BRUSSELS HEARS GUNS ROA

ENORMOUS NUMBER OF TROOPS MASSED

Military Genius Needed to Guide Huge Armies Now on Belgian Battleground

MANY SURPRISES IN STORE, SAYS EXPERT

Result of Conflict May Be in Doubt for Several Days

London, Aug. 15 .- A military ex pert, discussing the war situation. says: "The huge bulk of the enormous German army is advancing slowly along a line that runs from Diest, forty miles east by north of Brussels.

forty miles east by north of Brussels. The delay in the German advance has probably not been due to the obstruction of Liege and the general resistance of the Belgians alone.

"The massing of such enormous numbers of troops has never been attempted before and doubtless it has taken longer than was expected. Even small armies cannot fight in advance of their commissariat. If the large swarms of men are not fed they must fall. One of the reasons Belgium has taken so many cavalry.

they must fall. One of the reasons Belgium has taken so many cavalry prisoners is that the German cavalry seems to have repeatedly got out of reach of its supplies.

"The test will be far more severe when this battle develops. Every great army contains many generals who can command 10,000 men," but there are very few who are capable of directing 50,000 or 100,000 men in actual warfars. Not many human brains, however gifted, can control the operation of a half million men that stretches over sixty to eighty that stretches over sixty to eighty miles of front.

"There are many surprises in store for us in this war. It is easy enough to arm and drill the manhood of a nation. It is extraordinarily different to handle it in battle against a foe of equal strength and valor acting on the defensive.

"The result may be in doubt for days There may even be no extremely definite result at all. Anything short of a decisive victory for the German army may be counted as

an initial defeat "Germany stakes her first great throw under conditions which do not permit her to contemplate battle with

JAPAN GIVES GERMANY ONE WEEK'S WARNING

Orders Witdrawal of Warships a Evacuation of Kiau-Chow.

Tokio, Aug. 16.-Japan has sent ar ultimatum to Germany demanding that she withdraw her warships and evacu-

she withdraw her warships and evacu-ate Kiau Chau. Unless Germany un-conditionally accepts by August 23, Japan will take action.

Tokio, Aug. 16.—2.45 p.m.—The newa that Japan has sent an ultima-tum to Germany is officially con-firmed.

"A high official of the foreign office says Japan has received no note whatever from the American government in connection with the present crisis. Even in case a necessity arises for Japan to take upon herself the duty of discharging her treaty obligations to Great Britain, Japan sees no need of any explanation for such an action, for she shall act with a clear conscience in conformity to justice. We are confident that the United States understands full well this position of Japan, and, consequently, we cannot think for a moment that our good neighbor. America, shall be swayed by any un easiness as to the attitude of Japan. Japan's ultimatum gives Germany one week, or until next Sunday, to evacuate Kiau Chau.

Tien Tsin, China, Aug. 15:-Great excitement has resulted here from the announcement that all Japanese firms doing business at Tsing Tau have notified their agents to withdraw at once. This action is believed to have been ordered by the Japanese government and to present a decignation of results and the present and to present a decignation of results. ment and to presage a declaration of neutral stand,

war by Japan on Germany. TO STRENGTHEN GARRISON

London, Aug. 16.—A Lisbon dis-London, Aug. 16.—A Lispon uspatch to the Exchange Telegraph company announces that the cabinet had decided to strengthen the garrison in Portuguese Africa and to increase the number of naval units by trians as a defence against a possibility.

SOCIALISTS RISE IN REVOLT WHEN LEADER IS KILLED

London, Aug. 16.—A dispatch received by the Central News agency from Rome says: "Fugi-tives arriving here from Berlin declare that the Socialists are rising in revolt throughout Ger-many, following the execution of their leader, Dr. Liebknecht."

CAVALRY OF ENEMY FLEE FROM DINANT WHEN FRENCH FIRE

London, Aug. 16.—An account of the fighting south of Namur given in a Sunday Times dispatch says Gera Sunday Times dispatch says Ger-man cavalry occupied a portion of the town of Dinant, on the left bank of the Meuse, fifteen miles south of Namur. French Infantry coming from the north with machine iguns, however, drove them out of the town. The fight was principally an artiflery affair. The French gradually drove the Germans back until late in the The fight was affair. The French gradually grove affair. The French gradually grove the Germans back until late in the afternoon they were about ten miles south of Dinant, pursued by mounted rifles and infantry.

TWO RUSSIAN TOWNS FREED OF AUSTRIANS

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—The Austrian troops evacuated the towns of Kielce and Chencin, in Russian Poland on August 13, after an attack by Russian cavairy which dispersed a body of 800 Czech inhabitants of Sokal, in Austrian Galicia, who were supported by the Tenth Regiment of Austrian Dragoons.

SEVERELY TREATED BY AUSTRIANS WHEN WAR DECLARED BY BRITAIN

London, Aug. 16.—An Exchange Ancon, Italy, reports the arrival there of a British consul from Trieste. The consul states that he had practically to fly for his life when England declared war against Austria

The consul reports that all British subjects in Trieste have been severely treated by the Austrians and that many of Englishmen have been arrested and imprisoned.

TURKISH FORT FIRED ON BRITISH VESSEL

London, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to Reuters News agency from Malta says that it is reported there that one of the Turkish forts commanding the Dardanelles fired on a British cruis-er that attempted to follow the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau in o the Dardanelles.

STANDARD OF GERMANY

London, Aug. 16.—A Reuters dispatch from Paris announces that it is officially stated that the offensive movement which was begun last night in great force along the line from Sarrebourg, on the Franco-German frontier, to Luneville, in the departent of Meurthe et Moselle, has

New York, Aug. 15.—Cable dispatches from Tokio to the East and West News Bureau, a Japanese news agency, are as follows:

"A high efficial of the Canada and been cantured"

DUTCH TROOPS RESENT **GERMAN WAR ACTION**

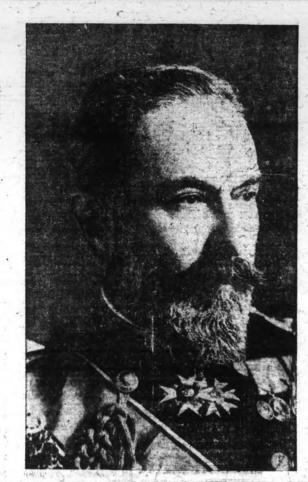
Paris, Aug. 16.-An official munication to-day says the Dutch troops in the province of North Bra-bant and Limburg are manifesting discontent against the Germans, whom they accuse of being responsible for the actual situation. Their officers are said to have difficulty in control

ITALY TO SHOW HER **NEUTRALITY REASONS**

Rome, Aug. 15, 8.55 p.m.-It is an

MINES ARE LAID IN NORTH ADRIATIC SEA

First Sea Lord at the Admiralty



Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, Q. C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G, on whom a large share of the re sponsibility of Britain's naval arm rests.

PROTECTION FOR ALL AMERICAN INTERESTS PROMISED BY JAPAN

Aug. 16. - Simultaneously with the announcement of a dispatch of an altimatum by Japan to Germany which is expected here to be followed by war, Takaaki Kato, minister of foreign affairs, conferred with George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, and made a broad statement calculated to assure the United States that Maita American interests in the Orient will be safeguarded and the integrity of China upheld.

Kiau Chau, from which Japan has Pardanelles.

ARD OF GERMANY
TAKEN ON FRONTIER

German territory has an area of about 200 square priles and a protectorate. The manded the withdrawal of Germany, controls an extended waterfront. Tsing Tau, the seaport in the territory con-trolled by Germany, is strongly forti-

FLEETS IN ORIENT



German Ships Stationed in Chinese Waters

TARIFF SUSPENDED

via Paris, Aug. 15.-The government has decreed a suspe of the tariff on coal and grain

STEAMER CREW SAW TORPEDO FLOTILLA TAKE TWO PRIZES

Paris, Aug. 16.-A Havas dispate from Huelva, Spain, reports that the crew of the steamer Katherine from Algeria say they saw an English torpedo flotilla capture two German steamers, one a freighter and other a passenger ship. The latter tried to escape and eight shots were fired at her before she came to. prize crew was placed aboard the steamer, the captain refusing to stee her to Gibraltar.

BELGRADE HOLDS OUT **AUSTRIANS NOT ABLE** TO CROSS RIVER SAVE

London, Aug. 16,-A Reuter dis patch from Nish under date of Aug 15 says that at 11 oclock Thursday night the Austrians tried to pass the Save river under protection of their artillery. The Servian artillery opened a well-sustained fire which had a disastrous effect on the Austrians and compelled them to retire in disorder. Many of the Austrians who were unable to cross the river were taken prisoners.

Servian guns sank near Belgrade, the dispatch states, two boat-loads of Austrian soldiers. All at-tempts of the Austrians to disem-bark on the Danube in the direction of Tekia have completely failed. The Austrians continue the bombardment

POLANGEN BOMBARDED WITHOUT ANY DAMAGE

London, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuters agency says it is officially announced that two German torpedo boat destroyers have bombarded Polangen, in the province of Courland, on the Baltic, but without doing any damage.

GENERAL VON DEIMLING

London, Aug. 16.—A published report redited to the Exchange Telegraph company, says that General von Deiming of the German Fifteenth army to the president.

The presence of the Reitleh company is been taken prisoner by the report to the president.

The presence of the British commander was taken as indicating that the first British expeditionary force, port. A Reuter dispatch from Paris giving an official announcement made there stated that General von Deimling had been wounded, but made no mention of his capture.

Greatest Fight in History of World Begun in Belgium

Brussels, Aug. 15, via London, Aug. 16.—The roar of cannon is distinctly heard in the Belgian capital to-night, as it was ninety-nine years ago from the field of Waterloo. Military officers declare the greatest battle of history has begun.

Undoubtedly the troops of the German and allied armies are in touch for the first time along the longest battle line the map of the world has ever shown. On one side are the columns of Britain, Belgium and France, and on the other the regiments of the united German empire.

Skirmishes are rapidly growing to the size of battles in themselves, and it is believed the Germans have made up their minds to strike a blow with the full strength of their mailed fist.

Germans Expect to Lose 100,000

From the arrangement of their forces it appears that they are veering as rapidly as possible to the north with the multiple object of striking the British column at Brussels, threatening Antwerp and driving the French back up on the main line of their

Liege, where the battle against the Belgian forts still rages, is forgotten. Diest, a comparatively unimportant city, stands larger upon the military maps as the centre of the neighborhood of military activity.

Belgium has proved such a stumbling-block to the German strategists that the stories told by prisoners to the effect that their general staff is reconciled to the loss of 100,000 men in the coming battle is generally believed by the officers of the allies.

Fighting Artillery Duel at Long Range

Germany has massed such an extensive army in Belgium and has encountered such difficulties in feeding and transporting it that she must push through or suffer a disastrous reverse. Necessities of food for her great population on one hand and the threat of Russia on the other unite in demanding a speedily victorious campaign.

The incessant cannonading indicates that the German general assault has begun along the Belgian line with an artillery duel at long range. Under cover of this fire the German infantry is said to be advancing slowly, entrenching as they move forward.

The artillery fire of the allies is said to be extremely deadly, but the Germans are meeting it with unusual bravery. Half a dozen German attempts to carry the Belgian outposts at the point of the bayonet have been driven back.

Airships Scouting Over German Army

Belgian and French aviators familiar with every inch of the Belgian territory are flying over the spaces between the two armies spying out the German movement. Amazing risks have been taken by the Belgian airmen, but thus far the Germans have failed to get the range of any of their airships. The Belgian line, heavily reinforced, extends along a front running from the neighborhood of Diest and Malenes to a point far southwest of Namur in Belgian Luxemburg. Ten miles northwest of Namur at Gembleoulie are the French reserves with the British army, neither of which has as yet got into the fight.

SIR JOHN FRENCH CALLS ON POINCARE



Paris, Aug. 15.-Field Marshal Si John French, the British commander-SAID TO BE PRISONER in-chief of the army now on French and Belgian soil, who yesterday join

Belgians Gain Another Victory

A dispatch rider just arrived from the Belgian outposts reports that the Belgians have gained another victory between Diest and Hasselt resulting in a loss to the Germans of 8,000 men in killed and

The Germans are now reported to be in retreat.

The artillery failed hopelessly, according to the report, to such an extent in fact that the German staff was amazed.

The Liege forts hold out in the face of continuous battering from the German artillery. General von Emmich, who led the unsuccessful assaults on Liege, is dead— according to some reports a suicide—and General von der Marwitz has assumed the supreme command of the army operating in Northern Belgium.

Only a few official reports of the fighting were permitted to become public to-day. The Belgian general staff realizes the necessity of absolute silence at this time.

Rushed to War Without Food

The Germans, army experts say, have been disheartened by the terrible slaughter they have met. In addition they have been almost half-starved. There is now no doubt that the German commissary department failed to stand up under the test. So anxious were many commanders to get to the front that they abandoned their transport and their food supplies, expecting to live off the country, something the Belgians have made impossible.

But there is no disguising the belief that the real fighting is imminent.

TENNESSEE IN PORT

Falmouth, Eng., Aug. 16.—The United States cruiser Tennessee with a large sum of money for the succor of Americans stranded in Europe arrived here shortly before half-pass five this evening

PROHIBIT ABSINTHE

Paris, Aug. 15 .- The police have prohibited the sale of absinthe. Bars vio-

Outline Map of Countries of Europe Engaged in Terrible Conflict



FRANCE MUST KEEP ON FIGHTING ON DEFENSIVE

= Military Expert in Chicago Tribune =

The situation at Liege demonstrates possible to do, a handful of defenders the availability of the new rifles and machine guns for defence purposes and the absolute necessity of making and cautious advances against

fident that their name would cause the is reported to have done. Automobiles are the best targets in the world for the modern artillery and machine guns. At two miles distance it is doubtful if a single person in an auto-

mobile could survive a withering fire from the modern implements of war. From the reports it also appeared that the Germans went into the battle on the defensive can almost annihilate of the border between France and Bel- pected. on the defensive can aimost aimminute of the border between France and Belgium. Their previous skirmishes along regiment does not scatter. Firing fifther French border indicated they were from plant a minute, as it easily is planning such a line.

The reverse at Liege, such as it was It also demonstrates that in the present conflict the armies which are posed, was a blow for the Germans, on the defensive, if properly handled, who believed their advance through the small kingdom of Belgium would be an easy matter. As yet it is not believed here that the Germans are planning an immediate invasion of Belgians to run in fear before them. France, but rather that they are at-No general who has any regard for his men would send them into battle in automobiles, as Gen. You Emmich to defend themselves from French invasion but also to attack France later

on when the kalser orders the attack.

A penetration of the frontier between
France and Germany is practically impossible for either army. France, regarding the neutrality of Belgium, has mobile could survive a withering fire from the modern implements of war.

From the modern implements of war.

From the reports it also appeared that the Germans went into the battle in close columns. This accounts for through Belgium easily, they could content the tremendous loss of life, for with the trajectory of the present day riftes at 500 yards a company of infantry lish channel, with a strategic command to the German arms may be expected.

It would be the height of folly for verses. Instead it is likely to change offensive against it, in co-operation Germany to attempt an invasion of its whole plan of campaign just to with Great Britain, Belgium and France at the present time. Its army avenge the reverse. In this case the would be wrecked if it did. The French zone of the war may change matehave the best artillery in the world.

fully laid plan of campaign, Germany has not enough soldiers in its entire army and reserve corps to force the french back to Paris for months to come. Its best fighting troops would be riddled in the first few days' fight-straighten its lines as best it can on ing if forced to take the offensive against the strongly intrenched French

troops.

The Belgian army showed that it with the business at hand in Russia. to work strongly against the German strategy in the near future.

Before many days can elapse the

would be wrecked if it did. The French have the best artillery in the world. The French troops are kept keyed up to a fighting pitch. They have confidence in their generals. But above everything else, the whole French tropast decade has been to plan an effective defence against a German invasion.

At Liege the Germans had a taste of what is coming to any army which adopts the offensive willout a carefully laid plan of campaign. Germany cannot afford to do. It must have the French, English and Belgian forces which are superior to the German forces which are superior to the German forces which to remain invasion.

That is exactly what Germany cannot afford to do. It must have the French, English and Belgian forces awhich are superior to the German forces which are superior to the German with draws any of its northern troops it will leave the way open for Russia to be successfully isolating that enemy from its allies. And it must keep sufficient force at home to prevent the allies from invading on the other side. The combined French, English and Belgian forces awhich are better when against them in an of-land that the country of one enemy to be successfully isolating that enemy from its allies. And it must keep sufficient force at home to prevent the allies from invading on the other side. The combined French is a pretary portion of its army in the enemy's country, feeding on the enemy's country of one enemy to be successfully isolating that enemy from its allies. And it must keep sufficient force at home to prevent the allies from invading on the other side. centrate them against the allies in Belgium the main French army may

straighten its lines as best it can on the south and then maintain a defensive campaign against the French, Bel-

The German army can well defend gresses. Though small in numbers, its effectiveness must be granted. The German army can well defend take chances.

Of the minor countries in the congerman reverses before Liege are apt if it adopts this plan of campaign. At flict there is not much to say. Italy's in the invasion of Russia.

By concentrating its attention on Russia, leaving only a strong defending force in the south, Germany stands a better chance to win than if it attempts an invasion of France. It will prevent Russia from co-operating with its allies in any way at all. The Rus-sian Baltic fleet already is either destroyed or penned up.

The early victories of the French may prove boomerangs for them. They may cause them to abandon their strategy of defence for a campaign of offence. This would be exceedingly unfortunate for the French army a the present time. Six months from now France may be able to take the offensive and still carry out its plans for a defensive campaign, if necessary For the present, however, it canno

vaciliating course towards the German and Austrian alliances is probably due in part to the relationship of the queen to the king of Montenegro. Queen Helena is the daughter of this petty sovereign, whose cards have been thrown with the triple entente against the triple alliance. Servia's reported threat to invade

Austria is but another indication that the bulk of the Austrian army has been thrown to the north for a co-Germany is not likely to retire from The minute, however, that Germany operative campaign with the German the field as a result of its early regives Russia the chance to assume the army against Russia.

FOOD IN THE WAR

Rutledge Rutherford, an American is 900,000,000 busheds!

Conomiet and writer who recently What of Germany, the great antageconomist and writer, who recently

tenance of her food supply. London and her environs have a population of over seven millions, who produce no food at all. Five million loaves of bread, four thousand tons of potatoes, 350,000 gallons of milk, one million cabana free punishable by arrest and free care products and beginning the same free country lanes are food bearing trees and the fruits cannot be plucked expected and the fruits cannot be plucked expected by such as and berries are governed by such that the same free country lanes are food bearing trees and the fruits cannot be plucked expected. tenance of her food supply. London bages, 200,000 pecks of peas and beans. bages, 200,000 pecks of peas and beans, in season, are a few figures representing London's daily food consumption.

Britain's main source of supply in this war must be Russia. Not without the highest exhibition of statesmanship was the Anglo-Russian alliance entered into. The great route to Russia can be kept open by the British navy. With a mighty fleet and the friendship of Russia, Britain without counting on the colonies has played a deep diplomatic game. The czar's empire with her vast areas of nearly nine million square miles, comprising one-sixth the land surface of the globe, can produce enough food to feed the world with some left over. It is strictly an agararian country. Most of her people have been born and reared on farms.

Four-fifths of her population reside in in season, are a few figures represent-ing London's daily food consumption.

rural districts. Her food exports are in endless variety and abundance. Russia to-day produces more wheat than the United States, where the crop this year

economist and writer, who recently toured Europe studying food conditions, declares in New York that the Armageddon will be a war of foods.

This recalls the statement of A. J. Balfour in his address against the adoption of the Declaration of Lore to the condition of the Condition of the Declaration of Lore to the condition of the Declaration of Lore to the condition of t Balfour in his address against the adoption of the Declaration of London: "Starvation, not invasion, is the danger of England." Obviously Britander of England." Obviously Britander of England. Brita trees along many of the highways and

Can Germany's conservation hold out

FRANCE'S FORMIDABLE LINES OF DEFENCE

Lesson Learned in 1870 Resulted in Circles of Detached Forts Forming Curtains

(New York Sun.)

As a result of the overwhelming defeat of France in 1870 the matter of opportune defeace was carefully studied by the council of defence, which selected the plan of Gen. Sere de la Riviere of the French engineers to defend the line of the Meuse and Moselle rivers, 20 miles from the border.

The Belgian border was protected The Belgian border was protected by the guarantee of neutrality by the European powers, so the first efforts were given to the German frontier. The fourgities, Belfast, Epinal, Toul and Verdun, control the principal railroads and highways across the border. They were selected for supporting points in the line of defence and were converted into entrenched camps. These cities divide the border into three parts, each being about der into three parts, each being about

Belfort has a central defence and has a circle of defached forts eight miles from the city and averaging two and a half miles apart. The artillery in the forts controls the in-tervals between them, so that no large body of the enemy can get through. Small bodies can be turned back by the inner defences and by the mobile garrison.

The forts are similar in plan, about 400 yards long and 150 yards deep. They provide for bombproof shelters where men and guns can be sheltered during an enemy's bombardment and have underground passages so that any part of the fort can be reached or re-enforced without exposure of the defenders.

Ditch Prevents Charge

Each fort is surrounded by a ditch thirty feet deep and is impregnable to direct assault. They can be taken only by slow siege works, such as the Japanese used at Port Arthur, or by starvation. Epinal has a similar gir dle of eight detached forts of

above type.

To fwrther close this southern third of the border a line of five forts has been constructed between Belfort and Switzerland and a line of six forts be tween the outer lines of Belfort and Epinal. It is considered impossible for any large force to break through the defences of the border from Epinal to

Switzerland. From Epinal to Toul there is an un-defended space. The French mobiliza-tion and concentration plans provide for a field army that with the support given by the fortresses of Epinal Toul on its flanks can hold back an wading army long enough to develop it strength and to give opportunity fo reinforcements to be rushed up.

Toul is on the most important rail line from Paris to Strassburg and southern Germany and controls the route likely to be followed by an im-portant invading army. It is defended by an outer line of detached forts ten miles from the city, by an intermediate line and by the citadel in the city itself. There are also outlying defences at Nancy, Point St. Vincent, Colombey and Neufchateau, too distant to form part of the defences of Toul, but furnishing important supporting points for the field army.

Verdun a Strong Point.

Verdun is the principal defence against a German advance up the Moselle from Coblentz and north Ger-many. This is the line of advance of the German forces now operating in Luxemburg. Reports so far indicate that this German army is second only to the one advancing through Belgium that it is in fact the left wing of the German forces attempting to invade France from the north. Verdun is defrance from the norm, verdun is de-fended like Toul by an outer line of detached forts eight miles out, by an intermediate line and by a citadel. The interval between Toul and Ver-dun is closed by seven forts, averaging

three miles apart, along the line of hills on the east bank of the Meuse These form the "northern cur-denying the advance of an enemy except through the intervals to the north and south

The immediate Belgian frontier unprotected except by the old barrier forts of Montmedy and Longwy and by the strong entrenched camp of Maubeuge.

Manueuge.

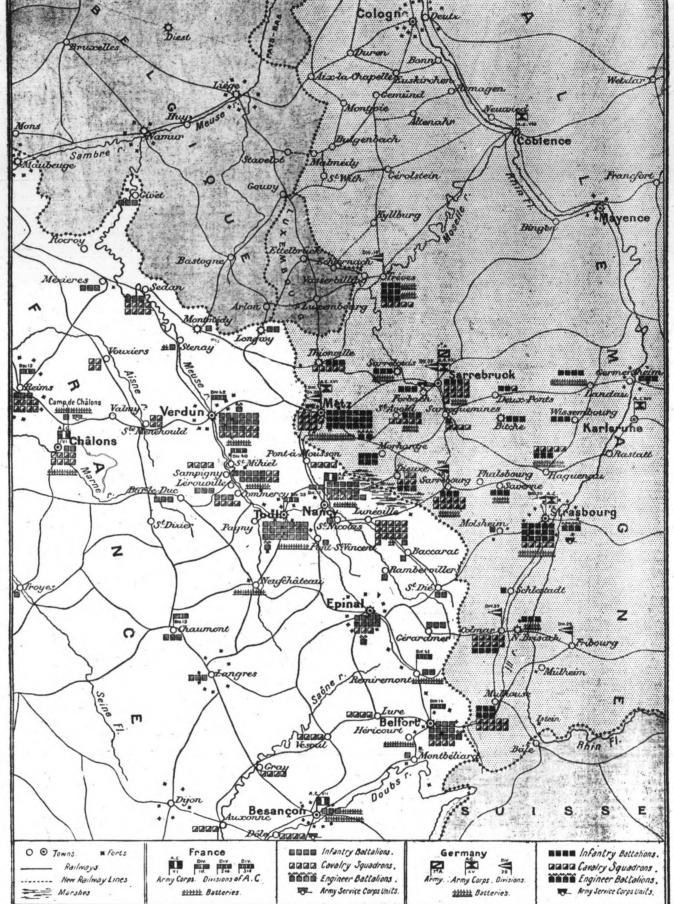
The guaranteed ^Pneutrality of Belgium was at first counted on to afford some protection. In 1887 to 1891 Belgium constructed a line of defence to deny the valley of Meuse to any in-vader. France later fortified Mau-beuge by a girdle of detached forts similar to Verdun, forming an entrenched camp that is kept always garrisoned on a war basis. These two sets of fortifications are now furnishsets of fortifications are now furnishing a common barrier to a German advance through Belgium.

Another Defensive Curtain.

France did not rest content with these border defences alone as points of support for her field armies in op-posing the advance of the Germans on Paris. Paris is only 130 miles from Belgium, 170 miles from Germany. It was desirable to furnish other barriers that even if the field army were driven back they could delay the enemy long enough for France to muster her last reserves for the defence of her capital. Sixty miles from Belgium she con-structed another defensive curtain, supported on the fortified cities of La

La Fere at the northwestern end of forts eight miles.from the city, an in-termediate line and a citadel. Reims is an entrenched camp protected by a circle of detached forts, forty-five miles in circumference. A line of five detached forts runs from La Fere through Laon to Reims, completing curtain. It is probable that this

Map Showing Franco-German Frontier



The above map shows the boundary between Germany and France, stretching from Switzerland.

It also shows graphically the location of the French and German detachments of troops in time of peace. As the diagram shows, this stretch of territory, even in times of peace, was an armed camp.

The country shown in this map was the theatre of the early stages of the Franco-German war of 1870, which opened just 44 years ago

yesterday. Upon the map will be found Sarrebruck, Strasburg, Metz, Sedan, Chalons-all places which loomed large in the war news 44

The map shows the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the little principality lying between the southeastern part of Belgium and Germany. The neutrality of this little state has been guaranteed for the last 47 years by the great powers, Prussia included; but Germany flouted these treaty obligations on Saturday, when a German army 100,000 strong, marched into the Grand Duchy.

Cablegrams report that a German army crossed the frontier at Cerey (marked on the map by an x) and proceeded towards Nancy,

engaging French troops in the neighborhood and suffering a check. That portion of Germany lying between the frontier and the Rhine comprises Alsace-Lorraine, the "lost provinces" mourned by France. Now that war has come, the hope to recover these provinces will doubtless inspire every French soldier.

through Belgium. At the southern end of the German boundary France also has a second line of defence. Besancon, near the Swiss oundary, is an entrenched camp with

in outer line of forts, also an inner ine. Dijon, fifty miles west, has a similar defence. Langres, fifty miles north, is on the principal rail route from Paris via Belfort, to southern Germany, It is strongly defended by a circle of de-tached forts eleven miles out, by four intermediate forts and by a citadel.

These three fortified cities, Besancor Dijon and Langres, form a fortified district to cover the concentration of a southern French army to oppose the advance of an enemy from South Germany via Belfort and the roads over the Vosges mountains.

The Last Resort. If all her field armies and all her barriers fail France has yet the de-

centration of the principal French With the old forts and half trained fence. Finally they must reach Paris are not just an ordinary traveller, are to various objects in the famous palace. 1870 for a three months' siege. The French profited by the lessons of that disaster. The new line of defence is moved out to seven miles from the city limit and is made up of a line of forts redoubts and batteries seventy-two miles long. In rear and four miles out is the circle of eighteen forts that held off the Prussians in 1870. It would re-

pared in gold and food to withstand a long siege.

To reach and capture the capital of France the Germans must first secure an opening in the frontier defences. They must leave large detachments to besiege the forts not captured and to protect the lines of communication on which they depend for supplies. They must overcome the French field forces and leave additional detachments to approve the French field forces and leave additional detachments to approve the French second line of the first should be sold the well, and proceeded to lather the first should be sold the well and proceeded to lather the first should be sold the covering the con-fences of Paris to save the capital, oppose the French second line of de-

there long enough to secure its reduc-

CLOSE TO THE KING

King Alfonso at one time was of taking motor trips incog. He mot-ored through a wild region of Castile and put up with his modest entourage quire an army of more than half a million men to invest the city. The trade movements of the last twelve months indicate that Parls is well prepared in gold and food to withstand a

The girl stood chatting with him

'Why do you ask me that?" asked

"I don't know," said the maid, "but there's something about you—perhaps you belong to the Royal Court at Mad-

"Yes, I do," he answered.
"Perhaps you work for the king him-

self?"
"I do."
"And what do you do for him " asked the pretty chambermaid,
"Oh, lots of things," the king replied. "I'm shaving him just now."

HISTORY TO ORDER.

Eugenie recently paid a visit to Seville, accompanied by the Archduchess Isaaccompanied by the Archduchess Isa-bel, Lord and Lady Wimborne, and several English officers who had been playing polo at Moratalia, King Alfonso conducted the party through the Alcazar, citing a wealth

"You of historical facts and dates relating

Talking afterwards with some pressmen, the king laughingly admitted that he supplied the bulk of the information from his imaginatio

His Majesty subsequently conducted his guests through the "enchanted garden," and while drawing their at-tention to the beautiful trellis work, pressed a button with his foot and re-leased a shower of water, which drenched everybody,

He who postpones the day for living

Whatever busies the mind without corrupting it has at least this advan-tage—that it resoues the day from idleness; and he that is never idle will not often be vicious.-Dr. Johnson.

HOW BELGIUM WAS MADE HUGE FORTRESS

With Brussels in the Centre; Why Germans Are Making Such Sacrifices

General Lilalmont, one of the great-General Lilamont, one of the greatest modern military engineers, made the plans and under his direction a series of fortifications were constructed which transformed Belgium into a huge fortress—with Brussels as centre.

General Brialmont so designed and planned the fortifications at Bucharest, General Brialmont's theoretical claim for the defence of a country was as follows:

(a) Fortify the capital.
(b) Fortify the points where main lines of communication pass a strate-

gic barrier, river, etc.

(c) Make an entrenched camp at the most important centre of communication in each zone of invasion, and support it by one or two places arranged

so as to make a fortified district.

(a) Close with barrier forts the lines necessary to an enemy across mountains or marshes.

tains or marshes.

(e) Make a central place behind a mountain chain as a pivot for the army watching it.

(f) Defend the mountain roads by provisional fortifications.

(g) Make a large place in each theatre of war which is far from the prin-cipal theatre and where the enemy might wish to establish himself, (h) Fortify coasts and harbors,

Objections to these proposals will be readily supplied by the officials of the national treasury and the commanders-n-chief of the active armies.

Is there a possibility of Liege falling? Why? When the German army decided to use for the advance of her western army group the valley of the Meuse the German headquarters believed that the kaiser's diplomatic service had the kalser's diplomatic service had smoothed the way and that Belgium would either acquiesce in good will or that if she should refuse her army, not being mobilized and concentrated to repel an invasion into Belgian territory, could be considered as a negligible quantity and be swept aside; that by rapid action the fortified position of Liege could be surprised. The garrison of Liege, small and still on a peaceful ooting, would be insufficient for the defence of that magnificent fortified

The fortified camp of Liege with its double line of defences was designed by and constructed under the direction of the greatest of modern military engi-neers, the Belgian, Gen. Brialmont. It has twelve forts, surrounding the town at a distance of five and a half miles for the outer line and three and a half for the outer line and three and a hair miles for the inner line. The distance from one fort to another is not greater than 6,000 yards, so that the fire from the large six-inch and four-inch guns mounted in steel turrets in these forts

can sweep the intervening country.
Forts and artillery alone cannot prevent the advance of infantry. That has
to be done by troops. The mobile fortess deserve, whose task is to fight behind field intrenchments rapidly con-structed when and where the attack of the enemy is outlined by his moves, is to strike. This fortress reserve, so alled, as it comprises troops remaining after the forts have been manned, has o be of sufficient strength to ac

plish its task.

Up to the present that fortress reserve was able to do so. But it is logical to believe that the Germans' sudcal to believe that the Germans sud-den attack found the garrison on a peace footing only, and the re-enforce-ments, which could have been rushed to Liege from other military centres have not been in such numbers as to bring the garrison to the strength re

The success of the German plan of and a compaign as outlined by the moves made up to the present made a rapid advance through the valley of the Meuse imperative, and so the immediate fall of Liege is a necessity underlined by the evident efforts made by the Gernan troops to break through the Liege fortification by assault, a manner of capturing fortifications hazardous and extremely costly in lives, and the re-ported silencing of the forts of Herve and Chanfontain indicate that the Ger man forces were able to pierce the outer line of defence of Liege and are

If Liege falls before the German onlaught two more tasks will lie before the German army groups now operat-ing in the valley of the Meuse before it can hope to enter France and be on he road to Paris. These tasks will be First, in the valley of the Meuse, to overcome the forts at Huy, and then to reduce the fortified camps of Namur, the outer lines of defence of which in the last few days been strengthened by numerous earthworks and the garrison of which has certain-ly been brought up to more than the required strength. Second, the fall of Liege would open Belgium to the German invasion, whose logical objective n that section would have to Brussels, the centre Belgian defence

Should Liege fall before the Belgian army had the necessary time to mobilize completely, to effect its strategic concentration and to make its junction with the French army group, the road o Brussels would be free, as the Bel-

But should Liege still hold out for a He who postpones the day for living as he knows he ought to do is like the few days and allow the concentration fool who sits by the river and waits till it flows by; but it glides and will glide on till all time.—Horace.

But should Liege still note out for few days and allow the concentration of the mobilized Belgian forces—thei junction with the French army group in a zone between Louvain and Namu -a great and stubbornly fought battle would decide whether the army could continue its march toward Paris or if the French army would be-gin its advance into Germany.

This is why the Germans already have sacrificed thousands of lives before the forts of Liege.

QUIET SUNDAY HERE FOR THE SOLDIERS

Church Parade Held; Interest in News From Great Battle at Front

At all points around Victoria where military and naval preparations have been in progress, the calm of Sunday succeeded the strenuous days of the past two weeks, and to-day there was a note of increased readiness about the various camps where the men are stationed.

Never did Victoria present such ar appearance as to-day. Khaki uniforms and bluejackets moved freely among the crowds in town, and were noticed at sentry stations and at various straponits. Though the pall of silence had fallen on naval operations in the North sea, knots of men collected at the Times office to read the bulletins the first rain since the war began no dampening their enthusiasm nor quieting their desire to fearn something o the great military operations known to be going forward over a front of 200 miles in Europe.

In the camp of the Fiftieth regiment this morning the chaplain, Rev. Dr Campbell, read divine service and there was a good muster of the men. A special parade of the men of the Fifth special parade of the man of the ser-regiment volunteering for active ser-yice was held yesterday by Lt.-Col. Winsby, and after the medical inspec-tion 81 men were stated to be fit for tion 81 men were stated to be fit for foreign engagement. The officers who have volunteered are Capt. P. T. Storn, a South African and Zululand veteran; Capt. R. P. Clark, the adjutant, a South African veteran; Lieuts. K. H. Bovill, W. Shaw, A. E. Sargison and M. Crockett.

The greatest interest now attaches to the time of departure of the contingent for the front, which has not been announced yet.

Mr. Gardner Johnson, Lloyd's agent at Vancouver, will be

been announced yet.

Mr. Gardner Johnson, Lloyd's
agent at Vancouver, will be
glad, it is announced, to get in
touch with naval men having submarine experience. Other ratings he glad to hear from are elec tricians, torpedo gunners and Diese

At the annual meeting of the Co-tumbia Coast mission, held on Wedtumble Cotts Inisotoper, it was resolved to offer the Columbia as a hospital ship. This ship has been operated un-der the direction of the Joint synods of British Columbia and New Westmin isrtish Columbia and New Westminster. Archdeacon Scriven represented
the Columbia diocese at the meeting.
The Columbia, it was reported by the
Rev. John Antie, is now running in
first-class shape, and her engines and
equipment are in perfect condition.
Under the command of Lieut-Col.
Ceorge McSpadden, a detachment of
200 men chosen from the Vancouver
regiment, the Sixth D.C.O.R., the 72nd

regiment, the Sixth D.C.O.R., the 72nd Highlanders and the 11th Fusillers, salled for Prince Rupert on Friday night. The force will act as guards along the waterfront and protect public property. The unit was furnished at the request of Mayor Newton of

Prince Rupert. Prince Rupert.

Recruits are being engaged by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Many former members of the constabulary, who have again signed on, have left for Regina. Applications are also being received from those without

when the men who were given leave to communicate with their families will

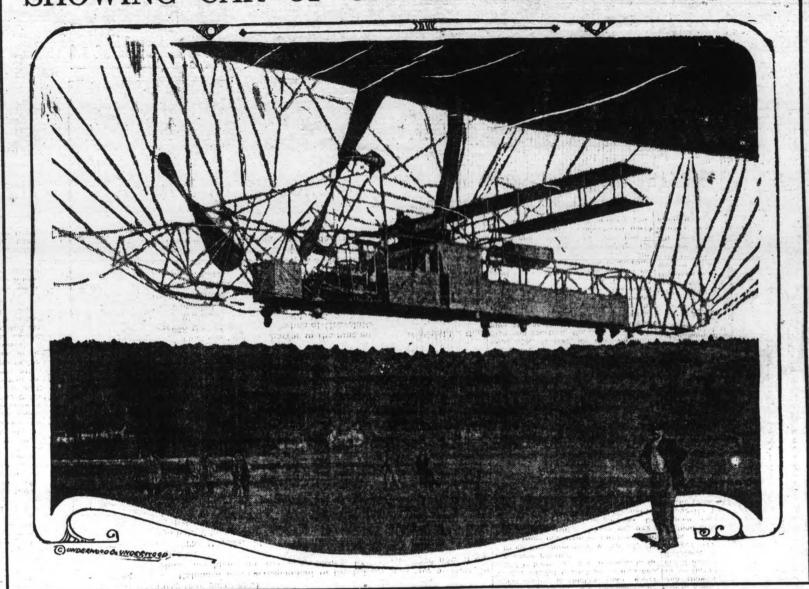
Lieut.-Col. Hall says that the Fusi liers have volunteered as a regiment and individually, and with the excep-tion of two or three officers who may not be physically fit for foreign service, all are willing to leave for the front. No list has been prepared, as further word from Ottawa have being awaited. The roster of, volunteers would be practically the roll call of the

FUSILIERS' CHURCH" PARADE.

At the canteen ground, Esquimalt this morning the Bishop of Columbia

At St. Paul's Carrison church, it was fully expected there would be a parade of the officers and sallors, but the record trates the engagement was can celled, probably tor states the engagement was can-celled, probably on account of the activities at the dockyard and drydock.

SHOWING CAR OF GREAT ARMY AEROPLANE



AUSTRALIA ENGAGES EIGHT TRANSPORTS

Prepare to Carry Troops From Antipodes to Britain

For Service

Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 16.—The Australian and New Zealand governments have engaged eight transports for service in connection with the war. These include the Tahiti, Willochra and Aorangi, belonging to the Union Steamship company of New Zealand, the company which operates the Niagara, Makura and Marama on the Vancouver run.

the Vancouver run.
The Tahiti, Willochra and Aorangi have been operated on the run be tween San Francisco and Australia and New Zealand. Several other vessels are being negotiated for.

There has been some discussion as to what wall be done with the cargo

also being received from those willout previous experience in the force.

The two local infantry regiments have not yet selected the men who are to go with the contingent, but in the case of the Fiftieth Regiment the list case of the Fiftieth Regiment the list to the consignees, and the freight to the consignees, and the freight to the consignees, and the freight to the consignees. to the consigness, and the freight payments due to German shipping companies will be held in trust by the overnment;

The steamer Orvieto and Omrah, of Orient | Mail Steamship company eet, and the liner Euripides of the

Aberdeen line, have been chartered by the admiralty and will immediate-ly be converted into troopships. Many German Lutherans, as an ex-pression of their spatitude for police protection against the somewhat belprotection against the somewart ost-ligerent attitude of some of their neighbors, have armounced their in-tention to fight under British colors, if necessity should arise.

The patriotic funds are increasing

daily, and many volunteers are offer themselves for service at the

asians have settled down around London.

AWFUL CARNAGE OF FRANCO-GERMAN BATTLES PICTURED BY WITNESS

War Correspondent Writing Forty-four Years Ago Tells of Terrible Scenes He Saw on Great Battlefield in Company With Army Surgeons

"The French were beaten in that battle simply because they given out!

"The French were beaten in that battle simply because they would nave been jeered. To-day, they could not BUTCHER any more Germans. Their ammunition had given out!"

The words are those of G. T. Robinson, skilled war correspondent with the French troops on the German frontier. They were written forty-four years ago!

Robinson was correspondent in the beleaguered city of Metz, in To-day capital is shaking in its shoes, credit is hung on a per, business is ap-

Robinson was correspondent in the beleaguered city of Metz, in

whose neighborhood the very scenes he describes are now being repeated.

"The Prussian idea of attaining success was by sheer force of numbers," he writes. "Take for example the bloody engagement of St. Privat. The Prussians pushed up the slope enormous masses of men. Our batteries on the heights moved them down at 1,200 to the shoulders of Austria and Germany—there remains the fact that these and 1400 yards, in long black rows. The more we killed the more there ,400 yards, in long black rows. The more we killed the more there ere to kill. The Prussians knew that after a time it would be physically impossible for us to keep on killing them. Men and ammunition

After the fearful battle of Gravelotte, Robinson went onto the field with the surgeons.

The ashes of the French camp fires were still red. But where were the French? Alas, climbing to the crest, we found them! A long, even line of their dead, three deep, laid out with military regularity! Craning their necks to peer over that crest, they had been caught by a sheet of bullets from the enemy. Most had fallen forward, arms outstretched, fingers still on the unpulled trigger.

"There was one who had recled over backwards, his face half.

marked the 'glorious' battle line of Gravelotte.

marked the 'glorious' battle line of Gravelotte.

"We went out to the field with jolting unhung carts to convey the wounded. As we raised them, torturing their wounds, for the world. It has shut the stock exchanges of the world. It has made big national banks first time we heard cries.

"He description of the driver and shyicks of the wounded are not machinery which stretches to every

"The groans of the dying and shricks of the wounded are not known in battle. But far more dreadful than they would be is the awful silence of the battlefield at night. There is only a low, quiverknown in battle. But far more dreadful than they would be is the awful silence of the battlefield at night. There is only a low, quivering moan floats over it, a sound almost too deep for utterance. It the true, the cable line is felt thrills the listener through with indescribable horror. It is the true, thrills the listener through with indescribable horror. It is the true, and horrible, song of war!"

EUROPE'S WAR BREAKS THE WORLD'S CREDIT

Fred: W. Field in the Monetary Times. A month ago, a Servian student in Austria shot and killed royal personages. To-day, as a result of that and other excuses. Europe is engaged in terrible war—war such as for the past half century has been the plot of a hundred novels. It was considered perhaps a possibility but yet highly improbable. A month ago, the man who would have predicted to-day's events, would have been jeered. To-day, they are here, and so suddenly, that the hu-

credit is hung on a peg, business is ap-

and it seems to rest heavily on the ground, business only ambles and it shoulders of Austria and Germany—frequently halts. The striking phase there remains the fact that these and of the present situation is the manner other nations are, in what we have in which war has struck at the heart called the enith of twentieth century of credit and business the world over. In a day, it has been shown that the inside the control of the present situation is the manner other nations are, in what we have in which war has struck at the heart called the enith of twentieth century of credit and business the world over. In a day, it has been shown that the inside Zeitung of Sunday last. This paper prints a dispatch telling of a military motor car. Naturally she was immediately executed, it continues, "but neither execution nor the burning of houses frighten the enraging modern battleships—themselves." called the enith of twentieth century civilization, destroying fine cities, sink-ing modern battleships—themselves great floating communities—taking human life. It was said, "There cannot be a great war because war destroys capital and capital is everywhere." Unfortunately, the premises were right and the conclusion wrong. Capital is riddling itself with bullets and blowing to atoms in time of war, its work fashioned in times of peace. Nationa, to settle their disputes, to grafify amount of the substitution of the substi caught by a sheet of bullets from the enemy. Most had fallen forward, arms outstretched, fingers still on the unpulled trigger.

"There was one who had recled over backwards, his face half shot away. Surely, that mangled body moved! The man was still alive!

"That was just one horror in the nine-mile line of shambles that dred and fourteen, the desire and conduct of war is, for the time being at the substitution of capital and credit in the place of bullets and bombs—capital and credit which could be made just as deadly and yet the difference is one important was just one horror in the nine-mile line of shambles that duct of war is, for the time being at point of the compass, crossing and re-

tres. Shipping is demoralized. Insurance is a high-priced tuxury. Stock exchanges must refuse to do their work. Settlements are postponed. In short, the financial and business world in all quarters of the globe, must put up its shutters because half a dozen nations of Europe have strained the war machine to a nerve-racking tension, and one of them, maybe two, have touched the crank.

sion, and one of them, maybe two, have touched the crank.

From the financial viewpoint, the present crisis is remarkable. In previ-ous European crises, there has been widespread financial disaster preceding. On this occasion the climax has come not because of great troubles in the financial community itself, but from the business and financial world's pre-paration for and anticipation of war's events and of financial disaster to fol-

Finance and credit saw the war storm approaching. They stood aside and allowed their partner, diplomacy, to do the best it could. Finance and credit have failed as the policemen and dictators, although one day they may succeed. Now, they have spectators'

ADDRESSED SOLDIERS

Sir Richard McBride attended the drum-head service of the Fiftieth Highlanders this morning and addressed the men. He spoke of the high duty the soldiers were called upon to perform for the empire and said he felt sure the officers and men from Canada would act in a way which It yet may paralyze completely for perform for the empire and said he "O God, our help in ages past," and weeks and months. The cable line is censored and cut. Commercial ports have become naval and military cen-would bring honor to their native land. Maple Leaf" and "God Save the King."

DOUBLE QUICK ATTACK PLANNED BUT FAILED

French War Office Issues Statement on Situation Along Frontier

Paris, Aug. 16 .- An official comnunication issued yesterday afteroon by the French minister of war eviews the situation. It says:

"In order that opinion in France and elsewhere can have a just view and not be lost in the details of news it is of advantage to lay down on

It is of advantage to lay down on broad lines, without seeking to judge in advance the development of events, and to classify the results secured. "We know from the declarations of German strategists such as Bernhard, Falkenhayne and Von der Goltz that the Germans planned for a quick attack of their line upon our covering troops on the north of Nancy. "We know equally without any doubt that a second sharp and quick attack was to have bee nmade by passing through Beigium and their immediately striking at the French frontier. A positive proof of the verity of this double plan is round in the individual cards of mobilization direct-

of this double plan is round in the individual cards of mobilization directing the German reservists from the
fifth to the fifteenth day of mobilization to join their regiments in Frensh
cities such as Verdun, Rheims and
Chalons-sur-Marne.

"This double quick attack failed
That started at Nancy was not attempted in its entirety. The Germans, finding our forces too strong,
renounced the plan:

"We know also that the failure of
this quick attack through Belgium,
because of the resistance of the forts
at Liege, the valor of the Belgian

at Liege, the valor of the Belgian army and the intervention of our cavalry, has kept the German forces eight days upon the Meuse. The first results are these checks to the Ger-

The war office alludes to the regu-

The war office alludes to the regularity of the French mobilization, the mobilization and co-ordination of the French movement with the British and Belgian allies, and continues:
"The Russian army, having accelerated its mobilization, was able to operate at the same time with the French, British and Belgian armies. The Servian army is now master of Herzegovina and this will cause austra-Hungary to hesitate to con-French, British and Belgian armies. The Servian army is now master of Herzegovina and this will cause Austria-Hungary to hesitate to con-tinue to send her troops, which dur-ing the past eight days have been on their way towards Alsace

"Finally the English and French

GERMAN PRESS GIVES ACCOUNT OF BATTLES

Says Women Took Part in Fighting in Behalf of Belgians.

London, Aug. 16 .- Copies of German newspapers published in Germany since the beginning of the war, which were received in London yesterday, contain lurid editorials and dispatches describing diabolical cruelties on the part of the Belgians towards the Germans. Belgian civilians are said to have displayed a blind hatred toward overything German, shooting down the troops from ambush.
"Women took part in this fighting

as much as the men," says the Koel-nische Zeitung of Sunday last. This

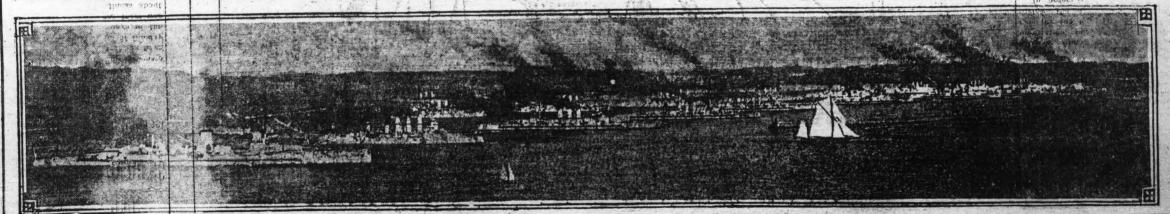
PATRIOTIC GATHERING

nbers of Orange Association and Many Others Hear Addresses at Pantages Theatre

Under the auspices of the Loyal Orange loage a patriotic demonstra-tion was held this afternoon at Pantages theatre, which the proprietor had placed at the disposal of the commit-tee for the purpose. Prior to the meeting, which was called to order at 2.30 p.m., the district band played selecions at first outside later in the building

The platform was occupied by a number of the leading Orangemen in the city. Among the speakers were Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. John Robson

PANORAMIC VIEW SHOWING THE NEWEST DREADNOUGHTS OF THE KAISER'S NAVY STEAMING OUT OF KIEL HARBOR



Salami Sausage, per 1b. Summer Sausage, per lb. CHEESE, MaoLaren's, per jar ... MacLaren's, per jar ... MacLaren's, per jar ... MacLaren's, per jar ... mac ... MacLaren's, per jar ..

| 1 | FISH. | |
|---|-------------------------|-----|
| 1 | Smoked Haddle, per lb 1 | 5c. |
| ı | Kippers, 2 lbs. for 2 | бс. |
| | Barbleue Cod, per lb 3 | le. |
| | LARD. | - |
| | Swift's Silver Leaf- | |
| | 20-lb. size | |
| 1 | 5-1b. sizé | .90 |
| 1 | 3-lb. size | |

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Crowded Pews, Testifying Christ the Man

God; He had spoken of the Father's home as His home. "I and the Father are One; He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father."

were people, said the bishor while acknowledging Jesus Christ the perfect, the ideal man, yet de-that he was God. Christ, surely, proved His oneness with God. Not

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| | | 85.40 |
| POTATOES, 100 | lbs | \$1.50 |
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1418 Douglas Street

Phone 1646

man direct. Not only had He taken on man's form, but He had willingly suffered physical pain like the rest of r people were unable to find sit-commodation at Christ Church ral last evening, when the Reverend William Lennox Mils, Bishop of Ontario, preached, osing his text from St. Paul's to the Philippians, the speaker we the Philippians of the Phi

cathedral last evening, when the Right Reverend William Lennox Mills, D.D., Blaspo of Ontario, preached, Choosing his text from St. Paul's epistle to the Philippians, the speaker testified to Christ the Man, Christ the Father, pointing out that they were One and the Same, and that it was God Himself who had come to earth to sorrow and suffer with mankind. The bishop quoted freely from the scriptures both of the prophecies of the Oild Testament and the fulfilment there of as described in the New Testament, to show that there were coherence and consistency.

In mankind, In the end He gave His his care in was under the was wounded for our transgressions; By wounded for our transgressions; By this stripes we are healed; He died that we might live: Though our sins be as scarlet, they will be white as snow."

These were all testimony to His will-ing suffering for man.

Another purpose which Christ had no coming to earth was to reveal God to mankind. He had given a perfect revelation of God's will, also shown what man's relation should be with God. His incarnation was taken in order that God might be able to symmetring of the aldermen for a long time. The principal subject which will

FORBIDS SPIRITUALISM

Jesus Christ Himself had spoken words testifying to His oneness with God; He had spoken of the Father's God; He had spoken of the Father's Intercourse With Spirits.

"Can We Speak With the Dead? Spiritualism, Ancient and Modern," formed the subject of Rev. J. B. Warnicker's sermon at the First Baptist church, Dominion theatre,

SPECIAL SESSION IS TO RECEIVE REPORT

Show that there were coherence and consistency.

ONE VERY FINE YOUNG JERSEY COW WITH CALF WEEK OLD, one Holstein cow in calf, one part Jersey gow in calf. 10 Yorkshire Piss, about 10 weeks old. Fine lot poultry, including Rhode Island Red Pullets and Cockerels, ducks, rabbits, 2 dozen Toulese geese, etc. Two bicycles, one Reo motor delivery car.

FRANCIS & HEMINGWAY Phone 2484.

646 Fisgard St.

Warm

Wash of the city council to-night promises to God. His incarnation was taken in order that God might be able to symboth and to reason for the council double might be one of the lightest for an ordinary meeting of the aldermen for a long of the aldermen for a long

dwelt in all hollness. In his writing to the Philippians he said: "And be ing found in fashion as a man, he humbled Himself and became obedient unto death, even the death of the FORBIDS SPIRITUALISM

FORBIDS SPIRITUALISM ter. Meanwhile the B. C. Teleph inal agreement, Secretary Halse told Alderman Porter on the last occasion of his visit here, which will make it necessary for the city to register titles for easements next spring.

At the meeting of the finance committee, which proceeds the greetel

mittee which preceded the special meeting mentioned above, the aldermen were asked to hear a representa

ing demonstration of the things which Jesus did. He can devile to do the things which Jesus did. He can devile to His word. He could still the tempest: He walked on the Lake of Galilee as if it were the solid earth; He guided to Peter's hook the fish which held the coin to pay the people's taxes. At the last He proved Himself by His own resurrection, thus giving proof upon proof and evidence upon evidence that He was God.

And yet He was very man. The evidences were as clear of this fact.

And yet He was very man the cellectes, etc. Man still desired the cellectes, etc. Man still desired to the provential mortality (1) Annihilation.

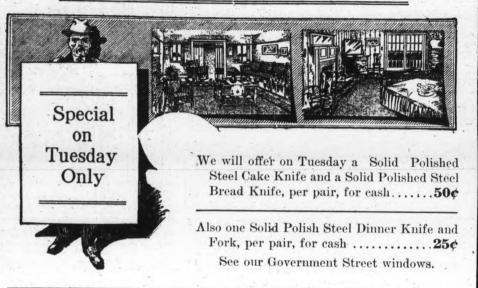
There were three theories in connection with immortality (1) Annihilation.

There were three theories in connection with can now be put in hand by the can now hard the cap out of the clucidate his subject by reminding his patients. He was volunteers. Mayor Stewart said thus volunteers. Mayor solunteers. Mayor seastern cities have volunteers. Mayor seas

Scripture told how the disciples came and awakened Him from a sound sleep and said "Lord, save us!" Was it not human to hunger? To thirst? To eat? Christ had done all these. And still he had a vision which was possessed by no man. Was it not human to think of and care for those whom one loved? Everyone could recall the beautiful solicitude shown by Jesus for His mother, whom He had committed to the care of the disciples in His dark hour.

Referring to the mystery of Christ's life, the hishop pointed out that the function, life, still remained a profound mystery despite all the great discoveries of medical science. No one understood physical being. Jesus Christ had taken unon Him man's nature so that

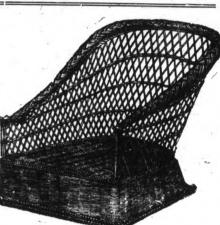
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These Fibre Wash Tubs and Buckets are made without hoop or joint and are therefore no trouble to look after. Can be put away dry and will be in perfect condition when brought out for use. They are also exceedingly light and easy to handle.

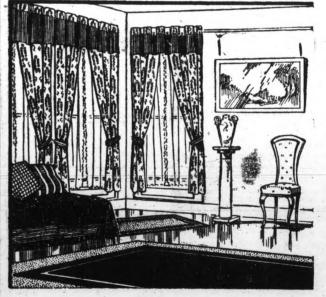
Wash Tubs and Washups, cash. 55¢ to\$1.80

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Cash Prices From 90c to \$2.70





Entirely New and Novel

Effects in Curtains and Curtaining by the yard. New stock of Ariston Lace Curtains in new and dainty designs, the net of these Curtains is so woven to give lightness combined with strength, while the curtain hangs in soft graceful folds.

These are superior goods and not to be confused with the ordinary type of Lace Curtains. Per pair, cash prices. \$2.70 to \$9.00

Allover Cable Lace, the strongest net woven, in entirely new style of design. Per yard, cash prices, 36¢ to \$1.35

