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WEATHER—Tonight and Sunday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1914.

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Immense German Force Is Bombarding Forts at Namur

Shanghai, Aug. 22.—According to information obtained today from an official, but not of Japanese source, the tenth division of the Japanese army consisting of 16,000 men, went on board transports at Kokura last Friday. Furthermore, a Japanese battleship fleet, including the superdreadnought Kongom, has sailed to bombard Tsing-Tau, the seaport of Kiao Chow and cover the landing of the first Japanese forces of occupation. The second Japanese cruiser squadron from Port Arthur is patrolling between Korea and the Island of Formosa. A British cruiser from Hong Kong passed here today, going north.

Washington, Aug. 22.—All British army reservists in the United States have been ordered to place themselves at the orders of English consular officers in their districts.

London, Aug. 22, 3:55 p. m.—In a despatch from Amsterdam, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I have received a telephone message from Rosendaal on the Dutch-Belgian frontier declaring that German Uhlans were seen Friday afternoon three miles from the Dutch frontier near Esschen, which is 18 miles north of Antwerp."

London, Aug. 22, 8 p. m.—The Standard this evening says information has reached London that German cavalry patrols have entered Ghent, Bruges and Ostend. No resistance was offered at either place. The official bureau is not able to confirm this news.

GERMANS ADVANCING IN BELGIUM WITHOUT ANY SERIOUS CHECK

Emperor William's Troops Forcing Way Steadily and Rapidly to North and West—Have Occupied Ghent and Are Approaching Bruges and Ostend—Forces Invest Fortified City of Namur—City Treasurer of Brussels Refuses to Pay War Tax.

GENERAL MOBILIZATION IN ITALY DECIDED

Russian Army Advancing Along Entire Austro-German Frontier and Successfully Maintaining Offensive at Every Point of Contact With Enemy—Germans Given Severe Blow in East Prussia—Servians Victorious and Austrians Losing Heavily—Japs Ready to Proceed Against Kiao Chow.

The German advance into Belgium is going on today, apparently without serious check. Having taken Brussels, the troops of Emperor William are forcing their way steadily and rapidly to the north and west.

They have occupied Ghent and are approaching Bruges and Ostend. They would appear to be endeavoring to overrun the whole northern and western Belgium. At the same time they would seem to be drawing closer to the French frontier.

Southeast of Brussels they are investing the fortified city of Namur, on the Meuse.

It is reported from Antwerp that the Germans will not continue to occupy Brussels, contenting themselves merely with marching through the city. This determination, however, may be altered by the attitude of the city treasurer of Brussels, who is quoted as saying he will never pay over \$40,000,000 demanded by the Germans as a war tax.

The concentration of the Belgium army before Antwerp is said to have been accomplished in good order and the morale of the Belgium troops is reported to be unimpaired.

While German patrols are close to Antwerp, no strong detachments have been reported yet near the city. Whether or not the Germans will attempt to capture Antwerp, or simply invest it, is not yet clear. A Paris newspaper declares today that general mobilization in Italy has been decided on and will be proclaimed in three or four days.

St. Petersburg announces officially that the Russian army is advancing along the entire Austro-German frontier and at the same time successfully maintaining the offensive at every point of contact with the enemy. A reported cavalry engagement of the northern Russian army last Friday is described as a severe blow to the Germans in east Prussia. It is said an entire German battery was captured in this engagement. Russian aviators are reported throwing bombs in German entrenchments.

Further accounts of the reported Servian victory over the Austrians say the fighting lasted three days along the Drina river. The Austrian casualties were given as between twenty and twenty-five thousand, while it is said ten thousand prisoners were taken. The Servian artillery did effective work against the enemy. Nish declares officially that a part of the Servian army has invaded Bosnia, and that another great battle is expected in the near future.

The time limit of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany, demanding the surrender of the German holdings at Kiao Chow, expires tomorrow and Japan is described as fully ready to proceed against the German position. A despatch from Tokio says that the German ambassador to Japan will sail for

Seattle, August 26, and that a number of German officials have already left Tokio.

The news of the German occupation of Brussels has been posted in Berlin. The story was told in a laconic despatch of seven words.

The American ambassador in Berlin has published a denial of reports that Americans have been ill-treated in Germany. He declares that today they enjoy as much security in Germany as in America.

London announces officially that General Leman, the Belgian commander of the forts at Liege, is a prisoner in the hands of the Germans at Cologne.

The American consul general at Rio Janeiro has reported the sinking of the British steamer Hyades by the German cruiser Dresden.

London, Aug. 22, 3:45 p. m.—According to a despatch from Folkestone to the Chronicle, passengers who have arrived there from Ostend report that Friday afternoon German patrols were in the outskirts of that Belgian seaport.

London, Aug. 22, 2:45 p. m.—With the Germans bombarding the forts of Namur, and large bodies of their troops continuing to move westward, a contact must soon be joined with the main allied forces. The German army will then for the first time find itself facing its chief opponents and a great battle, which must have an enormous effect on the future of the war, will probably ebb and flow for several days before a decision is reached.

The front of the German fighting line may extend far to the westward, if the suggestion is well founded that the right wing of the emperor's battalions is carrying out a great circling movement with a view of breaking into France. Further to the south, according to official reports, victories gained by the French troops have opened the way to Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace.

Seven thousand Austrians are reported to have arrived at Strassburg for the defense of that fortress.

Both Germany and Austria-Hungary have called the Landstrum, their last reserve of troops, to the colors.

If the news of a great Servian victory, which comes from many sources, be true, Austria-Hungary, which must be reeling under the smashing blow delivered by her small adversary, will need every available man.

The Russian army on the eastern frontier of Germany gradually is emerging from the mist and in such forces as soon will demand more attention.

London, Aug. 22, 9:30 a. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome says that according to messages from Berlin the German press is indignant at Great Britain's acceptance of Japanese support. The leading papers declare that Germany will retaliate by stirring up an Islamic revolution in India, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria and Sudan, which will quickly bring England and France to terms.

Strict Censor Maintained.
The official press bureau this afternoon issued a warning to the public to bear in mind that, for practical purposes, almost all information, official or unofficial, concerning the progress of the land operations, comes at present from the side of the allies. The official statement continues:
"Very little news filters in from Germany and Austro-German channels of neutral countries, but sufficient does filter through to indicate that the enemy claims successes in various quarters, both in the western and eastern theaters of the war."
"It should furthermore be remembered that these campaigns have been carried out on an enormous scale and that a majority of the encounters which already have taken place can only in their due perspective be classed as incidents of minor importance. "No achievement on either side deserves to be called a victory. The French have gained gratifying successes in Alsace and the Germans by

a steady pressure have obliged a large portion of the Belgian field army to retire on Antwerp.
"In the eastern theater there have been a number of affairs in which our allies are believed to have gained ground but the campaign in that quarter can scarcely be said to have commenced.
Triumph Stories Misleading.
"The exaggeration into important triumphs of minor episodes in which the allied forces are alleged to have gained the upper hand is misleading."
"This, however, may be said: In the western theater of the war—that in which this country is most immediately interested—one real noteworthy success has been gained, although it should, perhaps, be called a German failure rather than an allied success.
"At the end of three weeks the enemy has not yet attempted to deliver an attack, which had it taken place and proved even partially successful a week ago, might conceivably have interfered with the concentra-

tion of the French army and might have proved prejudicial to their subsequent operations.

"It was apprehended that the enemy would be ready first and would take full advantage of this circumstance. These suppositions have proved encouraging. The situation at this moment is in a military sense satisfactory."

London, Aug. 22, 3:30 p. m.—The Express publishes a despatch from Ostend stating that the Germans already are in Ghent and they will be in Bruges tomorrow. There was no resistance at Ghent.

Foreigners Are Safe.
Washington, Aug. 22.—Consular reports from Belgium this morning say Americans and English in the eastern part of the country are safe. All non-combatants are offered full protection and are in no danger whatever in that part of Belgium, where most of them have gathered.

Continuous Fighting.
Nish, Serbia, Aug. 22.—There has been continuous fighting along the whole frontier for two days without any change in the respective positions of the Austrian and Servian armies. It is officially stated that a part of the Servian army has invaded Bosnia successfully and that a great battle, with an outcome favorable to the Servians, is expected.

Brilliant Servian Victory.
London, Aug. 22, 9:25 a. m.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram company from St. Petersburg, sent under today's date says:
"After a brilliant Servian victory at Matschwa, the Austrians fled toward the bridges of the Drina, pursued by the Servians, who captured rich booty and a large number of prisoners, including officers. They took forty guns, most of them howitzers, horses, ammunition and field hospital military kitchens."

French Situation Good.
Paris, Aug. 22, 4:45 a. m.—Colonel Leonce Rousset, writing for the Petit Parisien, says:
"The situation is good. The slight setback in Lorraine is unimportant. On the whole the German staffs plan of invasion may be said to have failed. They sought to crush us with a lightning blow but it is we who will carry the war into the enemy's territory."

London, Aug. 22, 6:55 a. m.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says that the correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia at Trieste relates that during Thursday night the Austrian fleet engaged in a violent artillery combat with an imaginary fleet. According to the correspondent the mistake was discovered only after a six-hours cannonade.

London, Aug. 22, 3:50 p. m.—The German advance into the western part of Belgium has not as yet interfered with the passenger steamer service between Folkestone and Ostend. The regular morning boat from each port left on time today.
The reports of last night that German patrols had reached Ostend have not been confirmed.

London, Aug. 22.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rome says that the Duke of the Abruzzi has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Italian navy.

FRENCH CAPTURE TWO WAR PRIZES

Breze, via Paris, Aug. 22, 5:30 a. m.—The French liner Flandre, which upon the outbreak of hostilities was converted into an auxiliary cruiser, captured the German four-master Barnack laden with nitrate. The French cruiser Desaix took the Austrian steamer Gradac, carrying a cargo of flour and sugar. The two prizes are anchored in the outer harbor.

EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON LEARNS OF MAGNIFICENT GERMAN VICTORY

German Forces Between Metz and Vosges Mountains Said to Have Crushing Defeated the French—Extensive Operations Being Carried on South of Belgium Along Franco-German Frontier.

Washington, Aug. 22.—An official German dispatch reports a "magnificent victory" of the German forces between Metz and the Vosges mountains.
No additional details are given.
The German embassy here received a report on the dispatch from German officials in New York, through whom it had come and who would not make known any details.

At the embassy it was regarded as opening a new and important phase, as chief interest thus far had been centered on the operations in Belgium, whereas this indicated extensive German operations south of Belgium in the region along the Franco-German frontier, between Metz and the Vosges mountains, one of the notable scenes of conflict of the Franco-Prussian war.

Summary of German Advance.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The following summary of the German advance was given out here today at the German consulate general, as telegraphed from the German embassy at Washington:
"Brussels has fallen. The Belgians have retreated on Antwerp. Rushing German forces to Charleroi. The allies' army is estimated as five French and three English army corps. If not decisively defeated, they are in full retreat."
"The Saar army has attacked the French army and forced it back to the Selle river."
"The eastern border is all right. "Libau has been successfully bombarded."

GERMAN STEAMER SAILS FOR BREMEN

Brandenburg Leaves Philadelphia for Bergen, Norway, With Heavy Cargo of Coal.

HAS NAVAL COMMANDER

Captain and Consul Deny That Vessel Is Going to Relief of German Cruisers.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22.—Loaded to the limit with coal and food supplies, the North-German-Lloyd steamer Brandenburg is steaming down the Delaware river bound for Bergen, Norway. This is the destination given in the clearance papers and the captain says the journey will require about two months.

Despite the protests of the British ambassador in Washington, who declared that the Brandenburg is an auxiliary cruiser of the German navy, local customs authorities gave her clearance papers. The Brandenburg is slow and her chance for safety lies in protection by German cruisers.

When the Brandenburg sailed her appearance was changed so that old mariners failed to recognize her as the same vessel. Her buff colored funnels had been painted black, and

paint had altered. Re-appainted to her hull. In her hold were 5,000 tons of coal, an additional 1,000 in her bunkers, and between decks were stored 2,800 tons of supplies, said to be mostly foodstuffs. Luxuriously painted staterooms were loaded to their fullest capacity with coal and the air of merchantman and passenger boat which she formerly possessed was gone.

Naval Captain in Command.
It is stated that prior to the departure of the vessel, Captain Schmetz was superseded in command by Captain Dietrich, on orders from Berlin. Captain Dietrich is attached to the German naval auxiliary. He commanded a Japanese warship during the Russo-Japanese war, and took part in the siege of Vladivostok.

Both the captain of the Brandenburg and the German consul at Philadelphia denied that the Brandenburg was going to the relief of German cruisers. They made positive statements that the vessel was going to deliver her cargo in Bergen, where the price of coal is excessively high. They said that opportunity for making profits was worth the risk of capture by French and English warships.

WAR TAX LEVY OLD PRACTICE

International Law Experts to Pass on Brussels Tax Levied by the Germans.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Until the exact conditions are known under which a \$40,000,000 war tax is to be levied on Brussels by its German captors, it is not regarded as possible by the international law experts here to pass finally on the legality of that method of warfare.
The practice of levying such taxes on conquered communities, which was quite common in most wars up to and including the Napoleonic era, has since that time fallen into desuetude.

DUM-DUM BULLETS ARE BEING USED

Paris, Aug. 22, 12:15 p. m.—The government today calls the attention of the powers which signed the Hague convention to its report that on August 19, following an engagement, a French army surgeon found five dum-dum bullets on the road to Munster in Alsace. These bullets were in a rifle clip and were turned over to the French commanding general.

Other dum-dum bullets taken from the bodies of French soldiers killed in battle have been forwarded to the minister of war.