

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

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

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FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 13 1914

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A BIG LAND BATTLE IS REPORTED TODAY

Greatest Conflict in the History of the World Said to be Taking place on Belgium Territory--- Two Million Men Are Likely To be Involved

Official Press Bureau Issues a Carefully Worded Statement--German Troops are Planting Batteries North of Liege, Preparatory to a Siege of the Forts---Reports of a German Victory are not Officially Confirmed--Official Announcement of a State of war Between Britain and Austria---Russian Troops Reported to Have Routed an Austrian Force---British Steamer Chased by German Cruiser on Coast of South America

WAR SUMMARY

Great secrecy prevails as to Movement of armies. Berlin says that German territory has been entirely cleared of French

A Dispatch from Sofia says that Bulgaria will maintain Neutrality

London Cables Austria has offered to Italy Savoy, Nice Corsica and Turnish as the price of Active hostilities against France.

American Liner Philadelphia arrived in New York Wednesday night with 1,112 passengers most of them American refugees from the Continent.

Reports that the Germans have been checked decisively in advance throughout Belgium reached London from Brussels.

A Statement of the French war dept. on Wednesday afternoon said that up to this time no encounters except those of outposts had taken place between French and German Forces

Amsterdam reports say that the Ambassador has left Berlin for Amsterdam.

The Brussels exchange telegraph Co. Reports that Germans have been completely routed in Belgium and are now being pursued by Cavalry and infantry.

War Summary--The British foreign office statement announces that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Austria Hungary as from aiding the German Battle front is stretching practically from the Suez across France's frontier and through Belgium

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

LONDON, AUG. 13--ALTHOUGH A BATTLE GREATER THAN ANYTHING KNOWN IN HISTORY IS TAKING PLACE IN BELGIUM TODAY, CONTINENTAL CIRCLES WERE CAREFUL TO RENDER IMPOSSIBLE ANY CLEAR VIEW OF THE DISPOSITION OF THE 2,000,000 MEN ENGAGED OR MOVING RAPIDLY TO THE CONFLICT.

ALTHOUGH GERMANY IS SAID TO HAVE WON, THERE IS NOTHING OFFICIAL IN THE REPORT. FOLLOWING THE DISPATCHES FROM BRUSSELS THE BRITISH PRESS BUREAU OF THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"AN ENGAGEMENT HAS OCCURRED NORTHWEST OF HASSELT, BELGIUM, BETWEEN BELGIAN CAVALRY SUPPORTED BY INFANTRY AND THE GERMAN FORCES PRESUMED TO BE 2,000 AND A CAVALRY DIVISION, 20,000 STRONG SUPPORTED BY ONE BATTALION OF INFANTRY AND 12 GUNS."

"THE FOURTH GERMAN CAVALRY DIVISION IS REPORTED TO BE MOVING TOWARD JODOIGNE BUT NO INFANTRY IS KNOWN TO BE ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE MEUSE EXCEPT THOSE ABOVE MENTIONED."

"A BATTALION OF GERMANS IS ENTRENCHED NEAR VISE." THE BELGIUM FORTS AT LIEGE STILL HOLDING OUT.

THE GERMANS PLANTING BATTERIES OF HEAVY GUNS NORTH OF LIEGE PREPARATORY TO A SIEGE OF THE FORTS.

THE GERMANS ARE THROWING UP ENTRENCHMENTS ALL THE WAY TO LIEGE WHICH ARE EVIDENTLY THOSE BEING BUILT FROM DUTCH FRONTIER WESTWARD ALONG THE MEUSE.

CHASED BY A CRUISER

LONDON, AUG. 13--A TRINIDAD DISPATCH TO THE CENTRAL NEWS STATES THAT THE BRITISH STEAMER DRUMCLIFF FROM BUENOS AYRES TO NEW YORK HAS ARRIVED THERE. THE CAPTAIN REPORTED THAT ON THE WAY UP THE COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA THE DRUMCLIFF WAS CHASED BY A GERMAN CRUISER WHICH FIRED ON HER AND DESTROYED THE VESSEL'S WIRELESS APPARATUS.

GRAIN IS EASIER

CHICAGO, AUG. 13--CORN GIVEN SHADE EASIER ON SCATTERED SELLING. CORN IS IN A SOUND POSITION AND MARKET WOULD BULGE QUICKLY ON ANY BUYING POWER, TO FAVOR THE LONG SIDE. BUY THIS CORN AS

PIT OFFERING ARE SMALL. CHICAGO, AUG. 13--A LITTLE BUYING OF WHEAT BY LOCALS BUT LOOKS TO ME AS THOUGH THE MARKET WILL WORK LOWER

TO PROTECT FOODSTUFFS

WASHINGTON, AUG. 13--PRESIDENT WILSON TOOK HIS FIRST STEP TO PREVENT FOOD-STUFFS FROM BEING GIVEN A RAPID AND UNWARRANTED INCREASE IN PRICES AS A RESULT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 13--FOR NEARLY FORTY EIGHT HOURS NO WORD HAS REACHED THE U. S. GOVERNMENT FROM GERMANY ACCORDING TO THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. THE COUNSELLOR OF THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR ACTING IN THE ABSENCE OF THE AMBASSADOR CALLED AT THE DEPARTMENT AGAIN TODAY TO URGE THAT HE BE PERMITTED THE USE OF THE COMMERCIAL RADIO STATIONS FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF CIPHER DIPLOMATIC DISPATCHES. THE GERMAN DIPLOMAT HAS ALSO ASKED THE U. S. USE OF ITS GOOD OFFICE FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF SUCH DISPATCHES THROUGH THE LONDON CABLES.

MANY WERE WOUNDED

LONDON, AUG. 13--DISPATCHES FROM FASIL, SWITZERLAND, SAYS:-- FOLLOWING TERRIBLE BATTLE AT MULHUSEN THE HOSPITAL FACILITIES PROVIDED ABSOLUTELY IN ADEQUATE TO CARE FOR ALMOST INCREDIBLE NUMBER OF WOUNDED. NOT ONLY ARE ALL HOSPITALS FILLED, BUT SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND HOTELS ARE OCCUPIED TO THEIR CAPACITY. EVEN THEN IT WAS FOUND NECESSARY TO CALL SPECIAL TRAINS TO CONVEY WOUNDED TO MULHEIM, ST. LUDWICH AND OTHER TOWNS. THE LATEST REPORTS PLACE GERMAN LOSSES AT FROM 8000 TO 10,000.

ON THE PACIFIC

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 13--GERMANS HAVE SHOT DOWN THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, IN THE PALACE GARDEN AND CONVERSED WITH HIM AT LENGTH. THE EMPEROR APPEARED TO BE IN A SERIOUS MOOD, BUT CONFIDENT. HE SPOKE OF THE CAPTURE OF LIEGE, WHERE THE GERMANS AND BELGIAN TROOPS WERE ABOUT EQUAL NUMERICALLY.

MAY BE A FIGHT

DOVER, ENGLAND, AUG. 13--HEAVY CANNONADING WAS HEARD FOR AN HOUR IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TODAY.

LONDON, AUG. 13--THE BANK OF ENGLAND MINIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT REMAINS UNCHANGED

TO FIVE PER CENT.

WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA

THE FOREIGN OFFICE, IN ANNOUNCING THAT A STATE OF WAR EXISTED BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA, SAID: HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAS DECLARED TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR THAT THEY FEEL THEMSELVES OBLIGED TO ANNOUNCE THAT A STATE OF WAR EXISTS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRO HUNGARY AS FROM MIDNIGHT.

AUSTRIANS DEFEATED

PARIS, AUG. 13--A ST. PETERSBURG DISPATCH REPORTS A DECISIVE DEFEAT OF AUSTRIANS BY RUSSIAN TROOPS ON DIESTER RIVER IT SAYS 4,000 INFANTRY AND 8,000 CAVALRY WERE ROUTED.

THE KING'S OFFER

London, Aug. 13--King George has offered Balmoral Castle as a hospital for wounded soldiers.

LEAVING GREAT BRITAIN

London, Aug. 12--Arrangements for the departure of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, Count D'elrichstein have been made. He has been in England for eighteen years, and is one of the most intimate friends of the British royal family.

The admiralty has sent out cruisers which will ply the Atlantic for the purpose of protecting trade routes. The French government has also sent out warships to search for German cruisers known to be in the Atlantic. "The enemy's ships," says the official admiralty report, "will be hunted continually, and, although some time may elapse before they are run down, they will be kept too busy to do much mischief."

"A number of fast merchant vessels fitted and armed at British arsenals are also patrolling the route and keeping them clear of the German commerce raiders. With every day that passes, British control of trade routes, especially those of the Atlantic, becomes stronger. In the North Sea, where the Germans have scattered mines indiscriminately and where the most formidable operations of the naval war are proceeding, the admiralty can give no reassurance."

THE KAISER CONFIDENT.

Berlin, via Copenhagen, Aug. 10 to London, Aug. 11--Emperor William today received James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, in the palace garden and conversed with him at length. The Emperor appeared to be in a serious mood, but confident. He spoke of the capture of Liege, where he said the German and Belgian troops were about equal numerically. The Belgians, he added, were behind fortifications, but the Germans charged with bayonets and destroyed everything. The Belgians were put to flight, abandoning their arms in

(Continued on page four.)

THE I. C. R. ELEVATOR WIPED OUT BY FIRE

Destructive Blaze at St. John at an Early Hour This Morning---Origin of the Fire a Complete Mystery---Large Quantity of Wheat Ready for Shipment to England a Total Loss---Union Station Had a Narrow Escape---Loss Will be Half a Million Dollars

St. John, Aug. 13.--The big I.C.R. elevator off Mill street was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning at a loss of approximately \$250,000 on the building and equipment along with 70,000 bushels of wheat stored there recently for shipment to England for the use of the British admiralty adding about \$60,000 more to the loss.

In addition to this loss, which it is suspected resulted from incendiarism by sympathizers of hostile countries in Europe or perhaps by an immediate envoy, the freight shed belonging to the I.C.R. close at hand was completely destroyed with all its contents--meaning about \$25,000 in the ashes.

Three I.C.R. freight cars on the rails between the elevator and the I.C.R. station were burned completely and Pullman and passenger cars even a quarter of a mile away in the yard were partly burned and scorched--losses about \$15,000.

The I.C.R. trainshed was badly damaged. The roof caught fire in a very few minutes after the flames burst from the elevator and was badly damaged to the extent probably of \$2,000, making a total loss of nearly \$400,000.

The houses on Mill street near the I.C.R. property and those on Paradise Row and Lombard street almost abutting on No. 8 shed were all scorched badly. Streams of those were kept pouring water on these buildings all during the fire but as soon as it was applied, the wood, almost at a pitch of bursting into flame, sizzled the water into steam. Up to an early hour none of the houses had caught fire but in practically every house and in the Mission church and school room much damage was done by the water.

Close on \$400,000 the entire loss would aggregate and only the favorable climatic conditions which aided the firemen, prevented the destruction of that whole district of the city.

WAS IT WORK OF ENEMIES.

It is a complete mystery how the fire started and grave suspicion is fastened on incendiaries. The elevator was in operation until ten o'clock and about half an hour after that time John Chandler, a weighman, passed through the structure from top to cellar and there was no sign of fire. Even the fires in the furnace, a distance away, were very low.

About 12.30 o'clock or probably a little later pedestrians in Mill street saw flames shooting past the windows in the upper part of the building. An alarm was rung in from box 152 but before the fire apparatus had responded the flames had burst practically from every side and the whole place was a seething mass. A second alarm followed almost immediately and in less than half an hour every piece of fire apparatus on this side of the harbor was playing its part there.

It appeared that the firemen at once abandoned all hope of rescuing the elevator. It seemed futile from the outset and as the streams began to shoot from the hydrants they were trained on the surrounding buildings, especially those on Mill

street and Paradise Row, which were in great danger.

Three freight cars hauled up close beside the elevator were a prey to the flames in a very few minutes and lay in a heap of ashes while the metal trucks were red hot on the rails. An engine which had been standing in the C.P.R. yard across Mill street was on hand to remove just in time a string of passenger cars.

The heat was intense for as great a distance as three hundred yards away. Persons who attempted to approach within a radius of one hundred yards were driven rudely back and forced to beat a retreat to shelter Pullman cars and passenger cars out in the I.C.R. yard several hundred yards away caught fire before a quarter of an hour and buckets of water had to be carried from the reservoir. The paint was scorched on the cars and a crew of men had to be rushed to look after the hundred or more cars in the yard and quench the flames as they burst out.

HOUSEHOLDERS AROUSED.

Brands and cinders were being hurled by the breeze as far away as Douglas avenue and as the night was almost illuminated into day the rows of houses for a mile away could be distinctly seen and men, women and children could be distinguished pouring buckets of water on their roofs. Spectators turned out in hundreds from all parts of the city.

The fire fighters on all sides were driven back by the unbearable heat. From the roofs of the surrounding residences vapor drifted in heavy clouds and as soon as it was poured on from seven or eight streams, it evaporated and the paint began to blister.

About 2.15 o'clock the lower part of the broader bottom section had been burned and the studding became too weak to hold the body and the latter collapsed with a rumble and cloud of sparks and brands which rose hiding the place from view for fully five minutes. Half an hour later the four shaking blood red walls collapsed and at three o'clock nothing remained but a heap of burning debris--\$300,000 gone in flames in less than two hours.

While the entire structure was still standing the flames caught to the station shed and the glass began to fall. There was grave danger of the roof caving in and as eager spectators passed through the shed its sections of glass crashed to the floor close by them. At length a guard of salvage men was placed at each entrance and everyone excepting the firemen were kept out. The posts supporting the outside shed caught fire from the intense heat and before streams of hose could be diverted in that direction the trainshed had suffered critically.

The announcement that there was about 70,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator was made officially. Twenty-four thousand bushels, three loads, had been removed during the day to the Rappahannock, which was to leave today for England to supply the British government, it is understood. The wheat was being supplied to the ship until ten o'clock.