

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

VOL. LIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1914

NO. 97

## BRITISH AND GERMAN FLEETS IN ACTION AND BIG BRITISH VICTORY IS REPORTED

### British Driving Germans Toward Dutch Coast, Says Associated Press, and Further, Unconfirmed, Report is That Nine German Ships Are Sunk and Six Captured by British Who Lost One Vessel—Big German Mine-Laying Ship Sunk by H. M. S. Lance—The British Cruiser Amphion is Sunk With 128 Men—German Reverses Heavy on Land.

(Associated Press Bulletin.)

London, Aug. 7—The British fleet has engaged the German fleet on the high seas.

The British warships are reported to be driving the Germans towards the Dutch coast.

No particulars from the Associated Press followed this bulletin, which was received in St. John before midnight, but soon afterwards a report was circulated in Halifax, Montreal and New York, to the effect that a naval battle in the North Sea had resulted in the sinking of nine German vessels, and the capture of six German vessels by the British fleet, and that one British ship had been sunk.

No confirmation of this was obtainable up to the hour of going to press, but as the Associated Press had sent out the bulletin, saying, without qualification, that the great fleets were engaged, the other report, which was persistent, is here given for what it may be worth.

Out of London comes the report that the British fleet has engaged the German fleet in battle on the high seas. The British admiralty refuses information as to whether a naval engagement is in progress, but the British warships which put out several days ago, have been searching for the Germans in the North Sea.

The British cruiser Amphion has been sunk by contact with a mine, with the loss of more than a hundred men.

Emperor William of Germany, in an order to the army and navy, calls upon all Germans capable of bearing arms to fight for the Fatherland.

In Belgium, Germans and Belgians are fighting around Liege, where upwards of 100,000 men are engaged. According to official reports from Brussels, the two days fighting has cost the Germans thousands of men. The Belgians are also believed to have lost heavily. As yet there have been no reports from German sources as to the outcome of the German attacks.

Austria-Hungary has declared war on Russia, and the Russian ambassador at Vienna has been given his passports.

The British prime minister, in the House of Commons, asked for an additional war appropriation of \$500,000,000 and an army increase of 500,000 men, both of which requests were granted. At the same time the government declared a moratorium in London for a month, with certain exemptions.

Russian cavalry, endeavoring to enter East Prussia, have been driven back by the German frontier guards.

A Tien-Tsin despatch says the Russian cruiser Askold and the German cruiser Emden, in an engagement off Wei-Hai-Wei have both been sunk.

### \$500,000,000 WAR LOAN AND 500,000 MORE SOLDIERS.

London, Aug. 6—The passage of a war budget for \$500,000,000 in the House of Commons today without a dissenting voice and the granting of an army increase of 500,000 men, in accordance with the plans of Lord Kitchener, the new minister of war, shows that Great Britain has put her hand to the plow.

A call to arms issued by the War Office tonight says an addition of 100,000 men to the regular army is needed immediately and that "Lord Kitchener is confident this appeal will at once be responded to by all who have the safety of our empire at heart."

The term of service for the new men is to be three years, or until the war is concluded. The age of enlistment will be between 19 and 30.

The naval estimates provide for 67,000 additional officers and men, which will make the navy's strength 218,000 men.

There are no illusions in England that the war is certain to be a swift and decisive one. The Admiralty notified the public tonight that the first news from the navy might not be good news. Swift upon the heels of this intimation came the tidings that the cruiser Amphion had been sunk by a mine with a loss of an officer and 130 men—Great Britain's first sacrifice to the war.

It is considered that British ships in the North Sea are running greater risks during the first days of the war than the Germans. The royal family shares with the homes of its many subjects the suspense of waiting for news of the fate of the different units of the fleet.

Prince Albert, the second son of the king, aboard the battleship Collingwood, is one of the many boy midshipmen about sharing the perils of their elders.

There was a dramatic incident in the House of Commons today when the feud between Lord Charles Beresford and Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was buried. Admiral Beresford shook hands with the First Lord and said: "Well done."

The torpedo boat destroyer Lance, which sent the Hamburg-American line steamer Koenigin Luise to the bottom with four shots, only came out of the shipyard last Saturday hardly dry.

Londoners had a first realization of war brought home to them

(Continued on page two.)

### 20,000 TO GO FROM CANADA IN TEN DAYS

#### King George Notifies Ottawa That Offer of Canadians is Accepted

#### WILL MOBILIZE AT ONCE

#### Militia Council Has Long Session Following King's Cablegram—Will Pick Out Best Material from 100,- 000 Offer—German Spies Said to Be Active in Canada.

Ottawa, Aug. 6—A cable was received from His Majesty the King and the imperial authorities late tonight accepting Canada's offer to send a contingent of 20,000 trained men to Europe, and asking that they be mobilized at once.

Inside of ten days it is expected that the contingent will be enrolled and assembled on the training ground at Valcartier (Que.).

The Minister of Militia, on receipt of the cablegram, immediately summoned the militia council and they were in session at a late hour. It is understood that Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes is anxious to get only the very best men available.

It is definitely stated that Col. Hughes will not command the contingent nor will General Lesard, who is at present on sick leave. The name of the commander has not yet been announced.

Ottawa, Aug. 6—It will probably be the work of even ten days yet before the actual mobilization of Canada's army division at Quebec begins and it may be three weeks before the force is finally assembled on the training ground at Valcartier. The delay is due to the fact that the government is anxious to adhere to the volunteer system and to get the very best men available.

The formal order-in-council authorizing mobilization was put through this afternoon. Instructions were sent out by telegraph tonight to the officers commanding military units throughout Canada. The enrollment of volunteers will not be in full swing until sometime tomorrow or Saturday.

### BRITISH CRUISER GOES TO BOTTOM

#### The Amphion Struck Floating Mine Set by German Ship Which Had Previously Met Retribution—One Hundred and Thirty Brits Killed—Took Four Shots to Sink German Vessel—Landing Two Hundred and Fifty Wounded at Hull—Eastern Coast Clear.

London, Aug. 6—An Admiralty report says that the British cruiser Amphion was sunk this morning by striking a mine. Paymaster J. T. Deigo and 130 men were lost. The captain, sixteen officers and 136 men were saved.

A previous report said that the German mine layer Koenigin Luise had probably placed some mines before she was sunk by the British torpedo boat Lance.

The Amphion was a light cruiser of 3,440 tons. She was attached to the third destroyer flotilla, under Captain C. H. Fox, commanding officer. Her regular complement was 292 men. She was commissioned in April 1913.

#### LANCE SUNK MINE LAYER

London, Aug. 6—The British torpedo boat destroyer Lance was the hero of the first naval engagement in the present war, sinking the Hamburg-American line steamer Koenigin Luise, which had been fitted out as a mine layer.

The Lance fired only four shots. The first destroyed the bridge of the steamer, the third and fourth tore away the stern, and the Koenigin Luise sank in six minutes. The Lance rescued 28 of the German crew. Several of them were wounded. Two of them each lost an arm, and a leg of four others was shot away. None of the Lance's crew was injured.

The Koenigin Luise was caught in the act of laying mines some sixty miles from Harwich.

The German wounded number 26 and among them is understood to be the officer who was in command of the Koenigin Luise. They are in the naval hospital at Harwich under guard.

#### EASTERN COAST CLEAR TO HULL

Hull, Eng., Aug. 6—The hospital authorities here today received orders to prepare to receive 250 persons wounded in the North Sea engagement.

Shipping firms have been informed that the east coast is now clear from Hull to London.

#### FIGHTING IN CHINESE WATERS.

Manila, Aug. 6—An authentic report received here today says a German squadron has been given battle by British cruisers at Teling-Tan.

#### RUSSIAN CAPTURED?

Tokio, Aug. 7—It is reported that German warships have captured a vessel belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet.

### RICH PRIZES FOR DARING DEEDS OF FRENCH AVIATORS

#### One of Leading Supporters of Aviation Donates \$200,000 for Rewards to Airmen in War—or Their Survivors.

(Special Cable to The Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Paris, Aug. 7—André Michelin, one of the strongest supporters of aviation, has offered \$200,000 in prizes for noble deeds by French aviators, without distinction of rank. The first prize is \$20,000.

The awards will be made by a committee consisting of officers appointed by President Poincaré, members of the Aero Club and a committee of the Aeronautics League, with Senator Raymond as president. If a hero is killed his family is to receive an award.

### ITALY STIFFENED BY REVERSES TO GERMAN ARMIES

#### Severe Check at Liege Will Have Effect on Nation Main- taining Neutrality—Would Live Up to Obligations Even if War Unpopular, Says Am- bassador.

(Special Cable to Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

London, Aug. 6—The moral effect of the German check in Liege is immense. Particularly so in regard to Italy in view of the report, not yet confirmed, of the German ultimatum to that power.

The Italian ambassador here issued a statement saying, first, that the neutrality of Italy in the present war was not merely a matter of self interest, but in strict accord with both the letter and spirit of her obligations under the terms of the Triple Alliance.

### DEFENCE OF LIEGE STILL REMAINS IN FAVOR OF BELGIANS

#### Battle Raging About Forts of Belgian City One of Fiercest of Modern Times

#### Another Regiment of Uhlans Killed or Captured After Breaking Through Belgian Line—Crown Prince of Germany Now in Command With 100,000 Troops—Unexpected Check to Germany Means That French Will Be in a Better Position to Repel Attack.

(United Press, Exclusive Cable.)

Brussels, Aug. 6—The real battle of Liege began at daybreak today and still continues. The German forces are now said to number nearly 100,000 men under the command of the Crown Prince in Person aided by several of the highest officers of the General Staff. Up to the present the Belgian advantage has been maintained and the loss to the enemy is enormous.

The German attacking forces are displaying desperate courage but their efforts are useless in the face of the withering fire that the Belgian garrisons are able to maintain from their almost impenetrable fortifications.

The Germans are attacking along the line line of forts fronting on Liege. Having established that it would be impossible to carry them by assault, artillery has been placed in position and the Belgian positions are being shelled at long range. For this purpose the new Krupp guns of heavy calibre are being used at an enormous number of them are already in action.

The advice received by War Office fail to estimate German dead and wounded, but it is known to be in the neighborhood of 10,000.

The ground around the fort resembled a shambles as the Germans were mowed down in the neighborhood of Fort Chaudfontaine bombarded the enemy and forced them to withdraw. On Belgian soil fell in the center of the German column and caused heavy losses. The Germans also battered away with their artillery at the forts of the right bank of the Meuse.

#### TWO FORTS EVACUATED.

The battle becomes increasingly desperate. The entire German army of 110,000 with its supporting artillery is engaged and the Belgian defence is stubborn.

Two of the outlying Belgian forts have been evacuated having been rendered untenable by the heavy German fire. The German artillery now has the range on the Belgian position and its fire extremely effective. Belgian reinforcements are being rushed to the scene. Machine guns are being mounted outside of forts where they will command all approaches. Mines are being laid and barbed wire entanglements constructed at strategic points. It is already considered certain that the German advance will prove far more costly than had even been dreamed of by the German general staff.

French troops of picked cavalry, infantry and engineers are waiting at agreed points to reinforce the Belgian columns but up to the present King Albert has not sent any orders to advance. He believes that at present Belgium is master of the situation.

The two forts which the Germans captured are the only fortifications which were completed in 1885 and which were not considered in anyway modern. So far the German artillery fire has made little impression on the newer fortifications.

#### GERMANS FINALLY REPULSED.

The Germans sustained another crushing defeat this afternoon for the second time in twelve hours. A regiment of Uhlans tried to penetrate the Belgian defence. This time the movement was successful. The Uhlans charging at top speed against the weakest portion of the Belgian line, managed to penetrate beyond the forts, which were unable to utilize their guns because of the danger of killing their own men.

Belgian infantry and cavalry then co-operated against the Uhlans invaders and the entire regiment was annihilated, more than half of the total strength being killed or wounded, and the remainder being taken prisoner.

The Germans are believed to be preparing for a night assault in force, as the cannonading is now continuous and deadly.

The Uhlans made a magnificent offence. Charging at full speed they used their sabres until the Belgian lines were reached and then they resorted to the lance, killing and wounding many of the Belgians and opening a gap in their lines. At close quarters the German cavalry men resorted to their sabres, and if they had been immediately supported might have turned the Belgian flank.

Light troops were hurled into the breach and in a hand-to-hand encounter, marked according to reports by many instances of wonderful personal bravery, were finally simply overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers.

London, Aug. 6—The Bank of England today reduced its discount rate to six per cent.

### ASK GOVERNMENT FOR PROTECTION IN PRICE ADVANCES

Montreal, Aug. 6—The Montreal Trades and Labor Council tonight passed a resolution asking the dominion government to appoint a commission to determine the prices of the necessities of life during the war, in order that the working people may not be exploited by traders asking unreasonable prices.

### WAR

severe measures anyone attempting to raise the price of food.

#### Belgium Refuses Offer.

Brussels, Aug. 8—The German ultimatum to Belgium, presented at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, stated that Germany had learned of the presence of large bodies of French soldiers preparing to operate from Ghent by way of Namur. Germany consequently had been obliged to adopt measures of defence and she begged the Belgian government to inform her at once on Monday morning whether Belgium was prepared to facilitate the German operations.

#### Canada Awaits Only Word From Britain

(Continued from page 1.)

Some of the offers which came into day are as follows:

Senator Col. James Mason, R. G., Toronto.

Col. Mansell, Ottawa.

Col. Sam Steele, Winnipeg with 20th, Col. J. L. McAvity, of 62nd Regiment, St. John N. B.

Col. B. A. Scott, Quebec.

Col. W. J. Deo O'Grady, 60th Regiment, Winnipeg.

Col. J. Aiken, 29th Light Horse, Galt, Ont.

Col. Jos. McKay, Fernie Army and Navy Veterans Association.

Col. A. C. Hansen, 30th Dragons Eastern Townships.

Col. W. S. Buell, Brockville Regiment.

Col. James J. Riley, with 17th Cavalry, Montreal.

Col. Rogers, with Third Prince of Wales Dragoons, Grafton, Ont.

Major Sam Sharp, M. P.

Major E. A. MacDonnell, with 9th Battery, C. E. A., Toronto.

Major W. Hart, McHarg, Vancouver.

Capt. C. J. Armstrong, with 400 men, railway pioneer corps.

Captain Charles E. McGee, with 20 experienced riflemen.

Captain W. W. Irwin, with 100 cavalrymen.

Captain C. E. H. Morton, on behalf of Canadian military institute, Toronto.

E. D. Ingatus, D'Hosier, for colored citizens of Montreal, offering to raise company, Montreal.

C. Campbell, M. P., raise and command troop scouts, etc., Winnipeg.

R. B. Bennett, M. P., will produce one thousand men for active service.

Veterans Association Volunteers, Nelson, B. C.

Clarence Jameson, M. P., Digby, N. S.

J. A. Edwards, in behalf of members of army and navy veterans, Montreal.

Nursing Sister K. Harvey, Montreal.

Nursing Sister C. E. Brides, Toronto.

Nursing Sister S. A. Paquette, Carleton Place.

Nursing Sister M. E. Mallard, Victoria, (B. C.).

#### Militia Active in Halifax.

Halifax, Aug. 6—The first men of the Canadian militia were ordered on duty today when the first Canadian Artillery, the 68th Halifax Rifles, and the 64th Six Princess Fusiliers were detailed to assist in manning the fortress here.

#### Plenty of Coal.

Montreal, Aug. 6—Alexander Dick, head of the Dominion Coal Company, Montreal, says there is no danger of Canada suffering for want of coal if the United States should close to supply this country because of Great Britain being at war. "America does not need to supply Canada with coal," said Mr. Dick today. "We have got all the coal we want in Nova Scotia, and could send it as far west as Winnipeg. There is no danger of the west going short."

#### 15,000 Rifles Ordered.

Quebec, Aug. 3—It is known here that the Ross rifle factory has received orders from the government to supply 15,000 rifles. Extra men are being taken on, and the output will be increased to 3,000 a week as soon as possible.

#### Toronto, Aug. 5—Military enthusiasm, kindled by the despatches indicating that Great Britain would be involved in the European embroilment, was at fever heat in Toronto today. Crowds of young men, many of them civilians, poured into the military headquarters to register their names as willing to serve for the defence of the empire.

#### Large crowds, cheering and singing patriotic songs, surrounded the newspaper offices until a late hour, and bands paraded the streets.

#### CONTINENT IN GRIP OF GRIM CONFLICT

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Redmond spoke briefly but with an eloquence that thrilled the house.

"Now in the times of trial and danger for Great Britain," he said, "the Irish people have turned to the British democracy with anxiety."

William Redmond and Dr. Lynch, the latter of whom fought against Great Britain in the Boer War, and was condemned for treason, waved his handkerchief vehemently and applauded.

#### ENGAGEMENT MAY MEAN GERMAN VICTORY.

London, Aug. 4—In some quarters, the reports of a German-Russian naval engagement at Lissa is regarded as conveying the news of a great German victory, probably the bottling up and perhaps crippling of the Russian fleet. With the occupation of the Allied islands, Germany possesses a safe high road to Finland and a naval military base to operate against St. Petersburg. Her fleet within the shelter of these islands the fleet might not lie in perfect security. It would command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland by the sea route to St. Petersburg and the Russian naval stations at Revel and Cronstadt.

Strategically, these islands have always been considered the outer defence of St. Petersburg. In 1907 Russia was anxious to fortify them but was prevented by the powers. Great Britain being strong among them when the islands were transferred from Sweden to Russia in 1809 there was inserted a clause in the treaty forbidding Russia to erect fortifications. The powers held Russia down to this provision, largely because Russia was suspected of having designs on Sweden.

# BRITAIN AND GERMANY OR DESTROY THE ENEMY'S SHIPS! "CAPTURE OR DESTROY THE ENEMY'S SHIPS!" IS KING GEORGE'S RINGING ORDER TO BRITISH FLEET

## News of Dreadnoughts in North Sea Battle Momentarily Expected--Germany Struck Treacherously and Sank Small British Vessels--British Fleet Seeking Main German Force for Battle--Great Britain, Aroused by Aggression, Launches Thunderbolt of War--London Mad With War Fever--Canada Ready for the Grim Work--German and French Troops in Several Actions--The News From Every Capital.

"Capture or destroy the enemy" Such is King George's orders to the British fleet.

London, Aug. 4—Immediately after midnight, King George sent a personal message to the entire battle fleet now sailing against the German armada, cleared for action. It read:

"I have every confidence that the British fleet will receive the old glories of the navy. I am sure that the navy will again shield Britain in this hour of trial. It will prove the bulwark of the empire."

This was the first message sent to the fleet since it cleared from Plymouth harbor and sailed to the secret rendezvous in the North Sea. Ever since the wireless has been silent. No word was permitted to go forth until tonight, when the signal for the most tremendous naval battle ever fought sputtered out through the darkness from the great naval wireless station.

### CAUSE OF THE WAR

London, Aug. 4—The British foreign office has issued the following statement:

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of request made by His Britannic Majesty's Government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected, His Majesty's ambassador at Berlin has received his passports, and His Majesty's Government has declared to the German Government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11 o'clock p. m., August 4."

### THE DECLARATION

London, Aug. 4—Great Britain declared war on Germany tonight. The momentous decision of the British government, for which the whole world had been waiting, came before the expiration of the time limit set by Great Britain in her ultimatum to Germany demanding a satisfactory reply in respect to Belgian neutrality.

Germany's reply was the summary rejection of the request that Belgian neutrality should be respected.

The British ambassador at Berlin thereupon received his passports, and the British government notified Germany that a state of war existed between the two countries.

All Europe is now in arms. On the one hand, Austria-Hungary and Germany are opposed by Russia, France, and Great Britain, Serbia and Montenegro.

Italy has declared her neutrality, but is mobilizing.

Belgium, Holland and Switzerland have mobilized. The German demand that the Belgian government should permit the free passage of German troops through Belgium was answered by hasty preparations to resist such an advance across Belgian territory.

Sweden has made no answer to inquiries from Russia and Germany regarding her attitude, but is preparing to defend her neutrality. Japan is making ready to live up to her alliance with Great Britain, in case of certain eventualities.

Spain is reported to be preparing a proclamation of neutrality.

Austria-Hungary for the moment has retired from her campaign against Serbia for the purpose of holding back Russia, and Serbia has mobilized with the reported intention of invading Bosnia.

SIR JOHN FRENCH IS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

London, Aug. 5—Field Marshal Sir John French is appointed inspector-general, which means commander-in-chief, of the British forces.

Food Famine Threatened.

Glasgow, Aug. 4—A food famine threatens in Glasgow, and some of the stores had to close their doors at noon as pressing were the buyers. Prices jumped on sugar from five cents to twelve cents a pound, and many shops sold out.

Essex, Aug. 4—Retail prices of provisions advanced fifty per cent today. The stores were besieged and in some cases had to close as their stocks were running so low.

In Belgium Provoked?

Brussels, Aug. 4—It is reported that Germany has declared war on Belgium.

German Appeal to Italy.

Rome, Aug. 4—Germany today appealed to Italy to alter its decision to remain neutral. Foreign Minister San Giuliano informed the Kaiser's envoy, Ambassador De Flotow, that Italy would not change its position.

All Battleships Seized.

London, Aug. 4—In the event of war Great Britain will take over all army

chancellor, "It is not in any wise a panic scheme prepared in an emergency."

The committee of imperial defense has advised on the plan for ships, then in 1914, he said. It is in that case of war British commerce should not be interrupted by inability to secure war insurance, and that insurance rules should not go so high as to cause any considerable rise in prices.

"We are perfectly convinced," he continued, "that with the protection of the British navy we can make certain of that vital condition."

The work to be undertaken by the state insurance office, with a flat rate premium capable of variation from time to time. The government, he said, was insured against the possibility of a vessel.

In regard to voyages current on the outbreak of war, no premium would be charged, but it would afterwards be levied on the vessel.

The chancellor expressed the hope that the time for putting the scheme into operation had not arrived, but if it had, the plan would do something to relieve the anxiety of the shipping of the mercantile world.

A royal proclamation today appealed to all citizens in the present crisis to respect the orders of all military and civil officials, and to render them all assistance in their work.

By another proclamation the government took control of the railways which are to be operated by a committee.

The complete preparedness of the government to place all its machinery of the country on a war footing in which Germany has been supposed to be far ahead of her neighbors, came as a revelation to the people when in ordinary times are chronic grumblers over the government's supposed backwardness in military organizations.

Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in whom the nation reposes the utmost confidence, has been appointed commander of the British fleet. Field Marshal Eastwick, who has been appointed in charge of the army. The announcement is made that he has been called to the war office for administrative duties, but it is not probable that he will occupy a subordinate position.

MARTIAL LAW RULES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Aug. 4—A special issue of the London Gazette this evening proclaims a sort of martial law in the British Isles.

The proclamation, which bears the signature of King George, says:

"Whereas, the present state of public affairs in Europe is such as to constitute an imminent national danger, we strictly command and enjoin, our subjects to obey and conform to all instructions and regulations which may be issued by us or by our admiralty and army council, and to assist in the execution of any person acting in accordance with such instructions in the execution of any measures taken for securing these objects."

RAILROADS TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT.

London, Aug. 4—(Special Cable)—British government tonight took over all railroads in the United Kingdom. It was officially announced that this precaution had been taken because of the gravity of the situation and that the government would manage the roads through a committee to be formed from the railway managers.

This action is necessary in order that the troops may be moved under the war plans and supplies sent from the various depots to points where they are needed. In anticipation of its action the war office has had assembled in the various depots corps of expert telegraph operators from the signal corps and experienced railway men who are either in the active army or the reserves.

SUPPORT OF EMPIRE STRENGTHENS KING GEORGE.

London, Aug. 4—King George today addressed a message to all the British colonies expressing his appreciation of their spontaneous assurances that they will give the fullest support to the motherland.

"They recall to me," his majesty said, "the generous self-sacrifice and help given by them in the past to the mother country. I shall be strengthened in the discharge of the great responsibility which rests upon me by the confident belief that in this time of trial my empire will be united, calm and resolute, and trusting in God."

GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN AT BELFORT.

Belfort, France, Aug. 3—A number of German prisoners taken today and brought into Belfort.

A squadron of the Eleventh French Dragoons stationed in Belfort rendered a violent opposition. It says:

"The Manchester Guardian and the Labor papers are virtually alone in antagonizing the government's policy. The Guardian, representing the great commercial interests of Lancashire, continues its violent opposition. It says:

"It is mockery to throw on the house of commons, at a moment's notice and in circumstances of great excitement, the responsibility for deciding on a policy that has been maturing for years."

Viscount Bryce, the former ambassador at Washington, heads the signers of a manifesto expressing the hope that the government has not exhausted the possibilities of diplomacy.

David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the house of commons his scheme for insuring shipping against war risks.

"Because this emergency" proclaimed the

may as soon as Great Britain's decision has been announced.

The German fleet is very active around the coast and has already captured a Russian cattle steamer.

Extraordinary excitement prevails in Tokio. The public awaits anxiously for the issue of extra newspapers, but incoming news is now suffering considerable delay.

Official telegrams to Japan from Europe are delayed two days.

France Claims Justification.

Paris, Aug. 4—Premier Viviani made the French government's statement on the war in the chamber of deputies today, and his remarks created the deepest enthusiasm. He dwelt at great length on the history of the events of the past fortnight, presenting strong arguments in the case against Germany, which, he declared, "irrefragably and logically justified the acts of the French government."

London, Aug. 4—The Hamburg American liner *Belgia*, from Boston, July 28, for Hamburg arrived at the English coast today. The captain tried to communicate with the German consul at Newport. He said he was short of coal, but supposed he would be able to get it. He was captured by French cruisers if he entered the English channel.

London, Aug. 4—There were more American arrivals received here today than Englishmen. They were chiefly crowded about the offices of the American Express Company and of the steamship lines, trying to get their checks cashed and secure passage home.

London, Aug. 4—The sailing of the *Oceanic* from Southampton has been cancelled. Some of the twenty steamers which have arrived at Gibraltar will remain and the *Cunard* steamer *Ivernia* which is now due there, will also remain in port.

Brussels, Aug. 4—Queen Elizabeth and Princess Marie left Brussels today for Antwerp.

Canadians Stranded.

London, Aug. 4—(Gazette Cable)—Desperate crowds of refugees, mostly women and children, yesterday invaded the shipping offices here, particularly those of the North Atlantic lines, many of them being in a most precarious position owing to their failure to cash their tickets on their morning return from the Continent. Many passengers of means have found themselves penniless, while others with money were glad to secure accommodation on ships sailing this week.

An American doctor, a graduate of McGill, informed the *Montreal Gazette* that he was glad to take the risk of coming to the Continent, sailing Wednesday next.

Among the passengers from France, anxious to book to Canada, was Miss Monk, daughter of the late member for Jacques Cartier. One American gentleman, who has just returned from Germany, declared that his automobile had been commandeered by the Germans, but he had heard from a Canadian, anxious to get back, because of the fact that the high commissioner's office was closed on account of the bank holiday, whereas the American embassy was open throughout the day, and the consul comforted the crowds by assuring them that they would be able to get shelter and protection under all circumstances.

Battleships Taken Over.

London, Aug. 4—The British admiralty tonight announced that the government has taken over the two battleships—one completed and the other nearly completed—ordered in England by Turkey, and two destroyers ordered by Chile. The battleships have been renamed the *Erin* and *Agincourt*.

Hundreds Entrained.

London, Aug. 5—A very noticeable feature on the streets yesterday were naval reserve men, who had just returned from the front, but to join their respective divisions and within an hour hundreds were entrained.

Yesterday's bank holiday was unique in every respect. As usual the average Londoner had gone off to the sea, or to country, while provincial visitors invaded London, but there was an entire absence of the wild mirth and horse-play which often characterize these holidays.

Turkey Neutral But Armed.

London, Aug. 4—Turkey has informed Great Britain that the forces of the Ottoman empire are being mobilized. The mobilization, she says, is a precautionary measure, and Turkey will remain absolutely neutral.

In some quarters, however, it is believed this step is being taken by Turkey in the fear that the Russian Black Sea fleet will attempt to force the Bosphorus and that Russia may even land troops on the Turkish shores of the Black Sea and seize Constantinople.

Messages Exchanged.

London, Aug. 4—King George's telegram to the Russian emperor, in a final effort to avoid war, and the emperor's reply, have been made public. The king, expressing the opinion that there had been some misunderstanding, led to the breaking off of negotiations, said:

"I make a personal appeal to you to remove the misapprehension and leave open the ground for negotiations for possible peace."

The Russian emperor replied that he would have accepted the proposal had not Germany declared war.

"Germany," says the emperor, "showed no disposition to mediate, and her preparations and those of Austria made it

## GERMANY STRUCK WITHOUT NOTICE

### Kaiser's North Sea Fleet Assumed Offensive Against Britain Before Declaration and Scattered Vessels Are Attacked

### Wounded British Mariners Being Landed at Cromarty, Scotland, as Result--British Mine-Laying Vessel Destroyed by German Fleet--French Battleships Capture Two German Cruisers in Mediterranean--Shelling of Liege and Namur by Germans Reported--Russians Repulsed in Attack on German Town

(Canadian Press).

London, Aug. 4—Germany has violated the law of nations once again. Before war was declared between Germany and England, the German North Sea fleet assumed the offensive, and attacked scattered units of the British fleet.

When the news became known in London the indignation of the people knew no bounds. An attempt was made to wreck the German embassy by thousands of infuriated citizens and thousands of Metropolitan police, including the whole of the mounted force, struggled for an hour and a half against overwhelming odds. The building was partially wrecked, but nobody was seriously hurt among its occupants, though scores of people in the crowd were trampled by the police who repeatedly charged the mob.

News of a naval engagement in the North Sea is confirmed tonight. Wounded from the battle have landed at Cromarty, in Scotland, and are now being cared for by a special corps of doctors and nurses rushed from Aberdeen in a troop train on an emergency call.

No word can express the anger of the British public. News received in London from the provincial cities and towns report the most violent demonstrations in all quarters.

The admiralty officers were a blaze of light all the evening and shortly after midnight the first lord, Winston Churchill, rushed to Buckingham Palace with Sir Edward Grey. High admiralty and naval officers were going and coming, and it is known that wireless signals were sent to the first fleet under Admiral Callaghan.

BRITISH VESSEL DESTROYED.

London, Aug. 4—The admiralty tonight received a report that the German fleet in the North Sea had destroyed a British mine-laying vessel. The identity of the vessel is not yet known.

London, Aug. 4—A despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says the Germans have captured *Vive*, Belgium, a town with a population of three thousand, situated on the River Meuse, eight miles northeast of Liege.

GERMAN FLEET BOTTLED UP?

London, Aug. 4—It is learned on high authority that the admiralty has received a wireless stating that the German fleet has been bottled up by an English fleet north of Denmark.

ACTIVE IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Paris, Aug. 4—The German cruiser *Breslau* is fighting British ships in the Mediterranean, according to messages received this evening at the marine department.

Dover harbor was closed tonight at the order of the admiralty. Dover is directly across the channel from the French town of Calais, one of the principal ports of communication between England and the continent.

LIEGE AND NAMUR UNDER FIRE.

Brussels, Aug. 4—News has reached here that the Germans are shelling Liege and Namur.

TWO CRUISERS CAPTURED.

Algiers, Aug. 4—According to an unofficial report, a French fleet has captured two German cruisers, the *Goeben* and *Breslau*.

PRIEST KILLED BY GERMANS.

Paris, Aug. 4—A German detachment today entered the village of Moinville, in the Department of Meurthe et Moselle. A parish priest was killed.

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

Berlin, Aug. 4—The German defending force tonight repulsed an attack in force of the Russian army at Memel, the most northerly town in Prussia. The Russian army penetrated the empire at the railway and advanced on Memel. The frontier guards interposed no resistance until the fortifications outside the town were reached.

Here the German commander had his men supported by a battery of artillery and the Russians when they attempted to charge were raked by a cross-fire and retreated in confusion. The Russian loss is said to have been heavy.

Steps to mobilize the reservists there on the Grand Banks.

Guarding Canal.

Conwall, Ont., Aug. 4—Two officers of the Dominion police arrived in town today to place a force of about two dozen special police to do duty on the Conwall Canal during such time as there is danger through the European war. Guards will be placed at all locks for the entire length of the canal.

Passports Demanded.

Berlin, Aug. 4—Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening Sir William Edward Goschen, the British ambassador, went to the foreign office and announced that Great Britain had declared war with Germany. He then demanded his passports.

French Transport Sails.

Havana, Aug. 4—The French transport *Garonne* sailed from Havana today for Toulon. At the British legation here it was said that the *Garonne* would be protected by the British cruisers *Berwick* and *Suffolk* and by the French battleship *Conde* in order to prevent her capture by German warships.

Paris Bourse Not Closed.

Paris, Aug. 4—The Paris Bourse was not closed today. Business was done for only, and there were few transactions. Three per cent rentes were quoted at 76 and 8 1/2 per cent at 84. The savings banks purchased about \$10,000 of rentes. All other quotations were nominal.

They Are Not Required.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 4—According to the French consul here the governor of the island of Miquelon has received orders from France to take no further

### HOW HOME OF GREAT BRITAIN ARE CONST

More Than One H...  
fective Fighting...  
Now Under J...

### RAINING SY

Many Men Have Been...  
Years and Compos...  
Naval Corps of the W...  
Adds Additional Str...  
Fleets Altogether in

Now that the British...  
tion, and the first...  
and are apparently in...  
it is worth while know...  
two great branches of...  
fighting machine in the...  
up. The first home fleet...  
first battle squadron of...  
ships, attached cruisers...  
ships, four, and first...  
of four cruisers; the...  
squadron of seven battles...  
cruisers, two; attached...  
and cruiser squadron of...  
the third battle squadron...  
ships; attached cruiser...  
cruiser squadron of four...  
fourth battle squadron...  
ships and one attached...  
sweeping gunboats six;...  
third and fourth flotilla...  
cruisers, one depot ship...  
to nineteen torpedo-boat...  
The second home fleet...  
fifth battle squadron of...  
ships, one depot ship...  
and sixth cruiser squad...  
cruisers and a mine lay...  
seven ships. That makes...  
one hundred fighting cr...  
for the two home fleets...  
still a third home fleet...  
vessels all of which are

### Training In Navy.

The period of training...  
the British navy is tw...  
listment takes place at...  
most branches of the ser...  
seventy-five per cent of...  
have completed their...  
sign on for another term...  
to be entitled to the...  
This gives the British...  
proportion of trained...  
other in the world. The...  
re-enlist join the reserv...  
put in a week's training...  
a rule. Pensioners may...  
sign on for another term...  
to be entitled to the...  
This gives the British...  
proportion of trained...  
other in the world. The...  
re-enlist join the reserv...  
put in a week's training...  
a rule. Pensioners may...  
sign on for another term...  
to be entitled to the...

A valuable line of...  
strength. It is one of...  
composed of officers an...  
merchant marine who...  
once a year. As the...  
N. B. gives the navy...  
function and an aid to...  
positions of greater respo...  
merchant service—great...  
collected in this...  
highly efficient branch...  
veloped in this way.

Then again there are...  
under the command...  
of men who sign for naval...  
the militia are organiz...  
in land warfare.

This system gives the...  
service which is at leas...  
the reserves of other...  
British navy is to the...  
not more so.

### SHOULD ALL FEARS HER BOMBA

Lt.-Col. Beverley...  
Points Out That...  
vention Forbids...  
ment of Unprot...  
Except in Case o...  
Supplies.

To the Editor of The...  
Under the existin...  
may be of public inter...  
of St. John to know the...  
visions of one of the...  
tions:

"The bombardment of...  
undefended ports, town...  
ings or buildings is fo...  
After due notice has...  
bombardment of un...  
towns, villages, dwellin...  
may be commenced if...  
tics, after a formal su...  
made to them, declines...  
the requisition for pe...  
plies necessary for the...  
the naval force before...  
tion.

"These requisitions...  
portion to the resourc...  
They shall only be...  
name of the command...  
naval force, and shall...  
able to be paid for in...  
shall be evidenced by...  
dwellings and buildin...  
bombarded on account...  
money contributions."

BEVERLEY R. A.

### FITS Send For Free

particulars of...  
the world-fam...  
lepsy and F...  
treatment...  
Testimon...  
of the w...  
one year.

### TRENCH'S REMEDY

432 St. James Chambl

# 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

London, Aug. 7.—The British navy in action, and the second home fleet are apparently in the North Sea, it is worth while knowing how these two great branches of the fleet are made up. The first home fleet consists of the first battle squadron of seven battleships; attached cruisers, two; attached destroyers, two; and four torpedo squadrons. The second battle squadron of seven battleships; attached cruisers, two; attached destroyers, two; and four torpedo squadrons. The third battle squadron of eight battleships; attached cruisers, two; attached destroyers, two; and four torpedo squadrons. The fourth battle squadron of four cruisers; the fifth battle squadron of five cruisers; nine sweeping gunboats; the first, second, third and fourth flotillas each of one cruiser, one depot ship and four destroyers. The second home fleet consists of the fifth battle squadron of eight battleships; attached cruisers, two; attached destroyers, two; and four torpedo squadrons. The sixth battle squadron of seven ships. That makes a total of one hundred fighting craft of all arms and arms. There is still a third home fleet of thirty-seven vessels all of which are in the home waters.

Training in Navy. The period of training and service in the British navy is twelve years. Enlistment takes place at eighteen for most branches of the service, and about twenty-five per cent of the men who have completed their twelve years term sign on for another term of ten, so as to be entitled to the larger pension. This gives the British navy a larger proportion of trained men than any other in the world. Those who do not re-enlist join the reserve and have to put in a week's training each year as a rule. Pensioners may also join the fleet reserve but with many restrictions which the militia are organized for training. A valuable line of aid to naval strength is the Royal Navy Reserve, composed of officers and men who, not re-enlist in the reserve but are trained once a year. As the right to sign R. N. R. after his name is a coveted distinction and an aid to promotion to positions of greater responsibility in the merchant service—great numbers of the men are enlisted in this branch and a highly efficient branch has been developed.

Then again there are the naval volunteers, consisting of organized landmen who sign for naval service much as the militia are organized for training in land warfare. This system gives the empire a reserve which is at least as superior to that of other nations as the British navy is to the foreign fleets, if not more so.

Official report, a French fleet has captured and destroyed. A parish priest was killed. The order of the admiralty. Dover is French town of Calais. It is one of the French England and the continent.

Steps to mobilize the reservists there on the Grand Banks. Cornwall, Ont., Aug. 4.—Two officers of the dominion police arrived in town today to place a force of about two dozen special police to do duty on the Cornwall Canal during such time as there is danger through the European war. Guards will be placed at all locks for the entire length of the canal.

Paris, Aug. 4.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening Sir William Edward Goschen, the British ambassador, went to the foreign office and announced that Great Britain had declared war with Germany. He then demanded his passports.

French Transport Sails. Havana, Aug. 4.—The French transport Garonne sailed from Havana today for Toulon. At the British legation here it was said that the Garonne would be protected by the British cruisers Berkeley and Suffolk and by the French battleship Conde in order to prevent her capture by German warships.

Paris Bourse Not Closed. Paris, Aug. 4.—The Paris Bourse was not closed today. Business was done for cash only, and there were few transactions. Three per cent rentes were quoted at 76 and 3/4 per cents at 84. The savings banks purchased about \$70,000 of rentes. All other quotations were nominal.

# HOW HOME FLEETS OF GREAT BRITAIN ARE CONSTITUTED

## More Than One Hundred Effective Fighting Machines Now Under Jellicoe

### RAINING 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.

Now that the British navy is in action, and the second home fleet are apparently in the North Sea, it is worth while knowing how these two great branches of the fleet are made up. The first home fleet consists of the first battle squadron of seven battleships; attached cruisers, two; attached destroyers, two; and four torpedo squadrons. The second battle squadron of seven battleships; attached cruisers, two; attached destroyers, two; and four torpedo squadrons. The third battle squadron of eight battleships; attached cruisers, two; attached destroyers, two; and four torpedo squadrons. The fourth battle squadron of four cruisers; the fifth battle squadron of five cruisers; nine sweeping gunboats; the first, second, third and fourth flotillas each of one cruiser, one depot ship and four destroyers. The second home fleet consists of the fifth battle squadron of eight battleships; attached cruisers, two; attached destroyers, two; and four torpedo squadrons. The sixth battle squadron of seven ships. That makes a total of one hundred fighting craft of all arms and arms. There is still a third home fleet of thirty-seven vessels all of which are in the home waters.

Then again there are the naval volunteers, consisting of organized landmen who sign for naval service much as the militia are organized for training in land warfare. This system gives the empire a reserve which is at least as superior to that of other nations as the British navy is to the foreign fleets, if not more so.

# 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.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—Under the existing conditions it may be of public interest to the people of St. John to know the following provisions of one of The Hague Conventions: "The bombardment by naval forces of undefended ports, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings is forbidden. After due notice has been given the bombardment of undefended ports, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings may be commenced if the local authorities, after a formal summons has been made to them, decline to comply with the requisition for provisions or supplies necessary for the immediate use of the naval force before the place in question. These requisitions shall be in proportion to the resources of the place. They shall only be demanded in the name of the commander of the said naval force, and shall as far as possible be paid for in cash. If not they shall be evidenced by receipt. Unprotected ports, towns, villages, dwellings and buildings may not be bombarded on account of failure to pay money contributions. Yours truly, BEVERLEY R. ARMSTRONG.

Send for Free Book giving full particulars of TRINCY'S REMEDY, the world-famous cure for EPILEPSY and Fits—Simple home treatment 25 years success. Testimonials from all parts of the world; over 1,000 in one year. TRINCY'S REMEDIES, LIMITED 412 St. James Chambers, TORONTO

# 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	4,380,000	War footing	2,500,000
ITALY		GREAT BRITAIN	
Army	Peace footing	Army	Peace footing
Peace footing	804,610	Peace footing	480,806
War footing	3,465,180	War footing	1,972,613
TRIPLE ALLIANCE		TRIPLE ENTENTE	
Army	Peace footing	Army	Peace footing
Peace footing	2,000,000	Peace footing	8,972,615
War footing	8,000,000	War footing	12,000,000
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. All the defenses of Portsmouth mount powerful electric searchlights, 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.

# 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 included 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 armory, and then 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 Lieut-Col. Morgan and Captain H. E. C. Starke of the 28th Dragoons. A large number of men also recruited last night at the armory with the 62nd, Lieut-Col. B. A. Armstrong, and his adjutant, Captain W. A. Harrison. The armory 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. B. A. 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-Colonel 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 armory last evening.

The normal battery strength is 113 non-commissioned officers and men, and six officers. Lieut-Colonel 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-Colonel 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-Colonel Armstrong's will go there and begin duty. The advance men from the camp at Petawawa are expected to be among the number. The big 47 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 armory. 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 services. 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

# 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.

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 train 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 theirs and were expected to arrive early this morning. It is believed that the men are to patrol the docks and take charge of the garrison.

his corps. On Monday night at the armory he organized his corps. They are almost volunteered. Orders are expected from Ottawa at any time to press this body into service, as the men are considered the crack signal corps of Canada. It is said on good authority that they have in the city already six 47 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 and 8th Hussars 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 extent of 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. McDUGALL, 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 Wilhelmsbad which hurriedly left Montreal for Boston last Saturday morning. The Wilhelmsbad should be now somewhere off Sydney.

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 pricking 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 pricking 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 pricking 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 pricking France.

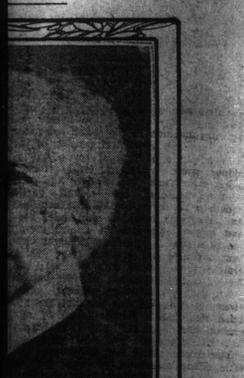


PROGRESS

TY STREET; DALL IN HER

S SIR WILFRID

al Leader and the Rem... in Assistance He Car to Protect Her Own... in which Finds Expression



SIR WILFRED LAURIER... gives out this statement to the press... time England is not engaged in war...

GERMAN TROOPS MARCH IN BERLIN IN HAPPY MOOD

(Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette). Berlin, Aug. 4—Berlin now shows every sign of mobilization. All day long without interruption, companies of reserves have been marching to the railroad station in order to lay aside their civilian clothes tomorrow...

IS LUSTANIA IN DANGER FROM GERMAN CRUISERS?

New York, Aug. 4—The German cruisers Dresden and Karlsruhe are cruising in the vicinity of the American coast. This report was brought here today by Captain Prager, of the Belgian steamer Vanderland of the Red Star Line, who stated that two days ago the wireless operator on his ship heard the warships talking but that messages were being sent in code.

FOOT CALLOUSES Quickly Removed

Anything on your feet that shouldn't be there—whichever corns, calluses or sore lamps—they can be removed in short order by PAIN-EXTRACTOR. This is the pain you are cured when that sore corn goes. It is foolish to experiment with untried remedies. The Extractor and the work will be done quickly and without pain. PAIN-EXTRACTOR costs \$250. per bottle, sold and recommended by druggists.

GERMANY, AGGRESSOR IN WAR, PUSHING ADVANTAGE A LONG FRONTIERS

PARLIAMENT SUMMONED AT OTTAWA AUGUST 18

Vote for Defence Measures Will Be Put Through and War Tax in Canada is Possibility—Preparations for Mobilization of Canadian Troops to Go Forward Rapidly—Enthusiasm Marks Every City on Receipt of News of Declaration of War.

Ottawa, Aug. 4—At the conclusion of tonight's cabinet meeting the prime minister announced that parliament was summoned to meet on Tuesday, Aug. 18, two weeks hence.

The first business of parliament will be to vote funds required for defence purposes. It is expected that the government will also introduce legislation necessary to legalize action which has already been taken by the militia department under authority from the cabinet, exceeding some of the powers granted by the militia act.

These refer to emergency action in requisitioning troops for special purposes, in expending money for which there was no parliamentary vote, etc. Parliament is likely to remain in continuous session until peace is declared. The militia department has taken steps to place guns at Glouce Bay and other cable stations, fortifying them against a possible attack by a German cruiser.

The orders for mobilization of a Canadian contingent of 21,000 men will be approved after details have been finally passed upon by the cabinet. It is possible that parliament may be asked to impose a war tax. The treasury has now little funds on hand, and in order to raise money recourse will be had to either a special war tax, or to an issue of dominion bonds, which may be taken up within Canada.

NEWS IN CABLE TO GOVERNOR GENERAL. Ottawa, Aug. 4—The fatal news of war against Germany was received at 7 o'clock by the governor-general in a cable from the colonial secretary, and sent to the minister of militia, the minister of naval affairs and the secretary of state by special messenger.

The other ministers were informed shortly afterwards, as soon as the cabinet had been convened. The prime minister, with his royal highness the Duke of Connaught in attendance, had been sitting all day, and when adjournment was made at 4 o'clock this afternoon it was with the expectation that before the night was over such a message would be received.

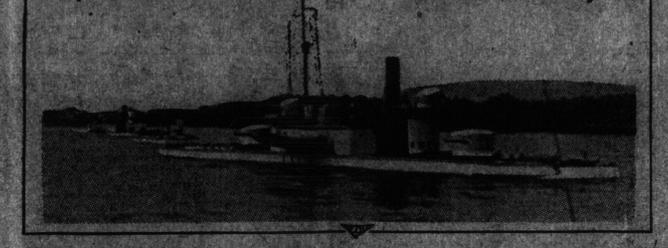
The minister took the news quietly. For the past week preparations have been in progress night and day for the eventuality of war, and almost all the necessary plans for defence measures have already been made. Parliament is to be called at once to vote funds for imperial defence, and to decide on the disposal of the Canadian militia. The division of approximately 21,000 men will, it is expected, issue tomorrow, after a further cabinet meeting. Messengers' minds are all turned to the headquarters staff have practically all the permanent forces already stationed at strategic points, and there are now being mobilized the militia units at St. John's, Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Quebec, Esquimaux and at the cable and wireless stations.

The government will at once take steps to protect the harbors and all the canals, harbors and other means of transportation and communication. The soldiers on guard will have orders to be ready to march at any moment to interfere or disregard the regulations to be issued by the militia department. The troops will be assembled at the manufacturing areas acquired by the government at Valcartier, just outside of Quebec City, and will be immediately put through a course of training under conditions of active service. Three or four miles of targets are being erected for firing practice. No word has yet been received from the imperial government as to whether or not the Canadian forces will be required for expeditionary purposes, or as to whether they will be needed, and on what duty they will be assigned. It is not considered likely that there will be any necessity for deciding upon this until parliament meets and the decision as to the final arbitrament of the peoples' representatives on the advice of the Britishers. It is not expected that Great Britain will ask for any immediate dispatching of troops to join the imperial forces, which will likely be sent on to Belgium. The imperial government has announced that the Canadian army is to remain in readiness in the dominion, for some time.

The first attention of the naval and militia departments has been devoted to fortifying and protecting the most probable points of attack in Canada—Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Quebec, Esquimaux and the entrance to the St. Lawrence. Although great reticence is observed in official quarters, it is understood that much work has been quietly done during the past ten days in locating submarine mines to guard the approaches to these harbors, and in placing heavy guns to preserve the channels of communication, both with London and with Esquimaux.

Montreal in Earnest. Montreal, Aug. 4—The news of the declaration of war was received by the citizens of Montreal pretty much as if they might have received word as to the result of an election, except that in this case there was no surprise, and they were practically unanimous in accepting as the inevitable thing. After two or three days of anxious waiting, the people seemed almost relieved to learn that at last Britain had taken the plunge.

AUSTRIA STILL FIGHTS MONITORS



Uncle Sam has discarded the famous old Monitor battleship which was invented for the Civil War, but Austria still has them for river fighting. They are mighty effective for use on the Danube, which borders Serbia from Austria, and where good stout armament and not much of it in sight, is needed in fighting artillery stationed on the bank.

PREMIER ASQUITH'S SPEECH FORESHADOWED DECLARATION OF WAR BY GREAT BRITAIN

Replies of Germany Regarding Violation of Belgium's Neutrality All Unsatisfactory He Considered

Advices From Belgium were Direct Contradiction of Messages Sent by King of Belgium—Information That Germany Had Declared War on Belgium Came From German Capital in Official Message—Government Has Already Taken Measures to Prevent Food Famine in England.

(United Press Special). London, Aug. 4—Premier Asquith in the house of commons this afternoon, confirmed the sending to Germany of a request that she should give the same assurance of neutrality to Belgium as France had done, and that her reply should be sent to England before midnight.

Premier Asquith made it clear that Germany had again fallen back upon her claim of French aggression to justify her violation of Belgium. The premier said the house of commons had declared that she disregarded Belgium's neutrality and invaded her territory to prevent the advance of French troops to us and undoubtedly is known after a forced run of four days. Her officers had feared her capture.

With a cargo of ten millions in gold, and a million in silver, consigned to English and French bankers, with an estimated value of more than five million in herself, the Kron Prinzessin Cecilie has constituted probably the finest prize ever open to capture. As she crept along the Maine coast, and into the harbor, under the cover of night, each deck at every port-hole was blanketed with canvas so that not a gleam of light betrayed her whereabouts. Her four stout stacks had been tipped with black paint, so that she resembled an English steamship.

At one time capture seemed imminent. Captain Charles Falck reported on Sunday that he had intercepted a wireless message from one French vessel to another, giving warning of the Cecilie's vicinity, but under the protection of a providential fog, the North German Lloyd liner escaped.

Washington, Aug. 4—Secretary McAdoo today instructed the customs collector at Portland (Me.), to waive regulations and allow both passengers and freight to be landed at Bar Harbor from the steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

Canada's Attitude: F. B. CARVELL'S WORD TO MONTREAL PAPER. The following is a copy of the reply of F. B. Carvell, M.P., to the Montreal Star's inquiry as to what Canada's attitude and action should be if Britain is involved in the threatened war.

Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 4, 1914. Editor Montreal Star. Montreal. Should Britain either be attacked or compelled to commence hostilities in order to carry out treaty obligations with France and Russia, Canada should contribute everything in her power in both men and money, and parliament should be immediately called together for the purpose of voting all necessary funds. The issue is so stupendous that there is no time for parleying. F. B. CARVELL.

SHORTEST WAR ON RECORD SAY U. S. MILITARY EXPERTS

Triple Entente On Land and Sea Out-number Forces of Triple Alliance

France, Russia and England, Profiting by Lessons of Defeats in Recent Wars, Each Has Land Fighting Machines on Par With Germany, While Naval Strength of "Entente" is More Than Double That of Their Opponents—Field Piece for Every Thousand Men in Modern Army.

(New York Herald). Opinion among military experts and army officers here yesterday was that the conflict in Europe will be one of the shortest wars on record. While directing attention to the fact that the strength of several armies concerned, their state of preparedness, their armament and mobility will have potential bearing upon the outcome of an inter-alliance war, that which cannot be gauged before the actual outbreak of hostilities is the psychology of the fight, says the experts.

In addition to the fact that numerically on land and sea the forces of the Triple Entente outnumber those of the Triple Alliance, army officers who are conversant with European military conditions and the highly developed military machine of France psychologically will tax to the limit the resources of the German Empire. Said an army officer: "Not the armies of the countries alone, but almost the entire population of Russia, Germany and Austria, are being mobilized in less than a month at the throat of Germany. Great Britain, with the characteristic dispassionate deliberation of the race, is awaiting the signal to strike. When the least that is holding back the armed forces of Russia and France is snapped and England clears the decks of her mighty fleet for action, the military analyst will receive her first lesson in the psychology of warfare."

While army officers here by no means recognize a preponderance of power on the part of the nations of the Triple Entente, they nevertheless hold that the forces of the Triple Alliance will be out-matched. France Leads in Artillery. "In the first place," said an officer of the United States army, "France for many years has led the world in artillery. Today I believe she leads the world, although one of the latest inventions is known to us and undoubtedly is known to Germany. The actual strength in field guns of the great nations is fairly equal. On an average I should say that France, Russia, Germany and Austria have about three field pieces to each thousand men in their armies."

The calibre of these field pieces vary, but they are superior in any way to that which we have in the army here. France may have something new, but I do not believe it is likely. I am of the opinion, and my opinion is shared by nearly all those I have met who have made a study of the subject, that France is ahead on the artillery arm of her service. I distinctly remember a corps in a wonderful organization, although it is a question whether it can be utilized effectively for anything save scout duty. However, the artillery of France may have something up her sleeve.

The lesson learned at the hands of her arrogant neighbor in 1871 has made of France's army a more efficient machine than that of any other nation. Her army has learned to advance to the front with a speedier than that of France, because of the peculiar adaptability of the Muscovite, so that today she is almost on a par with France in military efficiency.

Great Britain's army also is an entirely new organization reared upon the ashes of the battalions who met such staggering reverses in the early stages of the South African campaign. Since that memorable conflict the military authorities of Great Britain have built a fine fighting body, built up of solid material. Great Britain's army is a good one for its size, probably a million men, when at full strength. The supremacy of the sea is in England's hands. The combined navies of the Triple Entente almost treble the combined sea force of Germany, Austria and Italy.

Was of a Few Weeks. "I do not believe such a European war will last more than a few weeks. The cost in lives, even in that short time, will be enormous, because of the perfection of the modern armament. The material cost will be equally great and the crippling of business will affect the entire world for a quarter of a century. "As a military problem the solution of the whole thing will be intensely interesting. The scheme of field training, as practised in all the great armies today, may be changed, but if it is to be a further reversion to the mode of waging war exemplified by the American Indian. Of course that will only obtain in skirmishing order. The possibility of an aviation force in warfare will undoubtedly develop something new by way of defence from such attack."

Attention was directed to the fact that while Germany is on a par with France in that she has engaged in no warfare of consequence since they fought in 1871, while France's defeat prompted the reconstruction of her army Germany believed that she had become invincible, and the German army of today is the German army of forty years ago, made up to date in armament, but little more. What Russia has done by way of rehabilitating her military energies is seen from the fact that her military budget last year was nearly \$600,000,000. In Eastern Siberia, where her Asiatic forces are concentrated, the army has been reorganized and increased so that three Cossack cavalry divisions, and cut by the present crisis continues.

Paris, Aug. 4—A despatch from Nablus, Syria, to the Matin says the Austrian troops were defeated with heavy loss in a battle against the Serbians on Sunday near Semendria. The regiments of Austrian infantry comprising nearly 10,000 men supported by heavy artillery, advanced against the Serbians, but were repulsed leaving many of their number dead and wounded in the field. A large force of Austrian troops aided by a flotilla of monitors composed of twenty vessels, has been trying for the last six days to cross the river Save into Serb territory, but has not succeeded in landing. A brigade of Austrians are reported to have been led into a trap by the Serbians and cut to pieces with a loss of 800 in killed alone.

London, Aug. 5—The Daily Telegraph's lobby correspondent asserts, on a very high Unionist authority, that an arrangement between the government and the opposition leaders already forbids any attempt to take further steps with either home rule or Welsh disestablishment bills so long as the present crisis continues.

BISHOP LeBLANC IN WAR ZONE AIRCRAFT OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS

Table with 4 columns: Country, Aircraft, Government Dirigibles. Includes data for Triple Alliance, Triple Entente, and Russia.

English War Hero, Recalled From Egyptian Mission to Give His Services to the Empire in Great European War.

MONTREAL BANDIT CONFESSES TO MURDER. Montreal, Aug. 4—James Bourret, who is charged with the murder of Constable Bourdon last March, along with three other suspects, one of whom is known to still at large, has confessed to Mayor Martin, so the mayor says. Bourret says the quartette tried to frighten the constable, not to kill.

AUSTRIANS DEFEATED BY SERBIANS

Paris, Aug. 4—A despatch from Nablus, Syria, to the Matin says the Austrian troops were defeated with heavy loss in a battle against the Serbians on Sunday near Semendria.

SINK POLITICAL DIFFERENCES IN PRESENT CRISIS

London, Aug. 5—The Daily Telegraph's lobby correspondent asserts, on a very high Unionist authority, that an arrangement between the government and the opposition leaders already forbids any attempt to take further steps with either home rule or Welsh disestablishment bills so long as the present crisis continues.



# GERMANS BEATEN IN THE FIRST REAL BATTLE LOSE THOUSANDS IN CLASH WITH BELGIANS

## THOUSANDS DEAD AND WOUNDED IN GERMAN DEFEAT AT LIEGE

Belgians, in Defence of Their Homes, Fight Like Madmen and Drive Back Force Twice Their Number

### Germans, Unable to Renew the Attack, Retire From Field Leaving Wounded To Be Cared For by Successful Opponents--Kaiser's Troops Fire Unfortified City and Put Defenceless People To Sword--French and Russian Troops Making Inroads on German Territory, While Advance of Imperial Armies is Stubbornly Contested

Brussels, via London, Aug. 5.—The Germans, completely repulsed, have been unable to renew their attack on Liege.

Brussels, Aug. 5.—Several thousand dead and wounded is the toll paid by the German army for its attack on Liege. The Belgians made a heroic defence repulsing the Germans after heavy and continuous fighting. The fortified position of Liege had to support on Wednesday the general shock of the German attack. The Belgian forts resisted the advance effectively and did not suffer. One Belgian squadron attacked and drove back six German squadrons. Eight hundred wounded Germans are being transferred to the city of Liege, where they will be cared for.

Prior to the attack on Liege, General Von Emmich, commanding the German army of the Meuse, issued a proclamation calling for an open road through Belgium for the advance of his forces and suggesting that prudence would show it to be the duty of the Belgian people to accede to this, in order to avoid the horrors of war.

The Germans committed outrages against the civil population of the town of Vise, eight miles southeast of Liege, burning the city and shooting many of the residents.

#### BELGIANS MAKE GREAT DEFENCE

Brussels, Aug. 5 (via London).—The Belgian war office announced tonight that fierce fighting had occurred in the environs of Liege and that so far as the Belgians were concerned, the situation is excellent.

"The Germans," the announcement says, "were driven back by a heroic attack made by a Belgian mixed brigade, which had already earned for itself the highest honors."

#### GERMAN CRUISER TAKEN IN NORTH SEA

London, Aug. 5.—(Special Cable).—The French embassy tonight announced that France has captured another German cruiser. It is believed that the French fleet cut off one of the German North Sea scout cruisers and forced it to surrender.

#### TWO REGIMENTS ANNihilATED

Paris, Aug. 5.—Two regiments of German Uhlans have been destroyed by the Belgian army, according to an official announcement given out by the French war office this evening.

#### WHOLE PLATOON WIPED OUT

Brussels, Aug. 5 (via London).—Le Peuple asserts that in the fighting between Germans and Belgians near Vise, a platoon of Prussian cavalry was almost annihilated by the enfilading fire of the Belgians from a building on the bank of the river.

The Prussians, in revenge, the newspaper adds, fired on civilians. At Flammes, near Argenteau, a Belgian force surprised a body of Prussians and killed seventy out of ten officers and eighty men. The Belgian losses were two officers killed and ten men were wounded.

#### SHARP FIGHTING ON FRONTIER

Amsterdam, Aug. 5.—(via London).—A despatch to the Handelsblad from Maastricht says: "Sharp fighting on the Belgian frontier continues. The sound of heavy guns is distinctly heard here. The smoke of the battle is visible from the church steeples."

"A number of aeroplanes and a dirigible balloon flew over Maastricht this morning."

"German horses which evidently had stampeded, galloped into the town during the night and were captured."

#### FRENCH TROOPS TO BELGIUM'S AID

Brussels, Aug. 5.—(via London).—French troops are reported to have entered the province of Hainaut, a frontier province of Belgium, and to have joined the Belgian army.

#### RUSSIANS DRIVE INTO GERMANY

Warsaw, Aug. 5.—(via London).—Russian frontier patrols, driving the enemy's cavalry before them, have crossed the frontier at Lykbia, penetrating ten miles into Germany.

#### GERMAN STEAMER CAPTURED

London, Aug. 5.—Confirmation has been received of the report that a French warship has captured the German steamer Porto off Guernsey, channel islands. The Porto, which belongs to the Oldenburg Portuguese Steamship Company, is a vessel of 1,800 tons, and plies between Hamburg and Portuguese ports.

#### MARTIAL LAW IN HOLLAND

The Hague, Aug. 5.—Martial law has been declared in all parts of Holland. It is officially announced that up to the present time the Germans have not violated the Dutch frontier.

## All Canadian Bank Notes Now Legal Tender

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—The minister of finance announces, on behalf of the dominion government, that it has authorized the use of all Canadian bank notes as legal tender. This will relieve any anxiety which holders of Canadian bank bills may have on account of the war, as in addition to their former security the notes of all Canadian banks are now guaranteed by the dominion government.

## No Big Naval Battle Yet, but Momentarily Expected--Thus Far Germany is Checked With Loss at Every Point--No Trace of Main British Fleet--President Wilson Offers Mediation--German Ships Taken or Sunk in Mediterranean--Lord Kitchener Enters the Cabinet as War Minister--The News in Detail-

### SUMMARY OF WAR FEATURES

Germany, in pushing its advance through Belgium, has met with strong opposition around Liege, where the Belgian forces, according to official advices reaching Brussels, have repulsed the German army of the Meuse under General Von Emmich. The Germans are reported to have lost several thousand in killed and wounded.

Field Marshal Kitchener has been appointed Secretary of State for War in the British cabinet, and will have under his direction the military campaign against Germany.

The French troops have joined the Belgians in opposing the progress of Germany through Belgium, and it is reported that possibly Great Britain may send reinforcements.

The President of the United States has proffered his services as mediator to the European nations at war.

The German ambassador will leave England Thursday by a despatch boat.

Both at St. Petersburg and Berlin the German and Russian embassies respectively have been attacked by mobs.

The capture of a number of German steamers by the British is reported, and the British cruiser Amphion has sunk the Hamburg-American line steamer Koenigin Luise, recently converted into a mine layer.

Russian frontier patrols have penetrated ten miles into Germany. Trawlers returning from the North Sea bring word that no hostile warships were to be seen.

Four German cruisers have been sunk or captured to date, three in the Mediterranean and one in the North Sea.

Germany is reported to have sent an ultimatum to Italy, serving notice that she must assist the Triple Alliance or be attacked by it at once.

London, Aug. 6.—Germany has sent an ultimatum to Italy.

### THE FIRST DAY

London, Aug. 6.—The first day of the war for Great Britain has been a day of suspense and rumors. Every half hour a fresh "extra" was shouted through the streets with some startling rumor. The sum total of the rumors was that cannonading had been heard off all the coasts of Europe.

The nation's mind and heart are with the fleet; also it is proud in its confidence, and everyone awaits a bulletin of a great battle.

The first fruits of the war are several German vessels brought into harbor by British cruisers, and others impounded in port. This was the day's only news so far as British naval and military operations were concerned.

The vote of \$500,000,000 for war purposes, and the appointment of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener as Secretary for War were the two government measures of the greatest importance.

### OFFICIAL REPORTS TELL OF GERMAN DEFEATS

Brussels, Aug. 5.—(via London).—Official dispatches report that the Belgians have repulsed all attacks by the Germans in the neighborhood of Liege. The Belgians delivered a vigorous counter attack on the Germans, who had passed the forts, killing all of them.

The fortification works afforded admirable resistance to the German shells. Several civilians have been shot at Vise, and the town has been burned.

#### GERMAN WARSHIPS ACTIVE ON COAST

Washington, Aug. 5.—Diplomatic despatches indicate Sweden will join Great Britain, France and Russia, if she finds herself unable to remain neutral.

#### WARSHIPS IN PACIFIC

Maastricht, via Ottawa, Simons, Aug. 5.—(Delayed in transmission).—The German cruiser Leipzig, whose presence in Pacific waters has caused much anxiety to British and French shipowners, sailed from this port today (Monday). Nothing is known here of the whereabouts of the German cruiser Nürnberg, last reported as having cleared from Honolulu. The British gunboat Albatross is still at anchor in the harbor.

#### King Albert in Command

Brussels, via London, Aug. 5.—King Albert, in accordance with the treaty between France and Belgium, has assumed command of the troops, and has issued an inspiring proclamation to the army, in which he declares that "the perjury of a haughty neighbor demands that Belgium shall defend her honor and independence."

#### Cabinet Changes

London, Aug. 5.—Premier Asquith today announced that the British government would ask for another credit of \$500,000,000 tomorrow. It was officially stated that Viscount Morley and John Burns had resigned from the cabinet.

Earl Beauchamp, who was first commissioner of works in the cabinet, was appointed to succeed Lord Morley as last president of the council. Walter Hume, minister of agriculture, succeeded Mr. Burns as president of the board of trade.

#### Russian Victory

London, Aug. 5.—A Central News despatch from Amsterdam states that Russian troops have crossed the frontier at Lykbia, penetrating ten miles into Germany.

## CANADIAN FORCE OF 20,000 TO GO ON FOREIGN SERVICE

### Minister of Militia Makes Definite Announcement That First Army Division Raised Will Go to Europe

### Enlistment to Last a Week, Then Mobilization at Quebec and Drilling as Part of British Army--Choice Men to Be Picked From 100,000 Men Already Volunteered--Canada to Take Care of Britain's Prisoners of War--Naval Force Supplemented and Rainbow and Niobe Tendered to Admiralty--Lt. Col. Lessard Likely to Command.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Col. Sam Hughes announces Canada is raising a contingent of 20,000 men for service abroad. Men are to report to the officers commanding in each district. Col. Hughes states he has already offers from over 100,000 men.

#### Details of Force.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Orders were issued this afternoon for the enlistment and mobilization at Quebec of a Canadian army division, numbering approximately 20,000 men of whom about 18,000 will be infantry and the rest artillery, engineering corps, signalling corps and the other branches of the militia service connected with active service regulations for a British army division. The enlistment will be absolutely voluntary for all ranks, although it is provided that the case of whole regiments or companies enlisting their unit will be preserved as far as possible.

Enlistment will start at once at the various military centres throughout Canada and will be in charge of the district officer commanding. In view of the fact that it has been decided to call the men out by the regiments, the enlistment will take at least a week or so, and the force is not likely to be mobilized at Quebec much before the middle of next week.

At the time of the Boer war prisoners were sent to Bermuda. In the present case, Canada could render valuable assistance by relieving Great Britain of the cost and worry of looking after these prisoners. They will probably be sent to western Canada, where local militia forces can easily guard an encampment, and where there would be little use of them attempting to escape, since communication with Germany or Austria, even via the United States, will practically be cut off until the termination of the war.

Moreover, it would not be a bad stroke of business for the government, since after the war a considerable number of these prisoners might become permanent immigrants to Canada and take honours in the west.

Although the minister of militia, Col. Sam Hughes, is anxious to go on the service himself and personally lead the troops he is now mobilizing, his colleagues in the cabinet are averse to him leaving his department at the present juncture. Should the war be prolonged, it is quite possible that a second and third Canadian army division will have to be mobilized, and the minister is expected to be needed at his post here.

#### 67th Ready.

Woodstock, Aug. 5 (Special).—An enthusiastic meeting of the officers of the 67th Regiment was held today when everyone present signified his willingness to answer to the call for service. There were present Lieut. Col. Kirkpatrick, Majors L. L. Kennedy, J. J. Bull, A. A. H. Morrison, H. P. Carvell, G. H. Taylor, Capt. J. C. Wetmore, M. D. Cormier, J. F. Williams, W. P. M. White, H. H. Hopkins, C. G. McLaughlin, T. McMullin, M. Anderson, G. B. Best, Lieut. A. G. Adams, S. W. Smith, Smith, C. E. Williams, C. L. Graves, A. James, C. H. Bull, A. Sippell, J. Dow.

The following telegram was sent to O. C. 4th division, Halifax. "At a meeting of the officers of the 67th, regiment this afternoon it was unanimously decided to offer our services as a unit in aid of the empire and believe that the regiment could be recruited to its present establishment."

Sgt. J. R. Kirkpatrick, Lieut. Col. O. C. 67th Regiment.

#### More Work For 73d.

Newcastle, Aug. 5 (Special).—Soldiers of the 73rd regiment arrived from Chatham tonight, several hundred are now guarding the wireless station. Civilians are not allowed on wireless grounds day or night. The field battery was ordered to be ready for service.

#### GOOD NEWS

Good news was received in a cable yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. George Dick of Quebec street. It told of the safe arrival of their daughter, Miss Florrie in London. She had been on a European tour when the war broke out and they were naturally anxious. They were relieved at the receipt of the news, which will be received with pleasure by many friends throughout the city.

Miss Edith McCafferty, who has been on a tour of Europe, arrived at Boston today on the S. S. Arabic.

It is a whole lot better to serve God without feeling like it than to feel you would like to serve Him and not do it.

A diet of oranges will clear muddy complexion and reduce fat. Eat half a dozen a day, if you like them.

There will undoubtedly be thousands of these and Great Britain is not anxious to keep them where food supplies will be more or less limited and where the mar-

It is a whole lot better to serve God without feeling like it than to feel you would like to serve Him and not do it.

A diet of oranges will clear muddy complexion and reduce fat. Eat half a dozen a day, if you like them.

### Italy's Position.

(Montreal Herald.)  
What position Italy will take has now been more clearly, if unofficially, defined. It is far from being to her interest to have Austria and Germany win, and it is decidedly against her interest to assume a position of hostility to Britain, or for that matter, to France and Russia. Exactly on what terms she renewed her connection with the Triple Alliance in 1912 (it was to have expired in 1913) has not been made known. But the Vienna correspondent of the London Times, usually well-informed, in writing of the situation just about the time that the renewal was being made, said:

"Italy is immediately interested in maintaining her Alliance and her good understanding with Austria-Hungary for naval, military and Balkan reasons; Italy is equally interested in maintaining a close understanding with France, England and Russia for naval, military, Balkan and reasons with Africa reasons; Italy is interested in maintaining a good general relationship with Germany for reasons of commerce and general policy, but there is no reason visible to the outside eye why the Italo-German Treaty of Alliance should contain any clause or rider directed against France or England. The shrewd statesman who control Italian policy may be relied upon to safeguard the interests of her country while carrying out the risks as possible, and to surround the renewal of the Triple Alliance with such guarantees that it will perform its duty in the event of a general war to be an element of equilibrium in Europe—without destroying the equilibrium of the Mediterranean."

Austria tore the Treaty of Berlin to shreds when Russia's overtures following the reverses in the struggle with Japan was taken advantage of. She incorporated Herzegovina and Bosnia in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, instead of holding them in trust for Turkey. Then the Balkan States entered into an Alliance to restore the balance by taking some territory from the "Sick Man" who too unwell to protect. Following this, the Triple Alliance backed up Austria and enabled her to set up a pro-Austrian Kingdom in Albania, putting a German Prince on the newly-created throne.

Thus was the German advance to the Aegean Sea furthered. Should the present designs of the Triple Alliance be a solid pan-German bloc from side to side of Europe, from the North Sea to the Aegean, separating the Latin nations, France, Spain and Italy from their natural Slavonic allies, Russia and the Balkan States. How this would benefit Italy has not been made manifest since the recent Italian campaign, and her avowed intention of remaining neutral was only to have been expected.

### An Intellectual Prodigy.

History tells of numerous juvenile prodigies, apart from those who won fame in music or the drama at an early age, but most of them either died young or to have been perfectly normal in later life. Here is an unusual case, as related by the Philadelphia Record: "After completing the educational experience of a whole life-time into twenty-eight years, Miss Ester Richards is under a police guard, awaiting a mental examination. She is believed to be suffering from mental defect, and her detention followed an attempt to commit suicide. Her work in mathematics was remarkable one. While playing with dolls she composed poems in Greek and Latin. When six years old she wrote a Greek play. Her forte in mathematics were marvellous. At 10 she had more learning than most educated persons. She could recite entire plays, and her mental feats astonished educators. She mastered four languages and most of the arts and sciences. Recently her mentality dimmed, and the suicide attempt followed."

### Beneath the Wall.

O little wind, O south wind,  
I see a shadow, damp, old wall,  
Step quietly across the wall,  
And less this sorry street.

Above the shadowed, damp, old wall  
I see a piece of sky,  
Most blue—and there are cherry-trees,  
White, white—and swallows fly.

Black, darting, sharp-winged ships  
Fly—  
And there's the sun all day,  
But here below, the street grays on,  
And it is March not May.

O little wind, O south wind,  
Come softly down to me,  
A cherry petals' light as air,  
Blow one across. For see.

The steaming streets, the shrieking wheels,  
The bricks all foul with slime,  
And not a blade of tender grass  
To tell the season's time.

And all the people's lips are blue  
As on a sick day's face,  
For only up above the wall  
Is sky and sun and May.

O little wind, O south wind,  
O wind of pleasant feet,  
Come down from that walled Paradise,  
And bless this sodden street.

By Fannie Stearns Davis, in "Myself and I."

### She Should Know

"Jack may have his faults, but his heart is in the right place."  
"Well, you should know, my dear, for I saw you with your arm against it last night in the conservatory."

### ABE MARTIN

Soft Drinks

Soft Drinks

Soft Drinks

Soft Drinks

Soft Drinks

Soft Drinks





# COMPLETE DUGAL INQUIRY SOON ON ACCOUNT OF WAR, MR. CARVELL'S SUGGESTION

## Willing to Forego Cross-Examination of Some Witnesses But Books Are Yet to be Produced

### Messrs Gould and Guthrie to Make Trip to New York to Secure Missing Ledgers—Query Yesterday Regarding Tuesday's Conference at Moncton Between Gutelius and Ross Thompson—Some Figures Which Looked Like Those of Mr. Brown.

Evidence of importance to the purpose of the inquiry but of little general interest marked the sessions of the Dugal inquiry in the Valley railway Wednesday.

Political differences have been laid aside and counsel on both sides are doing all they can to complete the work before them without any more delay than is necessary.

F. B. Carvell expressed the opinion of all those connected with the inquiry when the morning session opened by his suggesting that, in view of the declaration of war and situation arising from it that political matters should be forgotten and the inquiry completed as quickly as possible. Counsel on both sides accepted this attitude and the work of the commission proceeded without interruption and with more speed than usual.

The only thing that now stands in the way of the desire of the counsel to complete the case is the lack of the books from the New York office of the railway company. The books have not yet arrived and no steps had been taken to get them. Mr. Carvell suggested that the railway inquiry be adjourned and the argument on the timber charges be proceeded with while another effort is made to secure the books, but the suggestion was not adopted.

#### MORNING SESSION.

Wednesday, Aug. 5.

The New York books of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company were not on hand when the Dugal inquiry was resumed yesterday.

Ross Thompson was on the stand all morning. He testified that the road from Moncton to Centreville should be completed next month; that he expected to use the C. P. R. tracks through Fredericton and that the estimated total cost of the road will be \$4,800,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

Mr. Carvell inquired as to the cost of the road, and Mr. Thompson stated that the cost of the road from Moncton to Centreville was \$2,800,000, and that the cost of the road from Centreville to St. John was \$2,000,000.

York lawyers, but had not been able to get them.

Q.—The whole amount has gone into construction or not?

A.—Yes, it is a matter of which I am not satisfied until I get the account.

Q.—Were you able to get any information as to the accounts which they covered?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you explain to Mr. Flemming it would be necessary to examine into the railway books?

A.—I am not positive about saying that, but I think I did.

Q.—In your judgment, do you still feel they are necessary?

A.—I think so, if the company can show by its disbursements a sum over and above the amount received from Dominion and provincial subsidies.

Q.—I should like to see the statement of the profit and loss in the ledger when you made the first audit?

A.—There was no profit and loss account.

Q.—And when the second had been made?

A.—I should like to see it.

Q.—It had been entered up. It was bookkeeping entry solely, and it added nothing to the cost of construction.

Q.—That is explained by the change in legislation.

Q.—Is it not a fact that the construction of the railway was having the work done by sub-contract?

A.—Yes, that is my understanding.

Q.—So far as you know they have not made any adjustment in the books?

A.—They have no plan.

Q.—And they are building by sub-contract they are taking no risk?

A.—You have had some experience of railway work between Montreal and Ottawa?

A.—Yes, some.

Q.—Is it a practice when the ten per cent deduction is made where the contractor has the plant and undertakes the work?

A.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Q.—I should say where they can get it it is a fair proposition. Mr. Clarke has been made aware of the way of doing it.

Warranted to give relief.

GOMBALTI'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Cuts, Scalds, Stings, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Swellings, Pains, Itchings, and all other skin troubles.

As a REMEDY FOR THE BLIND, it is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

It is the only one that will cure the disease.

# MORE CANDID COMMENT FROM PRESS ON DUGAL INQUIRY

## FLEMMING MUST GO.

(Chatham World, Conservative.)

Premier Flemming asked Contractor Kennedy for money, and received \$2,000 from him. He asked for the money and got it. What difference does it make whether he spent the money in buying land for himself or in buying votes for himself? It is a crime for the leader of a government, or any member of a government, to accept money from contractors for public works. It is always understood that such contributions are to be repaid indirectly from the public treasury. So how can any sensible publicist continue to pretend that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong? How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong? How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience as being satisfied by the fact that Mr. Flemming has done no wrong?

How can any newspaper with respect for its readers regard the public conscience



# BRITISH AND GERMAN FLEETS ENGAGED IN GREATEST SEA FIGHT

(Continued from page one.)

tonight when hundreds of commuters who were taking their trains at the Victoria station were surprised to see eighty-five German prisoners guarded by a file of the West Kent Regiment with fixed bayonets. The Germans were naval reservists who had been taken from their ships and made prisoners of war. A goodly number of naval reservists and also some German army reservists who were attempting to proceed to Germany were gathered in by the authorities today.

## NEWS INDEFINITE YET.

London, Aug. 7.—Europe awaits with tense interest the outcome of two battles which are now being waged in the struggle of the nations.

If report is to be credited, the British and German fleets are engaged in a combat on the high seas, which is likely to have an important bearing on the widespread conflict.

The German army of the Meuse, in its advance through Belgium, is meeting with determined resistance from the Belgians. On Wednesday the Brussels reports declared that the Germans had been repulsed all along the line, but yesterday the attack was renewed with greater energy, and probably with considerable reinforcements to the German side.

It is not to be forgotten, however, that all the news and reports that have been received respecting both land and sea operations have come through French and British sources, or sources in control of or in sympathy with them. Germany's version of what has exactly transpired has not yet been received.

## GERMANS STILL HAMMER LIEGE.

Brussels, via Paris, Aug. 6.—After having suffered a serious check and heavy casualties at the hands of the Belgians at Liege Wednesday, the German troops today returned to the fray with redoubled ardor and tonight were pounding away at the forts with siege and field guns and the batteries.

In the fighting of Wednesday the estimates of the German casualties run as high as 8,000 men. The invaders also are said to have lost large numbers of guns.

In one attack a German infantry division, supported by cavalry, marched on to mined ground.

## All Germans Called Out.

Berlin, Aug. 6.—(Via London)—The emperor has issued an order to the German army and navy, in which he says: "After forty-three years of peace, I call upon all Germans capable of bearing arms. We have to defend our most sacred possessions in the Fatherland and home against the reckless assault of enemies on all sides of us."

"That means hard fighting. I am confident that the ancient and noble spirit still lives in the German people—that powerful, warlike spirit which attacks the enemy wherever it finds him, regardless of cost, and which in the past has beaten the dread and terror of our enemies."

"I have confidence in you, German soldiers—in each and all of you. An ardent, indomitable will for victory is living in each and all of you. I know, if needed, each and all of you would die like heroes."

"Remember our great and glorious past, and that you are Germans. God bless you."

(Sgd.) "WILLIAM."

## British Make Capture.

London, Aug. 6.—The Hamburg American line steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, and the Prinz Adalbert, lying at the wharf at Falmouth, England, have been seized by the government.

The British cruiser Diana today brought the German schooner Elise from Rio Grande, into Falmouth. The Kronprinzessin Cecilie, a small steamer carrying no treasure and should not be confounded with the North German Lloyd steamer on the Maine coast.

London, Aug. 6.—(Special Cable)—The American steamer Calceolonia, which was to have sailed for New York Saturday, today cancelled her sailing. The American steamer Calceolonia, which was to have sailed for New York Saturday, today cancelled her sailing.

On Russian Frontier.

Berlin, (Via Amsterdam and London) Aug. 6.—The force of Russian cavalry, which tried to break through the German frontier guard was repulsed today. The Russian cavalry division also suffered losses and is retreating in the vicinity of Neidenburg.

Little French Heroes Shot.

Paris, Aug. 6.—(Special Cable)—Two fifteen-year-old boys were executed by a German skirmishing party near Longwy, according to official advice given out at the war office. The youths had carried a force of grenades of the presence of a Rhineland scouting party. The frontier guard drove the Germans back, but they later returned and captured the boys. They were immediately hanged against a wall and shot by a firing squad.

Two Forts Reduced.

Paris, Aug. 6.—Official announcement is made that the battle continues to rage around Liege, Belgium. The German shell fire has reduced two of the Liege forts, but the Belgians continue to resist with untiring energy.

Swiss Neutrality.

London, Aug. 6.—The Daily Mail correspondent cables that the German cruiser Emden and the Russian cruiser Askold, fought off Wei-Hai, China, this afternoon. Both cruisers are reported by the correspondent to have been sunk.

Austria Declares on Russia.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—Austria-Hungary this evening declared war on Russia.

Steamer Captured.

Paris, Aug. 6.—A French mine ship today captured and towed into Cherbourg a 6,000-ton German steamer.

Consul Arrested.

Sunderland, Eng., Aug. 6.—The German consul here was arrested today by the instance of the military authorities. The charges against him were not divulged.

American Arrested.

Sunderland, England, Aug. 6.—Henry A. Maron Mathes, who is said to be an American artist and to have been sketching for newspapers was arrested here today on suspicion that he was carrying the movements of British troops.

Mr. Mathes, according to the allegations of the police, had been making sketches of the docks and the drill hall where the soldiers are stationed.

## AGGRESSOR IN CONFLICT



Kaiser Wilhelm II

represented in the army. That of Professor and Mme. De Slings has fourteen members with the colors, consisting of seven sons and seven daughters of Mine. De Slings, the youngest nineteen years old. China Neutral.

Peking, China, Aug. 6.—China today proclaimed her neutrality in connection with the European conflict.

The work of fortifying the German possession of Tsing Tau continued today and the authorities there added to their accumulation of provisions.

Essex at Halifax Without Prize.

General Manager Gutelius Hears Otherwise, But Direct News Says Cruiser Brought in British Steamer and is Coaling Up.

(Canadian Press).

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways and canals, today received a telegram from General Manager Gutelius, of the Essex.

The Essex, a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

## CANADIANS FEAR CANCELLATION OF STEAMERS

Bishop LeBlanc and Charles Robinson, of This City, Not Heard From

MUCH ANXIETY

Delegates to Lourdes Congress, it is Feared, Are Stranded in War Zone With Very Little Money—Tunisian First Withdrawn Then Restored to Route—Ontario's Provincial Secretary Coming on Manchester Importer.

London, Aug. 6.—(Gazette Cable)—Hundreds of Canadians who have booked or are trying to book passages are worried about the possibility of being frustrated, owing to contingency vessels being requisitioned by the military authorities.

A sensation was caused yesterday morning by a notice that the Allan line Tunisian sailing of the same day had been cancelled, but relief followed with the announcement that it was afterwards that she would sail today (Thursday).

The Montreal Gazette correspondent encountered several notable instances of anxiety in the case of the Tunisian.

With regard to the war he expressed the opinion that the co-operation of England and France would exercise a beneficial effect on the two younger branches of the respective nations in Quebec.

Efforts to book passages for the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men. Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

The Dominion arsenal at Quebec is also working over-time on ammunition of all kinds and thousands of Ross rifles have been ordered for quick delivery from the factory at Quebec.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men.

Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

The Dominion arsenal at Quebec is also working over-time on ammunition of all kinds and thousands of Ross rifles have been ordered for quick delivery from the factory at Quebec.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men.

Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

The Dominion arsenal at Quebec is also working over-time on ammunition of all kinds and thousands of Ross rifles have been ordered for quick delivery from the factory at Quebec.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men.

Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

The Dominion arsenal at Quebec is also working over-time on ammunition of all kinds and thousands of Ross rifles have been ordered for quick delivery from the factory at Quebec.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men.

Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

The Dominion arsenal at Quebec is also working over-time on ammunition of all kinds and thousands of Ross rifles have been ordered for quick delivery from the factory at Quebec.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men.

Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

The Dominion arsenal at Quebec is also working over-time on ammunition of all kinds and thousands of Ross rifles have been ordered for quick delivery from the factory at Quebec.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men.

Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

The Dominion arsenal at Quebec is also working over-time on ammunition of all kinds and thousands of Ross rifles have been ordered for quick delivery from the factory at Quebec.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men.

## KING PETER PRESENTS FLAGS TO THE SERBIAN REGIMENTS



WOMEN TO RAISE BIG HOSPITAL FUND.

Toronto, Aug. 6.—At a mass meeting of representatives of women's organizations, held this afternoon by the National Chapter, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, it was voted that \$100,000 be raised by Aug. 15 by the women of Canada for a hospital to be presented to the British admiralty through the Canadian government.

Women of every section of the dominion are asked to hold emergency meetings at once to raise their share. A committee will be appointed from nationally organized bodies. In places where there are no local women's societies, mayors are asked to call meetings.

The Duchess of Connaught has signified her pleasure at being associated with the work. Mrs. John Bruce, Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, headquarters 238 Bloor street east, Toronto, will receive contributions.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—His Royal Highness the Governor-General today received the following telegram from the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick:

"The government of New Brunswick, now in session, has decided to assure you that this province may be relied upon to assist to the fullest extent of its ability in maintaining the integrity of the empire and upholding the strength of her arms."

5,000 in Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—It is estimated that about 5,000 volunteers for the war may be had from Montreal, if that many are wanted. Halting at the various armories in this city is going along steadily, and this is being done with exceptional enthusiasm.

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Seven thousand Belgians have reported to Consul Clarence De Sola in Montreal for service in their country's defence. They will be sent home as soon as arrangements for this can be made.

The Genus of Joseph Conrad.

Invention Conrad has a plentiful degree, notwithstanding his giving it to the Belgians in compensation for their novels. His novels are the novels of ideas, dear to Balzac, though tinged with romance—a Stendhal of the sea. Gustave Flaubert, in his novels, has a sense of the grotesque, and his characters are never at rest, even within the narrow compass of the short story they develop.

They grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal.

They grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal.

They grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal.

They grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal.

They grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal.

They grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal.

They grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal.

They grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal.

They grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal.

They grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal.

They grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal.

They grow in evil or wisdom, are always transformed, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal, they think in "character" and an ideal.

## SKETCH OF SIR JOHN JELlicoe

The report that Admiral Jellicoe lost his life in the North Sea which was heard last night, would be a great calamity. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

He took a prominent part in the Essex. He took a prominent part in the Essex.

## ESSEX AT HALIFAX WITHOUT PRIZE

General Manager Gutelius Hears Otherwise, But Direct News Says Cruiser Brought in British Steamer and is Coaling Up.

(Canadian Press).

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways and canals, today received a telegram from General Manager Gutelius, of the Essex.

The Essex, a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

The Essex is anchored in the stream and the Essex has hauled into drydock to cool.

The Essex is a British ship, arrived in port tonight at 7 o'clock, escorted by the British cruiser Essex.

## 20,000 TO GO FROM CANADA IN TEN DAYS

(Continued from page 1.)

A second army division should be required later the balance of the volunteers not chosen for the first contingent will be called upon.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men.

Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

The Dominion arsenal at Quebec is also working over-time on ammunition of all kinds and thousands of Ross rifles have been ordered for quick delivery from the factory at Quebec.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men.

Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

The Dominion arsenal at Quebec is also working over-time on ammunition of all kinds and thousands of Ross rifles have been ordered for quick delivery from the factory at Quebec.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men.

Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

The Dominion arsenal at Quebec is also working over-time on ammunition of all kinds and thousands of Ross rifles have been ordered for quick delivery from the factory at Quebec.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men.

Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

The Dominion arsenal at Quebec is also working over-time on ammunition of all kinds and thousands of Ross rifles have been ordered for quick delivery from the factory at Quebec.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men.

Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

The Dominion arsenal at Quebec is also working over-time on ammunition of all kinds and thousands of Ross rifles have been ordered for quick delivery from the factory at Quebec.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men.

Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

The Dominion arsenal at Quebec is also working over-time on ammunition of all kinds and thousands of Ross rifles have been ordered for quick delivery from the factory at Quebec.

The department states that there will be no trouble at all about equipment or supplies available for practically the whole of the active militia in Canada, numbering some 60,000 men.

Rush orders, however, have been placed for tents and other necessities, and contractors are working night and day to fill the orders.

VOL. LIII.

## ARMY TENS

German I  
Feelin  
Franc  
Main  
spons  
Offic

Diplomatic relations broken, and the ambassador office, in a state because Austrian troops.

The French are a nation is not known.

The Germans occupy the forts. The British are satisfied. Strongly.

The Austrians are a while part of the Serbians.

The North Sea is regarded as significant, and German fleets in GERMAN CRUISER

The German cruiser Rico, reported an encounter with four British and French.

The French government casualties list, so that French troops.

A WAR OF RETALIATION

Already there is the bitterest feeling, a Great brutality. Daring defenceless civilians prominent residents in the sworn statement soldiers of several F deplored of the war.

In the Far East it are springing into full Soutari, in Albania, a Turkey and post, and Austria and the blood of thousands.

All Germans and within twenty-four hours.

London, Aug. 1. fought on land or sea assault on the forts a battle in history. Bo Belgians still holding.

The situation is Daily Mail's report it out of their retreat.

The Belgians claim a gain, but military are as great exaggeration.

Apart from Liege to the proper perspective.

One of the most is the general testimony late and ineffective enormous slaughter.

France and Austria left the respective carnage relations with were reinforcing the Austria appears.

time, and is apparent strategy of attempting Financial condition though there is a great stuffs have risen only.

Two Princes Killed.

London, Aug. 11. 1400 soldiers dispatched to the East Company says among them in the assault on Liege, William of Lippe and his killed.

A Rich Prize.

London, Aug. 11.—(4) Lumburg American line Ortelung, with \$50,000, has been captured by the British from Buenos Aires, Southampton.

The Sea Is Clear.

London, Aug. 11.—(4) Admiralty announces that now be obtained for the coal from England to Italy. This is taken