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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 — Moderate winds, fine and warm, followed by showers and local thunder storms.

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

WAR NEWS VERY CONFLICTING

MR. SAMPSON WRITES OF WORLD'S METROPOLIS

'Hands Across the Sea' Excursionists Visiting London Were Warmly Greeted on all Sides---Paid a Visit to the Famous Tower and Other Points of Interest ---A Breezy Letter Descriptive of the Many Wonderful Sights to be Seen in the Great City

London, Eng., July 22.—To those of your readers who have never been privileged to visit London, let me say that the "Hands Across the Seas" party have happened in this great city at a most opportune time for sight seeing. The European war scare has presented to us features seldom witnessed by Canadians. The Times is issued every half hour and people are pumping into each other while reading the papers in the streets and the poverty stricken people you see eating bread and coffee for a penny at the street stands at six o'clock in the morning have their happy penny paper in one hand.

Last Sunday a.m. we worshipped in St. Paul's with thousands of people and enjoyed the wonderful music and good sermon. We saw some persons in the royal boxes in the distance and we supposed the King and Queen Mary occupied seats there but when the service closed we failed to find them in the crowd.

An early train on Monday took us to Aldershot, where Major Travers-Clarke (six feet four inches tall) placed thirteen military autos at our disposal just because we were Canadians and military chauffeurs and guides in abundance on each vehicle and we were cheered by the forty thousand soldiers on the grounds. The major, after giving exhibitions of drill and maneuvers with cavalry and men of the line, gave them a holiday and personally rode with us for miles over the grounds and took us through the many industrial departments. At noon the one hundred and eighty Canadian were given a big dinner, and in the evening an excellent tea. The men proved to be excellent waiters. He ordered an exhibition of aeroplanes and dirigible war balloons. After the experts explained the construction, ascensions were made from our side and after circling about at a great height and for miles over the country they came back gracefully at our feet. Each machine took two men and your correspondent tried to get a seat in one of them but the ladies of the party protested so hard, I suppose because the men were so few, that the attempt to ascend was abandoned. However, when spoken to, the officers declared that upon no consideration would a civilian be allowed to go up higher. Two weeks before a brave fellow was killed while experimenting.

AT THE TOWER.

Next day we did the tower of London after cameras, umbrellas and satchels were taken from us. We were divided into six sections, each with a guide, and the rapidity of the lectures was most bewildering. To be brief, we saw everything, including the jewels. In the afternoon we were royally entertained by Earl Grey in the Hotel Metropole, of course a little bigger than the Barker and Queen. Mr. Geo. R. Parkin was one of the speakers and his splendid address was of course, keenly appreciated. All of the party failed to bring that silk hat and dress suit and felt too much abashed to put in an appearance. It was different with the ladies, don't-cher-know, for a bit of silk and a ruff, or whatyou call it, on the silk dress, made them look bewitching.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

The greatest excitement and interest of the tour was at Portsmouth on Thursday when our extremely popular Mr. F. J. Ney had arranged with the

Admiralty for our admission to the dockyards. We left by early train for the eighty-mile ride and while en route a telegram was sent to the authorities to close the gates and summon every sailor aboard ship. In the night all the dreadnoughts slipped out to the North Sea and the warships commenced coaling and loading up with provisions. The harbor was blockaded, and no vessel could come in or go out. Every man was taken from duty in the yards and the city policemen put in their places. This was the condition of things when our big crowd reached the gate after passing through the excited city. The police sentries told us we might as well go away for we could not enter. Mr. Ney told us to remain where we were. He was in communication with the authorities in London and in an hour the police and everybody else was surprised when orders were given to admit the loyal Canadians. Then the police got busy and sent one man with every dozen of us but first we had to deliver up everything except all those gold guineas we had in our inside pockets. The smokers had to hand out the matches they so often use when travelling. Inside it was almost like the Strand or Piccadilly with teams loaded with provisions from flour to oil and hundreds of sailors carrying their personal effects and hurrying to their particular ship. It was somewhat heartrending to see the wives and sweethearts of the sailor boys at the gate crying as they kissed good-bye. All ships were ordered to sail at sundown, without destination. Well, amid all the rush we were taken aboard the Irresistible and shown all through this first class warship.

After leaving the dockyard, many of us, in small boats, visited Nelson's Victory, saw the spot on deck where he fell, marked by brass plate, and the cabin in which he died. For our benefit searchlights were thrown from different parts of the harbor and we reached London nearly one o'clock a.m. While in Portsmouth we visited the home of the late Charles Dickens, saw the room in which he was born and the couch on which he died.

Another of our party is laid aside a young lady from Amherst, N.S., with typhoid fever, very sick.

We are earnestly watching for pickpockets and so far all have escaped except your correspondent. In the post office he purchased a shilling's worth of stamps and while laying his umbrella aside they were gone. This just cost another shilling for twelve stamps.

That's all, now.

Chas. A. Sampson.

PERSONAL

L. J. Loggie of Chatham is at the Queen.
H. N. Cockburn of St. John is registered at the Queen.
G. F. Blanchard of Boston is at the Barker House.
Commodore J. L. Stewart of Chatham is at the Queen.
Mr. and Mrs. Priestman of Blackville is in the city.
E. Raban Vince of Woodstock is at the Barker House.
George Forsyth of Toronto is in the city.
P. E. Rasmussen of Brownville Junction is at the Barker House.
Harry E. Belyea of St. John is in the city.

Report That German Troops Have Captured Liege Somewhat Conflicting---Austria Has Not Declared War on France, Alsace---Lorraine Invaded by France

Much Interest Centred in Coming Naval Battle in the North Sea---Germany's Navy Expected to Take the Offensive---French Troops Route a German Force---A Big Battle Reported to be Raging on the German Frontier---Great Britain Sends Force of Twenty Thousand Men to Assist Belgium

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

New York, Aug. 10.—An official statement made today says that French losses at Altkirch were less than 100 altogether.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Though France has demanded an explanation from Vienna of the fact that Austrian troops are being sent to the French frontier the republic will not declare war on Austria. The French government understands that Austria is trying to provoke a declaration of war in order to induce Italy to give her assistance under terms of the triple alliance. The Austrian ambassador said that he had received no reply to the French complaint from his government.

France, Aug. 10.—Harvesting and threshing is being done on a small scale owing to scarcity of labor and the weather is generally wet. The stocks are light.

London, Aug. 10.—Dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, reports that 48 trains of Austrian troops have arrived at Leopoldsdorf, to co-operate with German force.

London, Aug. 10.—The manner in which the French drove the Germans out of Muelhausen was marked by all the important papers as their best days. There is every indication that the mass of the French forces is proceeding northwest.

Rome, via Paris, Aug. 10.—There is a bitter feeling here toward Austria because when warships of that nation bombarded Antivari, the Montenegrin seaport, they are said to have caused considerable damage to Italian property there.

Washington, Aug. 10.—U. S. Battleship Maine was ordered to remain at Gibraltar to protect American interests there.

New York, Aug. 10.—To prevent any messages other than those in strict accordance with neutrality laws from being sent out, U. S. revenue cutter Calumet made a tour of New York harbor and sealed up wireless on eighty four ships.

BIG BATTLE GOING ON
Paris, Aug. 10.—It is reported that a big battle between German and French troops is now going on, on the frontier. It is supposed that troops engaged are those that crossed at Escharty, although the war office has given out no statement. It is reported here that following the capture and occupation of Tuxeburg, the General in command of the German forces placed the young Duchess Marie, daughter of the ruler under arrest.

NO CHANGE AT LIEGE

London, August 10.—A statement by Belgian General staff says the position of German troops at Liege has hardly changed since Saturday and that offensive movement has been stopped.

French troops have penetrated Alsace-Lorraine and driven Germans out of Altkirch about 20 miles from frontier at Belfort.

England said to have landed 22,000 men at Dunkirk, Ostend and Calais to reinforce Belgians and French troops.

English cruiser squadron repulsed a number of German destroyers and destroyed one.

St. Petersburg denies Germans have occupied Warsaw.

Russians war chest total \$375,000,000 and that funds would be provided by additional war on wines and tobacco.

Austria has not yet declared war

on France and the Austrian ambassador is still in Paris.

A statement issued by German legation at the Hague says the German fleet has so far suffered no losses and is threatening eastern seaboard of Russia having successfully bombarded Libau.

Washington — Shipments of emergency currency in last ten days totaled about \$165,000,000 of which about \$50,000,000 has been sent to New York.

REPORT OF GERMAN SUCCESS AT LIEGE.

London, Monday, Aug. 10.—A belated Belgian admission that Liege had been occupied to some extent by the German troops, came in a dispatch from The New York Times correspondent at Maastricht, dated Sunday morning.

It may be supposed that the German force within the city is a comparatively small one, but it is probably big enough for the purpose, namely, to cut off the forts from inter-communication and from being reinforced from the city.

No doubt the forts are fairly well supplied with provisions and ammunition and have their own water supply but it is unlikely that they will be able to hold out very much longer.

It must be confessed that for the Germans to have forced an entry into the town through the zone of powerful forts around it, is a very considerable success. It must be presumed that a large portion of the Belgian army (the Germans say one-fourth) was within the town and that it had been withdrawn or driven out. A message from Brussels mentions the king of the Belgians as having reviewed the troops who took part in the defence of the city, though not, of course, from the forts, which are now fighting each for itself.

The German siege guns have not yet been brought in to play against the forts and it is doubtful whether they have yet been brought up. These guns are very difficult to move into position.

FRENCH WIN A VICTORY.

Brussels, Aug. 9.—(Via London, 5.35 a.m.)—The minister of war announces that the Germans suffered 30,000 casualties and the French 15,888 in a battle at Altkirch, which resulted in the capture of that Alsatian village by the French troops.

"It was nightfall on Friday when the advance guard of the French brigade approached Altkirch," says the official statement. "The city was well defended and occupied by a German brigade. The French began the assault with ardor, a regiment of infantry distinguishing itself in a furious charge soon after which the Germans retired in disorder.

"A regiment of French cavalry followed the enemy, pursuing them in the direction of Wallheim and Tugolsche, inflicting serious losses upon them. A French colonel and seven of his men were wounded.

OCCUPY MUELHAUSEN.

"The French then marched from Altkirch and their forces passed the abandoned earthworks and fences of Muelhausen. The populace came out from the town and welcomed the French troops. The cavalry galloping through the streets, pursued the German rear guard. The French established themselves north of Muelhausen.

"Rout is the only word with which to describe the German retreat. The

French losses were not excessive when the result is considered.

"The Germans retired in the direction of Neu-Breisach."

Muelhausen is in Alsace-Lorraine. After evacuating the town the Germans retired to Neu-Breisach, thirteen miles to the east of Kolmar on the railroad.

Paris, Aug. 9.—(3.10 a.m.)—It is officially announced that cavalry engagements between the French and Germans south of the Meuse, have occurred.

Paris, Aug. 9.—(11.48 a.m.)—It is unofficially reported that Kolmar, a city forty miles southwest of Strassburg, in Alsace-Lorraine, has been occupied by the French.

Paris, Aug. 9.—An official announcement by the French war office today says it is confirmed that after evacuating Muelhausen the German troops retired to Neu-Breisach, thirteen miles to the east of Kolmar, on the railroad.

Paris, Aug. 9.—(via London)—An official report of the capture by the French of the village of Altkirch, in Alsace, says that the French advance guard arrived before the place before nightfall Friday. The town was defended by strong earthworks, and occupied by a German brigade. The French in about equal number, carried the breastworks in a fierce bayonet charge. The Germans, broke abandoning the trenches, and the town. A regiment of French dragoons pursued the retreating Germans in the direction of Wallheim and Tugolschen, inflicting further great losses.

Darkness permitted the Germans to conceal themselves, and the French entered the city amid the cheers of the people.

At dawn the advance guard resumed its march. The cavalry failed to find German patrols, and the march of the entire brigade on Muelhausen was begun.

Saturday afternoon the scouts found that numerous and important defences protecting the city had been abandoned, and in less than half an hour the French occupied Muelhausen. Later it was learned that the Germans had retired in the direction of Neubreisach.

General Joffre, who has received the congratulations of the war department, addressed a proclamation to Alsace, saying that the French soldiers were the first workers in a great task of revenge.

It is unofficially reported that Kolmar, a city forty miles southwest of Strassburg, in Alsace-Lorraine, has been occupied by the French.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM IN PARIS

Paris, Aug. 9.—The invasion of Lower Alsace by a French army under the command of General Joseph Joffre, the French commander-in-chief has awakened great enthusiasm throughout France. French military authorities, while realizing that the occupation of Altkirch and Muelhausen by the French troops is not of high strategical importance, are of the opinion that the successful advance of the French army far across the German frontier will have considerable moral effect. It is also unofficially reported that Kolmar, further to the north, has fallen into the hands of the French. None of these three places was strongly fortified and all of them lie outside the line of real German defense, being regarded as outposts of the strongly fortified cities. Their German garrisons were numerically stronger, but it was understood that an attack, they would merely endeavor to hinder the French by falling back onto their supports.

Neubreisach, where they are said to have retired, lies to the east of Kolmar, and is strongly fortified while Strassburg, situated some distance to the north, in the centre of a great aggregation of German troops is strongly fortified, and supposed to be prepared for a long siege.

Official reports of the fighting between the French and German troops state that the French losses were "not excessive," while those of the Germans were "very serious."

The Alsatian inhabitants are said to have been so overjoyed at the approach of the French army that they tore up the frontier posts.

Reports of the arrival of an Austrian army corps on the Swiss frontier near Basel, were the object of close attention by the French military authorities. It was said that several more Austrian army corps were being organized in the Tyrol, whence they would later be sent towards the French frontier. In view of this the French government today asked the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to France, who still remains at his post, to explain the intentions of Austro-Hungary in regard to France.

Before retiring from Muelhausen, the German troops are said to have set fire to numerous buildings in that city, especially the warehouses, where food was stored.

Martial law has been established in Alsace, where it is said that Germans announce that any person suspected of sympathizing with the French would be executed without delay.

Details of the fight around Liege, Belgium, state that the forts there were not seriously affected by the fire of the German siege guns, which were not of large calibre.

Not a shot has been fired there since yesterday morning, according to official reports, and during the two days cessation of fighting over fifty thousand civilians have been employed in throwing up entrenchment between the forts, and these are said to have rendered the city almost impregnable.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

Detailed orders were issued today by both the French and Belgian governments, making the industrial resources of the two combined countries common property while the arms factories in France and Belgium are working in co-operation in supplying military material. Coal and grain are to be utilized in common by the two countries, and there is to be a complete co-ordination of military resources.

The governor-general of West Africa telegraphed to the colonial office today, stating that the French forces there, in co-operation with an English warship, have occupied the German colony of Togoland. At the same time the British warship appeared off Port Lome, the French garrison in Dahomey, crossed the frontier and occupied the eastern part of the German colony.

All the wireless stations in France and Algeria were suppressed today by the government, except in cases where authorization had been given, or where they were used for military purposes.

Joseph Caillaux, former premier has joined the French army and has been attached to the treasury department as inspector of finances.

Another recruit is Georges Carpentier, white heavyweigh pugilistic champion of the world, whose proposed return match with Gunboat

(Continued on Page Five)