

# YOUR KING FLEET STRUCK WITHOUT NOTICE

## Fleet Assumed Offense in Before Declared Vessels Attacked

### Passengers Being Landed at Result--British Miners Capture Two German Cruisers--Shelling of Liege and Reported--Russians Re-occupy German Town

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# HOW HOME FLEETS OF GREAT BRITAIN ARE CONSTITUTED

More Than One Hundred Effective Fighting Machines Now Under Jellicoe

## TRAINING SYSTEM

Many Men Have Been on Ships 22 Years and Compose the Finest Naval Corps of the World—Reserve Adds Additional Strength—Three Fleets Altogether in Home Waters.

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# SHOULD ALLY FEARS HERE OF BOMBARDMENT

## Li-Col. Beverley Armstrong Points Out That Hague Convention Forbids Bombardment of Unprotected Towns Except in Case of Refusal of Supplies.

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# SERVIANS CROSS RIVER DRINA WITH BIG GUNS



A MILITARY MANOEUVRE BY THE TROOPS OF THE LITTLE NATION WHICH HAS GONE TO WAR WITH AUSTRIA. A HUGE PIECE OF ARTILLERY MOVED THROUGH WATER BY A LINE OF SOLDIERS.

# BRITAIN AND ALLIES OVERMATCH THEIR FOES BY SEA AND LAND

According to the latest statistics available, the Triple Entente can muster a larger body of troops than the Triple Alliance—8,972,615, against 6,808,150. It must be remembered, however, that Italy's army is problematical, while the figures given for Russia include her large Asiatic army, which could not at once be placed in a European conflict.

AUSTRIA		RUSSIA	
Army	Peace footing	Army	Peace footing
Peace footing	424,208	Peace footing	1,384,000
War footing	820,000	War footing	5,400,000
GERMANY		FRANCE	
Army	Peace footing	Army	Peace footing
Peace footing	791,002	Peace footing	646,338
War footing	1,850,000	War footing	2,500,000
ITALY		GREAT BRITAIN	
Army	Peace footing	Army	Peace footing
Peace footing	806,610	Peace footing	480,806
War footing	1,465,150	War footing	1,972,613
TRIPLE ALLIANCE		TRIPLE ENTENTE	
Army	Peace footing	Army	Peace footing
Peace footing	1,800,150	Peace footing	8,972,615
War footing	3,400,150	War footing	13,800,000
SERVIA		JAPAN	
Army	Peace footing	Army	Peace footing
Peace footing	351,747	Peace footing	1,000,000
War footing	401,000	War footing	1,500,000

# ENGLAND'S GREAT NAVAL BASE SEEMS TO BE IMPREGNABLE

(Boston Globe.) The cable statement that the British government has closed to mercantile traffic the harbor at Portsmouth is evidence that Great Britain is acting on a war basis, if not actually engaged in war. Portsmouth is England's great naval base. The largest dockyards in the United Kingdom are there. The great super-dreadnoughts of the navy make their home port there. Rarely, in time of peace, are less than a dozen heavy modern ships at Portsmouth, while the harbor shelters a great number of more or less obsolete ships that in various capacities play an important part in the fleet. Extraordinary precautions are taken to guard Portsmouth. On its land side is a great chain of forts, crowning the treacherous hills of the Downs for many miles. On its sea side are other forts of character to be seen nowhere else in England. These are three in number, and guard the channel of Spithead, by which Portsmouth is approached. They are of concrete, circular, and rising directly from the water. In order to make their gun embrasures invisible the forts are painted in black and white squares, each square being the size of a gun opening. On these forts are mounted the latest type heavy guns. Every square yard of the channel for miles has been plotted, and exact ranges are established by which a ship anywhere within sight could be hit with almost unerring accuracy. These "stone battleships" as they are sometimes called, are supplemented by heavy shore batteries on both sides of the entrance of Portsmouth Harbor and for some miles along the coast. At the entrance of Southampton Water, seven miles west of Portsmouth, are additional defenses, against sea-borne attacks, in the form of stone piers from which heavy chains can be stretched across the channel. The defenses of Portsmouth are also supplemented by a powerful electric searchlight, that in time of peace are employed every night in practice, playing on shipping passing through Spithead and Cowes Roads and into Southampton Water. There is also stationed at Portsmouth a large torpedo fleet and a submarine fleet, and at Calshot Castle, at the entrance of Southampton Water, is a flying station, from which flocks of flying boats are sent out to sea.

# ARTILLERY ON DUTY AT FORT DUFFERIN; ST. JOHN SOLDIER BOYS TO HALIFAX

## One Hundred New Recruits Join Local Batteries of 3rd Regiment, Artillery, and Battery of War Strength to Be Chosen for Active Duty on West Side for Indefinite Period—Volunteers for 62nd, 28th and the Regular Members of Army Service Corps Present Themselves for Enlistment—Dr. Murray MacLaren Ready for Call as is Lt. Col. McDougall, Commanding 8th Hussars.

Wednesday, Aug. 5. Our city's defence has begun. The war strength battery—168 non-commissioned officers and men, and six officers, being selected by Lieut-Col. B. R. Armstrong, O. C. of the 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery, immediately upon its being organized will take up its position at Fort Dufferin, West St. John, and the battery will remain in service until the present crisis is past. In a few days the number is to be increased to 200. The fifty-six men of the advance party arrived home from Petawawa on the same train at 10.30, and they, it is understood, will be inducted in Lieut-Col. Armstrong's battery at the fort. At 8.30 o'clock this morning the three batteries of the Royal Canadian Artillery, 3rd Regiment, will assemble for parade at the army camp, and the battery for the fort will be selected. The other men will then be dismissed for the time being, but will probably be assembled in a few days to strengthen the garrison at the fort. The mobilizing of the 28th Dragoons is still continuing and volunteers are enlisting with Captain C. Morgan and Captain H. E. C. Starke of the 28th Dragoons. A large number of men also recruited last night at the army camp with Lieut-Col. Armstrong and his adjutant, Captain W. A. Harrison.

The army was bustling with activity last night from 7.00 o'clock until 10 o'clock, when the men of the artillery were assembled for parade. Crowds surrounded the place and interested spectators peered in at the doors. Intense enthusiasm reigned among the men and all were imbued with a patriotic spirit and expressed willingness to go wherever they were ordered. The response to the orders issued was highly commendable. Lieut-Col. Armstrong and his adjutant, Captain W. A. Harrison, were congratulated by the men. During the evening three recruiting offices were established by the officers of the 3rd Regiment, and crowds of men, young and old, thronged the place to volunteer their services in the defence of their country. Men who had completed years of service in the artillery without activity, and others veterans of the South African war re-enlisted and were accepted by the officers. Young men eagerly re-enlisted and in their eagerness were asking the officers such questions as "When do we go to the front?" "How long do we have to wait?" "How long will we be in the front?" and when the recruiting offices were opened again this morning at 8.30 many others are expected. Never in St. John since the time the contingents left for the Boer war was there such excitement in military circles. Lieut-Col. Armstrong, in conversation with a Telegraph reporter, said that the old soldiers who had given time in the artillery and had retired were without activity, and he said, are to be used entirely for home service in the Canadian defence. The recruits are also to be placed in the Canadian defence, but it is necessary to send troops to Europe, he said, the volunteers who desire to go will be sent. All are apparently eager for service and a more patriotic assembly has very seldom been seen here than was gathered at the army last evening. The normal battery strength is 113 non-commissioned officers and men, and six officers. But Lieut-Col. Armstrong has decided to raise war strength and this morning will choose from the three batteries one of war strength. The men are all anxious to be in the front, but it is understood that the best men have already been picked out, and this morning's parade will give Lieut-Col. Armstrong an opportunity to complete his selection. The additional lieutenant will also be chosen this morning. Although the officers would not discuss the plans, Lieut-Col. Armstrong said that the selected battery would go into service at 9 o'clock this morning and remain on duty for an indefinite period. On Fort Dufferin. Fort Dufferin has been the point selected for concentrating the local forces to defend the city in case of a threatened attack. The old historic fort has been placed in some degree of readiness and this morning the battery of Lieut-Col. Armstrong will go there and begin duty. The advance men from the camp at Petawawa are expected to be among the number. The big 4.7 guns which arrived last night from Quebec for the fortification will be removed early in the morning to the fort. Horses have been secured for the purpose already. The guns which are constructed for field work are being converted into garrison artillery. They are about the most powerful field guns and will make a formidable defence for the old fort, which is being brushed up after many years of inactivity. A detachment of the army service corps will be ordered to the fort, according to expectation, and will do duty there in caring for the men. The provisions for the men will be taken there this morning. Whole Corps in Service. Colonel A. E. Magis last night assembled the members of the army service corps at the army. They reported in almost full strength. The detachment selected to go to Halifax. The whole corps, it is expected, will be in service before many days and may probably be distributed in various detachments to all parts of the province. The whole corps, Colonel Magis said, is sufficient to look after 5,000 men very easily. The men who are the first to leave the city for service in the present emergency passed through the L. C. R. station about 11.15 last night quickly and without any delay, and boarded the L. C. R. train for Halifax, which departed at 11.30. Only an hour before this the men arrived from Petawawa and the big guns from Quebec. With Dragoons. The mobilizing of the 28th Dragoons throughout the province continues. Col. H. H. McLean received the orders a few days ago and now men are being recruited to reach war strength—about 840 men. Col. H. H. McLean has decided to take charge of the cavalry himself. When asked by a Telegraph reporter last night regarding the progress of the mobilizing, he replied that reports had not yet come in from some of the counties and he could not yet tell accurately how many men had been assembled. One of the senior officers in the dragoons said that about forty men had already been recruited. The strength for regular training is 818 men and 26 officers, but war strength is 518 men and the same number of officers. It is expected, he said, that the full strength will be reached in a day or so by the recruiting of about 200 extra men. No further orders have yet been received from Ottawa by the 62nd Regiment, St. John Fusiliers, in command of Lieut-Colonel J. L. McAvity, beyond the recognition of the offering of service. Captains Morgan and Starke of the 62nd have been enlisting volunteers and already a large number of men, mostly soldiers of the fusiliers, have promised their services. The recruits are to be organized as orders are expected at any time. Major T. E. Powers, of No. 2 Signalling Co., has volunteered the services of

his corps. On Monday night at the army he organized his corps. The men who are almost volunteered. Orders are expected from Ottawa at any time to press this body into service, as the men are considered the crack signalmen of Canada. It is said on good authority that they have in the city already six 4.7 guns, but the four which arrived last night from Quebec of the same dimension are much more modern in design. The ten guns are to be placed at Fort Dufferin and training manoeuvres will be commenced at once. The four guns and the carload of ammunition which arrived last night were left in the L. C. R. yard and a guard chosen from the 3rd Regiment, St. John Fusiliers, were placed on duty over them. The other men were then dismissed and ordered to report at 8.30 o'clock this morning. 8th Hussars Ready. Among the regiments which, through their commanding officers, have volunteered their services to the empire in the eventuality of war, is the Princess Louise, 8th Hussars, with Colonel J. A. McDougall in command. Many of the officers and men of this regiment are resident in this city, including Major J. J. Markham, the second in command. In response to the query of the Montreal Daily Star, Lieut-Colonel J. A. McDougall, the commanding officer, sent the following: Moncton, N. B. To the Editor of the Montreal Star: In the event of Great Britain becoming involved in the pending European conflict, the first duty of Canada and Canadians should be to give the Motherland that loyal and hearty support which she deserves. For Britain's cause is our cause, and we should assist with money and men to extend our resources. The regiment of which I have the honor to command volunteered its services for duty in case of a call to arms in Canada. J. A. McDougall, Lieut-Col. 8th Hussars. Lieut-Colonel Murray MacLaren, A. M. C. of this city, wired the minister of militia last night that he was ready to enter on active service on call.

# ESSEX OFF SHORE OF NOVA SCOTIA LOOKING FOR SHIP

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Although all information is refused at the naval department in regard to the whereabouts of British cruisers on the Atlantic coast, there is reason to believe that the Essex, the cruiser which was recently at Quebec, and which brought his royal highness, the Duke of Connaught, back from Newfoundland last month, is now off the coast of Nova Scotia. The Essex, it is understood, has orders to intercept the German vessel Wilhelmsen which hurriedly left Montreal for Boston last Saturday morning. The Wilhelmsen should be now somewhere off Sydney.

# STEAMER CAPTAIN TELLS OF FIGHT WITH TREASURE

Kronprinzessin Cecilie Ordered to Return by Wireless from Germany

## \$10,600,000 ON BOARD

### In Danger from Capture by French and British Cruisers at Different Times During the Voyage—Passengers Go Forward from Bar Harbor, But Steamer Likely to Remain There All Summer.

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 4.—Captain Polack, of the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which dropping anchor in the Long Island coast with \$10,600,000 treasure on board, after a four days' flight across the Atlantic from near the coast of England, gave out a statement which indicates that the big ship was at one time in danger of capture by French and British ships. "We were one time, when off the coast of England, in connection with wireless with the French fishing cruiser Prudent and a British cruiser, Essex, but we managed to dodge them on account of the fog," said Captain Polack to the newspaper men. "We caught a wireless when we had started telling us that we were being watched for by cruisers on account of the \$10,600,000 on board which was consigned to England and France. Every cruiser from other countries were after the ship. "We left New York on Tuesday, July 28, at 10 a. m. We were ordered back to America by wireless when about 500 miles off the English coast. The wireless was official from our company's office at Bremen. We immediately started back. "We were able to send no news ourselves for fear of being located. We got news from the Long Island coast as far down as Norfolk that every ship must keep within the three mile limit, and that we were being watched. "We did not dare to ask if the line to New York was clear for fear of betraying our position. We therefore came north. We did not want to go to Portland and Bar Harbor was nearer and safer. "The first and second class passengers of the Kronprinzessin crew were taken from the steamer by the French cruiser Norumbega, chartered for the purpose, and transported to Mt. Desert ferry, where a special train engaged by the steamer company was waiting to take them back to New York. "There were 842 first class passengers and 122 second class. They have all been taken off. The steerage passengers number 700. It is expected that they will be taken back to New York tomorrow. "The captain was not ready to state today how long the steamer will remain at Bar Harbor, although one of the officers remarked that it might be all summer. "Col. G. F. B. Cobbett, an English military officer, was one of the few Englishmen on board the steamer, and his bagpipes for not being able to join his army was apparent. There was a number of German officers among the passengers.

# CRACK ARTILLERY REGIMENT HERE TO GUARD ELEVATOR

Men returning Tuesday from Petawawa report that a battery of 113 men and six officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Artillery is on its way to St. John, following closely after the 3rd Regiment bearing the Petawawa men, and is expected to arrive in the city early this morning. The soldiers who arrived home about 10.30 said that two batteries of the famous crack artillery from Kingston (Ont.), were in Ottawa, one on its way here and the other en route to Halifax. The batteries were bringing along their horses and field guns and general equipment. The men reported that the artillerymen famous throughout Canada were in a special train closely following the 3rd Regiment, and were expected to arrive early this morning. It is believed that the men are to patrol the docks and take charge of the grain elevator.

# PANTHER, WASP OF THE SEAS, SUNK BY FRENCH

## Report That Gunboat Which Started Trouble at Agadir, Was Sent to the Bottom by French Guns in Mediterranean.

PARIS, AUG. 4.—A HAVRE DESPATCH FROM ALGIERS SAYS IT IS REPORTED THAT FRENCH WARSHIPS HAVE SUNK THE GERMAN CRUISER PANTHER. The Panther is the waspish little vessel that has caused more mischief in international politics than a dozen others for the last fifteen years. It will be remembered as the gunboat that was sent to Agadir in Morocco when the celebrated incident took place there which then nearly plunged Europe into war. The Panther did not as a matter of fact do anything startling at the time but its presence was enough to arouse the French. The little white painted craft, for it is one of the smartest of gunboats in the world and more like a dandy yacht than a war vessel with an evil name, was not far out of the bay when the German emperor went down there some time after, with the avowed purpose of picking France. But the Panther did not as a matter of fact do anything startling at the time but its presence was enough to arouse the French. The little white painted craft, for it is one of the smartest of gunboats in the world and more like a dandy yacht than a war vessel with an evil name, was not far out of the bay when the German emperor went down there some time after, with the avowed purpose of picking France. But the Panther did not as a matter of fact do anything startling at the time but its presence was enough to arouse the French. The little white painted craft, for it is one of the smartest of gunboats in the world and more like a dandy yacht than a war vessel with an evil name, was not far out of the bay when the German emperor went down there some time after, with the avowed purpose of picking France.

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