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## GREAT BATTLE OF WHICH THE DESTINY OF EUROPE MAY NOW BE DECIDED IS NOW IN PROGRESS

### THE KAISER MADE HALF MILLION GERMAN SOLDIERS AVAILABLE AGAINST ALLIES, BUT HAGGING FROM LIEGE TO MOMBING BATTLE WITHOUT EQUAL IN HISTORY

Counted on Troubles in Ireland Preventing Great Britain from Keeping Faith With Her Friends—Deemed it an Oppor-tune Mistake on Part of Allies Will Enable Germans to Reach Paris.

Special Cable to The Standard from International News Service.

By Sir Hiram S. Maxim.

London, Aug. 15.—I have seen this coming for a long time. Four great continental powers have been straining every nerve to see how large an army they could raise and equip. They had these armies and like a boy with a plaything, they wanted to use them.

It appears to me that the Kaiser was anxious for war. He was of the opinion that he had the strongest army the world had ever known. He deemed this a favorable time to strike as he believed England was so absorbed in the Irish troubles that she would not support her friends. The Kaiser fully expected no opposition would be offered to the march of a large portion of his army through Belgium in order to attack France. Now that Serbia has been quite successful in keeping Austrians out of her country, the colours of great Germany will sweep down upon Germany and Austria like an avalanche in about three weeks.

French and Belgians are very much alike, they have the same system of fortifications. A great deal has been done in the last twenty years to make the eastern frontier of France impregnable. They have a great variety of defensive works of great strength, not only that, but French artillery is superior to that of any other power.

RUSSIA WILL KEEP AUSTRIA BUSY Austria has a very large army, but the Austrians will have all they can do and get out of their own country, to say nothing of keeping them out of Germany.

It will be necessary for Germany to send a large force to the east.

JAPAN GIVES GERMANY UNTIL AUG. 23 TO ACCEPT HER TERMS

Unconditional Acceptance Alone Will Satisfy Mikado — Demands Turning Over of Kiau Chau Pending its Return to China, Also Disarming of German Warships in Far East

Tokio, Aug. 16.—2.30 p. m.—Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding that she withdraw her warships and evacuate Kiau Chau. Unless Germany unconditionally accepts by August 23 Japan will take action.

The newspaper Jiji Shimpo, which usually well informed, in an extra, gives some additional details of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany. It is forwarded Saturday night, according to the Jiji, and besides demanding the turning over of Kiau Chau to Japan, pending its return to China, asks that the German warships in the eastern waters be disarmed and the forts in Kiau Chau, Germany is also required to withdraw all her warships from the China Sea.

Copies of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany were handed to the Chinese government and the foreign legations today. As it is not considered likely that Germany will comply with the Japanese demands, preparations are proceeding for a campaign by force of arms. Three British regiments in China have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness for transportation.

The statement in the Japanese ultimatum that Japan proposed to return Kiau Chau to China is regarded here as a bluff by Chinese officials. The Chinese foreign board announced tonight that China realizes she cannot forcibly prevent the return of her territory, she will, however, strengthen her forces at Taisan, with the view of repelling Chinese troops beyond the fifty kilometre limit allowed German troops for manoeuvres.

According to Japanese figures the German troops at Kiau Chau number 8,500. There are several hundred servants at the various treaty ports. It is not known where the German fleet has gone; it left port about ten days ago with colliers.

The text of Japan's ultimatum has created a profound impression although it had been predicted that Japan was making ready to participate in the war.

Austria, and in all probability the alliance will not last a great deal longer than the war.

The English army, it is true, is not very large, but England can certainly send 200,000 men to the front. The Belgians can send a like number. If England is pressed she can send 600,000 men to the front. The English are very good, stubborn fighters, and as matters stand, I don't know the Germans have much chance.

If I was to look at it from a purely mathematical standpoint, I should say the chances against Germany are fully 10 to 1. Nothing but a very unfortunate mistake on the part of the English and French will enable the Germans to reach Paris.

This particular war is not like the war in South Africa, or any uncivilized country. Troops can and will be moved with great rapidity.

Napoleon said battles were won by marches. I opine that this war will be fought in the open, and it will be a matter of a few days, England is supposed to have a force little more than equal to two of the largest continental fleets.

There are no better sea fighters in the world than the English. If they had to deal with Germany alone, there would be little chance but that the German fleet would be wiped off the sea, but when you consider that the Russian fleet is added, I should say the Germans don't stand one chance in a hundred.

Money is the great factor in war. Leaving the United States out of the question, England is the richest country in the world. France is second, Russia third and Germany fourth.

France is extremely rich, her people are quite as patriotic as any. The war of 1866 between Russia and Austria lasted only six weeks.

Members of the House of Commons have commenced to arrive in the capital for the "war session" to be opened on Tuesday with a speech from the Throne containing only two or three paragraphs.

While this session is almost certain to be the shortest on record, it is likely that half a dozen bills, all of a more or less emergent nature will be placed upon the statute books of the Dominion. First in point of importance will be the supply bill, whereby the government will be authorized to provide the money necessary to equip Canada's overseas forces, defend our coasts, maintain all the additional special services due to war conditions and pay for our gift of one million bags of flour to the government of Great Britain.

Of practically equal importance will be the general bill to be introduced giving the government power to take any additional steps necessary for the defence of Canada as well as ratifying what has been already done without specific legislative authorities.

Another important measure will be one giving the government power to exercise its authority in such a manner as to prevent any undue increase in the price of foodstuffs. The details of this legislation have not been announced but it is understood that parliament will give the government the power to fix the prices at reasonable figures.

It is also regarded as practically certain that legislation will be enacted at the approaching session authorizing the government to declare a moratorium at any time on the whole or part of the war debt. The effect of a moratorium proclamation is to postpone the payment of interest on the debt, general or limited, and for such time and subject to such terms and conditions as the government may determine. So far there has been no necessity for the government to issue such a proclamation. In Canada, nor is it expected that such necessity is at all likely to arise in the future. It may, however, be considered advisable to enact a general moratorium act to be brought into effect in whole or in part, by proclamation should emergency arise. Both Great Britain and France have recently declared moratorium for limited periods.

Moreover, it is pointed out that Germany is making preparations day and night at Kiau Chau, where it is storing provisions, while its warships are scouring the seas of eastern Asia, to the great detriment of commerce, and that its converted cruisers are seizing English merchant vessels. Such actions, it is argued, directly calculated to disturb the peace of eastern Asia and accordingly, after full and frank communication with Britain, the great has found heretofore compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany.

#### I.C.B. ELEVATOR TO BE REBUILT; CONCRETE AND STEEL STRUCTURE.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Aug. 16.—A new elevator of steel and concrete construction and thoroughly modern in type and equipment will be built for the I. C. E. to replace the one destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. The site of the new structure has not yet been announced. F. P. Gutter, manager of the I. C. E., has been summoned to Ottawa to discuss matters affecting the terminal at St. John. He will be here during the present week.

#### PARLIAMENT MEETS TUESDAY FOR WAR SESSION

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#### KINGS COUNTY HELPS

Sussex, Aug. 16.—Sussex attended the efforts of the ladies of Sussex, Apthorp and Waterford in their campaign for funds towards the hospital ship which the ladies of Canada proposed to donate to the Empire. As the result of collections they secured the sum of \$197.46 which was forwarded to the central executive of Toronto. The members of the finance committee which had the matter in hand were Messrs. L. R. Murray, J. M. Kinneer, N. W. Fyfe, and Arthur Robinson, all of Sussex.

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#### Germans Hurl All Available Troops Against Allies in Desperate Attempt to Turn Left Flank --- Allies' Artillery Effective in Checking Invaders' Attack --- German Infantry Driven Back in Attempt to Break Through Denders Lines --- General Joffre Takes Command of Allied Forces in Belgium --- Austrians Lose Thousands in Fight on Austro-Serbian Border.

(Special Cable to The Standard Through International News Service.)

London, Aug. 15.—The greatest battle of all history has begun. Fighting today is raging from Liege to the sea. The German army is attacking the allies. The Kaiser's artillery is shelling the forts of the enemy and the roar of the big field pieces is incessant. The German general staff is prepared to lose 100,000 men in an attempt to roll back the allies.

Brussels, Aug. 15.—Since dawn to day almost continuous cannonading has been heard from the front where the German forces are making a most desperate effort to turn the left flank of the allies. All available invader's troops have been thrown into this struggle, excepting only that force of about one hundred and fifty thousand which still continues the attack on the Belgian forts before Liege.

The latest reports from most reliable sources state that these are all holding out, and the indications are that they can still do so indefinitely. An effort to capture the forts began yesterday. Large bodies of German infantry are moving forward. The allies' left rests to the southeast of Antwerp, and the objective of the situation is shown by the fact that the war office has shut down on news from the front that they can still do so indefinitely.

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#### Engagement Between Germans and Allies Will Reveal New Form of Fighting—Decisive Victory at First Almost an Impossibility—Czar Promises Complete Autonomy to Poland.

Paris, Aug. 15.—3.55 p. m.—The conditions under which the great battle between the Germans and the allied forces will probably be fought are made the subject of an official communication issued by the French minister of war this afternoon. By its development, and the nature of the ground over which the battle will be fought, the communication says this vast engagement will differ profoundly from the battles of other times.

By reason of the abandonment of the attack which the Germans planned against Nancy," says the communication, "our concentration has been carried out with regularity and in its entirety, and thus the whole of the French army will battle with the whole of the German forces, with the exception of those German troops concentrated on the eastern frontier of the empire.

"The violation of the neutrality of Belgium has extended the Belgian and French lines to the frontier of Holland. The next battle, therefore, will be fought on the western frontier, with several millions of men on each side.

"It is this enormous extension of effectiveness and of front which will characterize the battle and it will be profoundly different from all other battles.

"When two adversaries engage in battle along a front of from twenty to thirty kilometers (thirteen to twenty miles), the engagement is characterized by two features—it is rapid and immediately decisive. With a front extending over four hundred kilometers (266 miles) it is not likely to be the same.

"It would appear impossible, from all the evidence, that one of the adversaries would be able to gain decisive advantage upon this front of 400 kilometers. The operations along so great a line would have varying fortunes. We will have an advantage at other points, and the line of battle will continue to be modified until one of the adversaries succeeds by co-ordination of movements and mass of effort to gain at some point, the superiority of which will dislodge the other front and mark the end of the first battle.

"These observations have for their object the preparation of the public for a battle in new form, and without precedent in history."

The communication adds that news of definite results need not be expected for at least eight days or longer.

CONFIRMS STORY OF GERMAN OFFICER'S SUICIDE London, Aug. 16.—A despatch to the Central News Agency from its Paris correspondent says General Dainling, commander of the German fifteenth army corps, is in a hospital at the front on account of a bullet which passed through his neck.

#### INTERNAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS IN GERMANY SPELLS KAISER'S DOOM

(Special cable to The Standard through the International News Service.)

London, Aug. 15.—The Central News says the following appeal from Berlin has been addressed to the British Humanity League: "At last the clouds have burst. We cannot at this hour refrain from sending a message of fraternal greeting to you who have foreseen and prepared for the carnage which must precede millions of tollers.

"Crushed by its internal weight, nakedly revealing itself, we see uncurbed a tyrant surrounded by parasites now directing the most devilish and selfish campaign ever waged against humanity.

"With tollers in all lands we have no quarrel today. We extend our hands in heartfelt friendship to every Belgian, French and British democrat.

"We know the internal revolution now proceeding in our midst will depose the despot whose insatiable egotism is drenching Europe with the blood of its workers and wage earners.

"This letter reaches you by the hand of a trusted Dutch comrade, who is risking his life in the peoples' cause."

11th August, 1914.

with marked density north. Their front seems to follow the course of the Ourthe river, then the frontier, which is crossed at Longwy and Clercy. A large part of this front has been brilliantly carried by the French and the German columns are now falling back. They left behind many dead and wounded, in addition to prisoners.

"The German forces stretch from Liege to the Muehlen district, with marked density north. Their front seems to follow the course of the Ourthe river, then the frontier, which is crossed at Longwy and Clercy. A large part of this front has been brilliantly carried by the French and the German columns are now falling back. They left behind many dead and wounded, in addition to prisoners.

#### GERMANS SUPPORT POLES

London, Aug. 16, 3 p. m.—A St. Petersburg despatch to the Lloyd News says a newspaper correspondent who has just arrived from Warsaw reports that city quiet up to the time he left. He says that a lively campaign is being waged by German sympathizers along the border for the support of Poles.

A Polish newspaper printed under German supervision at Czestochowa, is publishing accounts of German successes. In its latest issue it reported that Sweden and Japan had declared war upon Russia.

ROME, VIA PARIS, AUG. 15, 5 P. M.—The commanders of Italian steamers arriving from the Orient state that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau did not escape unscathed. They were attacked several times by English cruisers, which, however, were not able to overtake them. It is believed that the Germans took refuge in the Dardanelles only after they had been damaged.

Although Italy has on hand grain sufficient to last several months, the closure of the Dardanelles, through which the bulk of importations comes, and the suspension of exports from Argentina compel the Italian people to turn to the United States for future provisions. The government has already received offers from the American market and the transportation of grain will be facilitated as Italy will assume the war risks.

MADRID, VIA PARIS, AUG. 1, 2.35 P. M.—The government has decreed a suspension of the tariff on coal and grain.

PARIS, AUG. 15, 2.35 P. M.—The police have prohibited the sale of abanette bars violating the order to be closed.

AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH COMPANY DESPATCH FROM ANCONA, ITALY, REPORTS THE ARRIVAL there of the English consul from Trieste. The consul states that he had practically all the German warships in the Dardanelles declared war against Austria.

LONDON, AUG. 16, 5.50 A. M.—The Alliance line steamship called to the Donaldson liner Athena sailed today from Glasgow for Montreal.

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