forces at Konigsberg. "North of Neidenburg, Sunday and Monday, there was stubborn fighting, in which the Russians were again victorious, largely through their superb use of the bayonet. The enemy here had assembled the entire 20th army corps in a fortified position. The Russians had to negotiate pits and barbed wire. Hand grenades were used, the Russians finally carrying the position at the point of the bayonet. The Germans retreated toward Osterode, leaving behind many guns, machine guns, caissons and prisoners."

"Meanwhile the Vilna army is driving the first German army corps toward Danzig. The question now is whether the German forces can escape and how long the Russians will take in occupying the territory east of the river Vistula. It is reported that the Russians on Monday, reached Marienburg, only 28 miles from Danzig."

"The Germans at Gumbinnen had all the advantages of numbers and position. It was a clear case of the best man winning. Russia was the best. "The Russian losses include representatives of all the noblest families in the Empire."

London Told of Russian Advance. London, Aug. 26.—The Russian embassy in St. Petersburg, which announces fresh Russian victories against both Germany and Austria. These messages declare that Russian troops now occupy the whole of the eastern and southern half of Eastern Prussia.

ANOTHER BIG BATTLE EXPECTED TOMORROW. London, Aug. 26.—(3.27 a. m.)—A St. Petersburg despatch to the Post says it is expected that another important battle will be fought on the Russian-German front on Thursday. "It is known," says the despatch, "that the Russian army is advancing on the whole front, with the Germans retreating before it. The public in St. Petersburg are called upon to bear the suspense while awaiting news, and the strain is being published."

"The Russian losses include representatives of all the noblest families in the Empire."

Refugees arriving from Ostend by way of Folkestone told of one of their number, a corpulent Frenchman, who as soon as the boat left the wharf at Ostend, took off his coat, vest and boots and putting on a life preserver, sat down on the edge of the deck, continuing the whole trip in this costume. Asked what he meant by such behavior, he replied in just one eloquent word, "mines."

WAR POSSIBILITIES

A British military expert, writing of the war, says: "The results of this war promise to be so serious that it may even be expected that Germany will lose her capital to the Russians or that France may lose her capital to the Germans without a deciding influence to the outcome, provided their field armies are not completely destroyed."

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

Synopsis—Abnormally high pressure covers the greater portion of the continent, attended in Canada by fine, cool weather, except in Lake Superior, where showers have been general. Fine and Cool. Maritime—Moderate north-west to north winds, fine and cool today and Thursday. New England Forecasts—Generally fair, continued cool tonight and Thursday; moderate northeast winds.