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# The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.  
Maritime—Fresh westerly and north westerly winds. Clearing and cool.

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## GETTING READY FOR GREAT LAND BATTLE

### Germans Massing to Attack Alches---Four Hundred Thousand Men on Each Side Will be Involved---Great Secrecy Maintained in Regard to the Movement of the Troops

### Belgian Legation Announces Two Victories Over German Cavalry---The Enemy Repulsed Near Diest With Heavy Losses---Victory Reported for the Russians on the Diesterver---Said to Have Annihilated Two German Regiments---German Offensive Movement in Upper Alsace Said to Have Been Checked

#### WAR SUMMARY

The Germans are Massing to attack Alches. The Clash is expected to include 400,000 men on each side. Kitchener expects 18 months of war. Washington and Paris says that Japan will fight Germany. Big English Liners released by Government can bring 15,000 Stranded Americans home. Ship rates to South America raised 50 pc. French loan only if it helps U. S.

(By direct private wire to J. M. Robinson & Son, Bankers and Brokers.)

LONDON, AUG. 15.—THE BIG BATTLE IS NEAR. THIS IS SHOWN BY THE TIGHTENING OF THE CENSORSHIP HERE AND FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE BELGIAN MINISTRY OF WAR OF A CONFERENCE IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT DISPOSITION OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN ARMIES IT HAS BEEN DECIDED NOT TO MAKE ANY FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES. THE GOVERNMENT RELIES ON PATRIOTISM OF THE PRESS TO MAINTAIN ABSOLUTE SILENCE. THE VAST NUMBERS THROW ALMOST AN INCREDIBLE BURDEN ON THE COMMISSARIAT BUT THE WAITING PERIOD IS NOW NEARLY ENDED.

GERMANY, RECOGNIZING THAT ANYTHING BUT A DECISIVE VICTORY IN THE FIRST GREAT ON-SLAUGHTER WOULD BE DISASTROUS IS BRINGING UP FORCES IN ENORMOUS NUMBERS. GERMANY HAS SO MUCH AT STAKE SHE MAY BE COUNTED ON TO MAKE THE COMBAT THE FIERCEST IN HISTORY. SHE IS FIGHTING NOT ONLY AGAINST ENORMOUS FORCES BUT AGAINST TIME ITSELF.

RUSSIA IS TREADING FAST UPON HER HEELS AND IT IS A LIFE OR DEATH BUSINESS FOR HER TO GAIN A VICTORY IN THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR.

PARIS, AUG. 15.—FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH ARRIVED IN PARIS ON FRIDAY. THE LOCATION OF THE BRITISH FORCES IS KEPT SECRET.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND RUSSIA HAVE MADE DEMANDS UPON TURKEY TO EXPLAIN HER PURCHASE OF THE GERMAN CRUISERS GOEBEN AND DRESDEN. THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR AT PARIS SAID TURKEY PURCHASED THE SHIPS TO ASSURE EQUILIBRIUM OF HER NAVAL FORCES WITH THOSE OF GREECE.

THE BELGIAN MINISTRY OF WAR HAS DECIDED NOT TO MAKE ANY FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES.

THE GERMAN ADVANCE THROUGH BELGIUM CONTINUES SLOWLY DESPITE "OVERWHELMING DEFEATS" REPORTED FROM BRUSSELS AND PARIS.

GERMANS CHECKED.

LONDON, AUG. 15.—THE OFFICIAL BUREAU OF THE WAR OFFICE AND ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED THAT THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT IN UPPER ALSACE HAS BEEN CHECKED.

"THE OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT OF THE ENEMY IS FOR THE TIME BEING ARRESTED IN ALSACE," SAYS THE STATEMENT. THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE FRENCH HAVE PROGRESSED TO THAT SIDE AND THAT THEY HAVE BEEN ADVANCING INTO THE COUNTRY OF THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS IN UPPER ALSACE EVER SINCE THEY OCCUPIED THE REGION ABOUT SAELLEN. IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE FRENCH OCCUPIED SAELLEN DRIVING OUT THE GERMANS, WHO HAVE BEEN DEFENDING THE PLACE.

A GREAT BATTLE.

LONDON, AUG. 15.—Despatches from Nish show that an attempt of the Austrian armies to overwhelm Serbia resulted in sanguinary battles between the two armies. Austrians began a general movement on the Danube from Belgrade to the Rumanian border. Servian troops had been expecting them however. Austria-Hungarian forces that crossed the Save were numerically superior to the Servians and drove back King Peter's troops. They occupied Shabat without heavy losses but after getting a foothold in Loiztza were attacked by French and Servian troops and the battle there is still raging. Servian general staff is concentrating its troops to drive the Austrians from Loiztza.

GERMANS DEFEATED.

LONDON, AUG. 15.—The Belgian legation announced two victories over German cavalry. It is also said the Germans at Haelen, near Biest, have been repulsed with considerable losses. Its success has greatly inspired the Belgian army.

A RUSSIAN VICTORY.

The French embassy received the following message from the foreign minister in Paris:

"Russians have won a victory on the Diesterver. The Fourth Infantry regiment of the Austro-Hungarian army and the First Cavalry Regiment were annihilated."

JAPAN'S OBLIGATIONS.

LONDON, AUG. 15.—The Daily Telegraph says that Japan will carry out to the full, its obligations under the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

The London Times says:—The power of Britain to throw fresh troops into the field at a later stage may be the decisive factor in the ultimate result.

NEW YORK PRESS COMMENT.

Times—The day for re-opening the New York stock exchange appears to be in the distant future, according to the governors.

American—Public inquiry for industrial and traction stocks show a decided improvement.

Journal of Commerce—The demand for stocks appear to be good.

Wall Street Journal—Boston interests are reported to be privately buying the sugar stocks on account of the better outlook in the trade caused by the war.

N. Y.—Improvement in sentiment is reported.

Sun—The feeling that foreign obligations should be met in part at least in gold is unquestionable, expanding.

Developments of every favorable character is looked for on foreign exchanges.

New York, Aug. 15.—British and French co-operation of the first financial magnitude is reported to be a big factor. Intimations are coming privately from London financial interests that the high cost of living now developing among the fighting nations, especially in Germany, may result in putting a stop to the war.

Great Britain is doing everything possible it is said to prevent supplies of any kind from reaching Germany. Increasing activity is reported in the new street stock market which has been enlarged for the transactions.

LONDON, AUG. 14.—Pushing forward by weight of numbers, the German advance across Belgium is slowly, but steadily proceeding and soon must come in contact with the allied armies which, according to an official communication from Brussels tonight are in battle order at some point unnamed.

The Belgians in the outpost skirmishing are said to have inflicted severe checks on the German forces; but on the whole the German wing has kept on its way and has reached a line from north of Namur to Haelen, which suggests that the first big battle will be fought somewhere between Louvain and Diest, where the allies probably will try to block the roads to Brussels and Antwerp and prevent the German attempt to render northern Belgium untenable.

Farther south French troops have entered Belgium through Charleroi, going to the relief of their neighbors and to aid in any attack directed toward Namur, while in the east the French are reported to have secured possession of ridges in the Vosges Mountains and to hold the passes of Le Bonhomme and Saint Marie Au Mines, through which important roads pass and which it is declared gives them great strategic advantage.

The Germans again are hammering away at the Liege forts and, according to their accounts, one of the forts, Pontisse, has fallen. This, however, is denied by the Belgians, who tell of another slaughter of the invaders who, they say, attempted to rush the fortress.

Military strategists are of the opinion that the Germans are meeting with delay which they did not count upon and that every day the Belgians keep them fighting means an increase of Russian forces on their eastern frontier.

CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

They express the belief that unless Germany soon disposes of Belgium and France she will have to choose between withdrawing a great part of her army from the west or leaving the road to Berlin open to the forces of the Emperor of Russia.

Already hordes of Russians are reported to be marching toward Prussia on the one side and to Austrian Galicia on the other. In the latter country they are said to be in the vicinity of the Styria river, which is on the route to Lemberg.

The official news bureau of the army and admiralty has issued a warning to the public against placing the slightest reliance in the many rumors current daily regarding alleged victories or defeats, or concerning the arrival of wounded or disabled ships of Great Britain. "These are, without exception, baseless," the warning says.

The probable attitude of Japan and Italy is still the subject of much speculation. Conversations are going on continually between Japan and Great Britain concerning Japan's duty under her alliance with Great Britain and the part she will be permitted to take in the peace conference following the war.

There are persistent rumors that Italy will join the Triple Entente. The Italian ambassador is a frequent caller at the foreign office.

IN BATTLE ORDER.

LONDON, AUG. 14.—The Brussels correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph says the transportation of French troops into Belgian territory is now complete, and that all the troops that have been expected are in battle order at a place fixed according to the plans of the chief of staff.

AEROPLANE WRECKED.

LONDON, AUG. 14.—A Reuter despatch from St. Petersburg says a message has been received there from Vilna, stating that a German aeroplane which was making observations of Russian military movements in the Polish government of Suwalki, was fired upon and brought down with a crash. Its occupants, four German officers were killed according to the despatch.

Rome, Aug. 14.—Official despatches from St. Petersburg confirm reports of a disastrous defeat suffered by the Austrians at the hands of the Russians at Tusora on the River Dniester. Four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry were cut to pieces.

LIEGE HOLDING OUT.

LONDON, AUG. 14.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from its Brussels correspondent says that Fort Pontisse and the neighboring forts to the west of the city of Liege are resisting extremely well the fierce German attacks. The Germans have been trying to rush Pontisse by main force, no longer relying upon siege artillery. They have been unable, however, to get beyond the glacis of the fort, where they have been mowed down by the fire of the defenders.

## VALLEY RAILWAY BOOKS MUST BE PRODUCED

### Mr. Carvell Gives Notice That If They are Not Forthcoming at the Next Meeting of the Commission He Will Move to Have Officers of the Company Committed for Contempt---Mr. Corbett Still in the United States---Mr. Flemming must Testify

St. John, Aug. 14.—The royal commission to inquire into the Valley Railway charges met again this morning but adjourned until August 25 without taking any evidence. The morning was spent in argument over various phases of the matter.

One of the most interesting matters argued was the necessity of Premier Flemming's appearance. Mr. Carvell said that he was prepared to show the time, the place and the amount of a payment by James H. Corbett to the premier. Mr. Corbett, he said, was being kept in Pennsylvania and so it becomes necessary to examine Mr. Flemming to secure this evidence. The commission decided that the premier must appear.

Mr. Carvell still held out for the production of the St. John & Quebec Railway Company's books from the New York office and gave notice that, if the books were not on hand when the court resumed, he would be prepared to move for the commitment of the officers of the company for contempt.

Referring to the statement by the acting premier that the government has no control over the company and holds no stock, Mr. Carvell dismissed this as a quibble, showing that the legislation provided for the transfer of the majority of the stock to the government.

Bills for the expenses of witnesses and services were presented and after some argument, submitted to counsel for the government and the court to be passed upon.

During the interval before the next session a special audit of the books to July 31 and more comprehensive reports by the engineers will be prepared.

When the commission came to order the chairman asked if there were any more witnesses.

Mr. Carvell said he would ask Ross Thompson for progress estimates to July 31 and he would also ask the privilege of examining Premier Flemming.

The chairman said the commission had not considered the question of calling Mr. Flemming.

Mr. Teed said that he did not intend to call the premier and did not think he should be asked to give evidence, but if the commission wanted him, Mr. Flemming would come without subpoena.

Mr. Carvell said that Premier Flemming had been subpoenaed and urged that he be brought to court.

Continuing, he told of James H. Corbett having been subpoenaed but Mr. Corbett was being kept in Pennsylvania. Mr. Carvell said he could give the time and place and also the amount of a payment made by Mr. Corbett to Premier Flemming in a St. John hotel.

Mr. Carvell said that he wanted to see the New York books before examining Mr. Flemming but if Mr. Corbett could not be brought to court to prove the payment he wanted to examine Mr. Flemming to see if he could prove it by him.

Regarding Mr. Clarke's statement that the government did not own the majority of the stock in the railway, Mr. Carvell said that this was merely a quibble. The court had Mr. Gould's evidence that he had sold the additional bonds and if the transaction had not been completed and fifty per cent. of the stock transferred to the government it would soon be

and the government practically owned the railway and the railway company and should be able to produce the company's books.

"There must be something detrimental to Mr. Flemming or the government in these books," he said, "or there would be no such determined opposition to bringing them here and such deliberate hounding of the commission."

Mr. Teed said that Mr. Clarke had informed him that the bonds had not been signed and that he did not know if they would be. He added that Mr. Gould's statement was merely to the effect that he had arranged a sale.

The chairman announced the decision of the court that Premier Flemming should be required to give evidence. They wished further information and would secure an audit from Mr. Blanchet to July 31, and reports from the engineers. If the books were not available when the court resumed they would see nothing to be gained by waiting further for the books.

Mr. Carvell suggested that the report of an independent engineer on the completed sections should be secured. Regarding the books he must insist on their production and he gave notice that, if they were not on hand when the court resumed after adjournment he would move for commitment for contempt of the officers of the company. He suggested that the adjournment be made until September first to allow counsel to attend the special session of parliament.

The chairman announced that they would adjourn until August 25, and if parliament was still in session then a further adjournment would be made.

Mr. Carvell then raised the question of the payment of expenses of witnesses, etc., and read several of the bills presented. That of B. Hal Brown, including among other items, that of \$22 for a copy of his own evidence and totalling \$87, elicited some comment from Mr. Fowler.

The file of bills for witnesses and service was turned over to Mr. Fowler, as the representative of the government, before being passed upon by the commission. Mr. Fowler objected to the payment of the cost of subpoenas.

Mr. Teed thought that each witness should be allowed a reasonable per diem allowance.

Mr. Fowler protested against any allowance and Mr. Carvell suggested a rate of \$5 a day all around.

The matter was finally left to the court to pass on the merits of each bill.

The court then adjourned until August 25 at ten a.m.

## FRENCH ARMY ENTERED BELGIUM

Paris, Aug. 14.—An official announcement says a large number of French troops has entered Belgium and is proceeding from Charleroi to Gembloux ten miles northwest of Namur.

Miss Morgan left Friday morning on a business trip to Montreal, Toronto and New York.

(Continued on Page Five)