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BRITISH AND GERMAN FLEETS IN ACTION AND BIG BRITISH VICTORY IS REPORTED

British Driving Germans Toward Dutch Coast, Says Associated Press, and Further, Unconfirmed, Report is That Nine German Ships Are Sunk and Six Captured by British Who Lost One Vessel—Big German Mine-Laying Ship Sunk by H. M. S. Lance—The British Cruiser Amphion is Sunk With 128 Men—German Reverses Heavy on Land.

(Associated Press Bulletin.)

London, Aug. 7—The British fleet has engaged the German fleet on the high seas.

The British warships are reported to be driving the Germans towards the Dutch coast.

No particulars from the Associated Press followed this bulletin, which was received in St. John before midnight, but soon afterwards a report was circulated in Halifax, Montreal and New York, to the effect that a naval battle in the North Sea had resulted in the sinking of nine German vessels, and the capture of six German vessels by the British fleet, and that one British ship had been sunk.

No confirmation of this was obtainable up to the hour of going to press, but as the Associated Press had sent out the bulletin, saying, without qualification, that the great fleets were engaged, the other report, which was persistent, is here given for what it may be worth.

Out of London comes the report that the British fleet has engaged the German fleet in battle on the high seas. The British admiralty refuses information as to whether a naval engagement is in progress, but the British warships which put out several days ago, have been searching for the Germans in the North Sea.

The British cruiser Amphion has been sunk by contact with a mine, with the loss of more than a hundred men.

Emperor William of Germany, in an order to the army and navy, calls upon all Germans capable of bearing arms to fight for the Fatherland.

In Belgium, Germans and Belgians are fighting around Liege, where upwards of 100,000 men are engaged. According to official reports from Brussels, the two days fighting has cost the Germans thousands of men. The Belgians are also believed to have lost heavily. As yet there have been no reports from German sources as to the outcome of the German attacks.

Austria-Hungary has declared war on Russia, and the Russian ambassador at Vienna has been given his passports.

The British prime minister, in the House of Commons, asked for an additional war appropriation of \$500,000,000 and an army increase of 500,000 men, both of which requests were granted. At the same time the government declared a moratorium in London for a month, with certain exemptions.

Russian cavalry, endeavoring to enter East Prussia, have been driven back by the German frontier guards.

A Tien-Tsin despatch says the Russian cruiser Askold and the German cruiser Emden, in an engagement off Wei-Hai-Wei have both been sunk.

\$500,000,000 WAR LOAN AND 500,000 MORE SOLDIERS.

London, Aug. 6—The passage of a war budget for \$500,000,000 in the House of Commons today without a dissenting voice and the granting of an army increase of 500,000 men, in accordance with the plans of Lord Kitchener, the new minister of war, shows that Great Britain has put her hand to the plow.

A call to arms issued by the War Office tonight says an addition of 100,000 men to the regular army is needed immediately and that "Lord Kitchener is confident this appeal will at once be responded to by all who have the safety of our empire at heart."

The term of service for the new men is to be three years, or until the war is concluded. The age of enlistment will be between 19 and 30.

The naval estimates provide for 67,000 additional officers and men, which will make the navy's strength 218,000 men.

There are no illusions in England that the war is certain to be a swift and decisive one. The Admiralty notified the public tonight that the first news from the navy might not be good news. Swift upon the heels of this intimation came the tidings that the cruiser Amphion had been sunk by a mine with a loss of an officer and 130 men—Great Britain's first sacrifice to the war.

It is considered that British ships in the North Sea are running greater risks during the first days of the war than the Germans. The royal family shares with the homes of its many subjects the suspense of waiting for news of the fate of the different units of the fleet.

Prince Albert, the second son of the king, aboard the battleship Collingwood, is one of the many boy midshipmen about sharing the perils of their elders.

There was a dramatic incident in the House of Commons today when the feud between Lord Charles Beresford and Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, was buried. Admiral Beresford shook hands with the First Lord and said: "Well done."

The torpedo boat destroyer Lance, which sent the Hamburg-American line steamer Koenigin Luise to the bottom with four shots, only came out of the shipyard last Saturday hardly dry.

Londoners had a first realization of war brought home to them

(Continued on page two.)

20,000 TO GO FROM CANADA IN TEN DAYS

King George Notifies Ottawa That Offer of Canadians is Accepted

WILL MOBILIZE AT ONCE

Militia Council Has Long Session Following King's Cablegram—Will Pick Out Best Material from 100,- 000 Offer—German Spies Said to Be Active in Canada.

Ottawa, Aug. 6—A cable was received from His Majesty the King and the imperial authorities late tonight accepting the offer to send a contingent of 20,000 trained men to Europe, and asking that they be mobilized at once.

Inside of ten days it is expected that the contingent will be enrolled and assembled on the training ground at Valcartier (Que.).

The Militia Council, on receipt of the cablegram, immediately summoned the militia council and they were in session at a late hour. It is understood that Col. the Hon. Sir Hughes is anxious to get only the very best men available.

It is definitely stated that Col. Hughes will not command the contingent nor will General Lester, who is at present on sick leave. The name of the commander has not yet been announced.

Ottawa, Aug. 6—It will probably be the work of even ten days yet before the actual mobilization of Canada's army division at Quebec begins and it may be three weeks before the force is finally assembled on the training ground at Valcartier. The delay is due to the fact that the government is anxious to adhere to the volunteer system and to get the very best men available.

The formal order-in-council authorizing mobilization was put through this afternoon. Instructions were sent out by telegraph tonight to the officers commanding military units throughout Canada. The enrollment of volunteers will not be in full swing until sometime tomorrow or Saturday.

Medical Examination.

Officers are ordered to take the names of all who wish to volunteer according to the scheme announced in the press yesterday. As soon as applications are received at each regimental headquarters the applicant will be required to take the oath, and undergo a strict medical examination by the regimental surgeon or duly qualified medical examiners appointed for the purpose. The list of enrolled volunteers who have passed the medical examination with a statement of military qualifications of each individual volunteer, will then be forwarded to headquarters.

It is expected that all the lists will be in by the middle of next week. The weeding out process in order to reduce the numbers to the stipulated limit of 20,000 men, will then be done by the headquarters staff here, having regard to the representatives of enrollment officers as to the physical, shooting ability, military experience, etc., of each individual volunteer.

It will be seen that the whole process is likely to take practically a fortnight with additional time must be allowed for transportation to Quebec. All the names submitted, however, will be kept carefully and sent to London, and in

(Continued on page 12.)

BRITISH CRUISER GOES TO BOTTOM

The Amphion Struck Floating Mine Set by German Ship Which Had Previously Met Retribution—One Hundred and Thirty Britishers Killed—Took Four Shots to Sink German Vessel—Landing Two Hundred and Fifty Wounded at Hull—Eastern Coast Clear.

London, Aug. 6—An Admiralty report says that the British cruiser Amphion was sunk this morning by striking a mine. Paymaster J. T. Deigo and 130 men were lost. The captain, sixteen officers and 136 men were saved.

A previous report said that the German mine layer Koenigin Luise had probably placed some mines before she was sunk by the British torpedo boat Lance.

The Amphion was a light cruiser of 3,440 tons. She was attached to the third destroyer flotilla, under Captain C. H. Fox, commanding officer. Her regular complement was 292 men. She was commissioned in April 1913.

LANCE SUNK MINE LAYER

London, Aug. 6—The British torpedo boat destroyer Lance was the hero of the first naval engagement in the present war, sinking the Hamburg-American line steamer Koenigin Luise, which had been fitted out as a mine layer.

The Lance fired only four shots. The first destroyed the bridge of the steamer, the third and fourth tore away the stern, and the Koenigin Luise sank in six minutes. The Lance rescued 28 of the German crew. Several of them were wounded. Two of them each lost an arm, and a leg of four others was shot away. None of the Lance's crew was injured.

The Koenigin Luise was caught in the act of laying mines some sixty miles from Harwich.

The German wounded number 26 and among them is understood to be the officer who was in command of the Koenigin Luise. They are in the naval hospital at Harwich under guard.

EASTERN COAST CLEAR TO HULL

Hull, Eng., Aug. 6—The hospital authorities here today received orders to prepare to receive 250 persons wounded in the North Sea engagement.

Shipping firms have been informed that the east coast is now clear from Hull to London.

FIGHTING IN CHINESE WATERS.

Manila, Aug. 6—An authentic report received here today says a German squadron has been given battle by British cruisers at Teling-Tan.

RUSSIAN CAPTURED?

Tokio, Aug. 7—It is reported that German warships have captured a vessel belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet.

RICH PRIZES FOR DARING DEEDS OF FRENCH AVIATORS

One of Leading Supporters of Aviation Donates \$200,000 for Rewards to Airmen in War—or Their Survivors.

(Special Cable to The Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Paris, Aug. 7—Andre Michelin, one of the strongest supporters of aviation, has offered \$200,000 in prizes for noble deeds by French aviators, without distinction of rank. The first prize is \$20,000.

The awards will be made by a committee consisting of officers appointed by President Poincaré, members of the Aero Club and a committee of the Aeronautics League, with Senator Raymond as president. If a hero is killed his family is to receive an award.

A fiasco despatch from Brussels states that five German aviators were killed by the fire of the civil guards. Also Lieutenant Forner, author of the Zebers incident was captured.

However unpopular a war in which

DEFENCE OF LIEGE STILL REMAINS IN FAVOR OF BELGIANS

Battle Raging About Forts of Belgian City One of Fiercest of Modern Times

Another Regiment of Uhlans Killed or Captured After Breaking Through Belgian Line—Crown Prince of Germany Now in Command With 100,000 Troops—Unexpected Check to Germany Means That French Will Be in a Better Position to Repel Attack.

(United Press, Exclusive Cable.)

Brussels, Aug. 6—The real battle of Liege began at daybreak today and still continues. The German forces are now said to number nearly 100,000 men under the command of the Crown Prince in Person aided by several of the highest officers of the General Staff. Up to the present the Belgian advantage has been maintained and the loss to the enemy is enormous.

The German attacking forces are displaying desperate courage but their efforts are useless in the face of the withering fire that the Belgian garrisons are able to maintain from their almost impenetrable fortifications.

The Germans are attacking along the line line of forts fronting on Liege. Having established that it would be impossible to carry them by assault, artillery has been placed in position and the Belgian positions are being shelled at long range. For this purpose the new Krupp guns of heavy calibre are being used at an enormous number of them are already in action.

The advice received by War Office fail to estimate German dead and wounded, but it is known to be in the neighborhood of 10,000.

The ground around the fort resembled a shambles as the Germans were mowed down in the neighborhood of Fort Chaudfontaine bombarded the enemy and forced them to withdraw. On Belgian shell fell in the center of the German column and caused heavy losses. The Germans also battered away with their artillery at the forts of the right bank of the Meuse.

TWO FORTS EVACUATED.

The battle becomes increasingly desperate. The entire German army of 110,000 with its supporting artillery is engaged and the Belgian defence is stubborn.

Two of the outlying Belgian forts have been evacuated having been rendered untenable by the heavy German fire. The German artillery now has the range on the Belgian position and its fire extremely effective. Belgian reinforcements are being rushed to the scene. Machine guns are being mounted outside of forts where they will command all approaches. Mines are being laid and barbed wire entanglements constructed at strategic points. It is already considered certain that the German advance will prove far more costly than had even been dreamed of by the German general staff.

French troops of picked cavalry, infantry and engineers are waiting at agreed points to reinforce the Belgian columns but up to the present King Albert has not sent any orders to advance. He believes that at present Belgium is master of the situation.

The two forts which the Germans captured are the only fortifications which were completed in 1885 and which were not considered in anyway modern. So far the German artillery fire has made little impression on the newer fortifications.

GERMANS FINALLY REPULSED.

Telegraphing to King Albert the Belgian Commander in Chief expresses the belief that he hold out indefinitely.

The Belgian success has proven of inestimable benefit to the Belgians. The German compulsory department is already taxed to the limit and the troops are subsiding on emergency rations. While the Germans are being held in check the Belgian engineers are constructing a second line of defence at Namur where the fortifications are even stronger than those at Liege. In renewing the attack the Germans concentrated their force against Fort Barchon northeast of Liege. At 11 o'clock the German troops moved forward under the cover of the heavy artillery but the Belgians reserved their fire until the enemy came to close quarters and were preparing for their first charge.

BANK OF ENGLAND LOWERS RATE TO 6 PER CENT

London, Aug. 6—The Bank of England today reduced its discount rate to six per cent.

ASK GOVERNMENT FOR PROTECTION IN PRICE ADVANCES

London, Aug. 6—The Montreal Trades and Labor Council tonight passed a resolution asking the dominion government to appoint a commission to determine the prices of the necessities of life during the war, in order that the working people may not be exploited by traders asking unreasonable prices.

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Coming Across Border.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 6—A recruiting station was opened here today, and a large number of Americans from Post Huron and district were among the applicants. Hundreds of British army and navy recruits are ready to return.

WAR

severe measures anyone attempting to raise the price of food.

Belgium Refuses Offer.

Brussels, Aug. 8—The German ultimatum to Belgium, presented at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, stated that Germany had learned of the presence of large bodies of French soldiers preparing to operate from Ghent by way of Namur. Germany consequently had been obliged to adopt measures of defence and she begged the Belgian government to inform her at once on Monday morning whether Belgium was prepared to facilitate the German operations.

The Belgian government replying that it was very much surprised at the statements made by Germany, as it had received formal assurance from France concerning the neutrality of Belgium. Moreover, Belgium had too high a sense of her dignity and her interest to accede to such demands.

CANADA AWAITS ONLY WORD FROM BRITAIN

(Continued from page 1.)

Some of the offers which came into day are as follows:

Senator Col. James Mason, R. G., Toronto.

Col. Mansell, Ottawa.

Col. Sam Steele, Winnipeg with 20th, Col. J. L. McAvity, of 62nd Regiment, St. John N. B.

Col. B. A. Scott, Quebec.

Col. W. J. Deo O'Grady, 60th Regiment, Winnipeg.

Col. J. Aiken, 29th Light Horse, Galt, Ont.

Col. Jos. McKay, Fernie Army and Navy Veterans Association.

Col. A. C. Hansen, 30th Dragons Eastern Townships.

Col. W. S. Buell, Brockville Regiment.

Col. James J. Riley, with 17th Cavalry, Montreal.

Col. Rogers, with Third Prince of Wales Dragoons, Grafton, Ont.

Major Sam Sharp, M. P.

Major E. A. MacDonnell, with 9th Battery, C. E. A., Toronto.

Major W. Hart McHarg, Vancouver.

Captain C. J. Armstrong, with 400 men, railway pioneer corps.

Captain Charles E. McGee, with 20 experienced riflemen.

Captain W. W. Irwin, with 100 cavalrymen.

Captain C. E. H. Morton, on behalf of Canadian military institute, Toronto.

E. D. Ingatus, D'Hosier, for colored citizens of Montreal, offering to raise company, Montreal.

G. Campbell, M. P., raise and command troop scouts, etc., Winnipeg.

R. B. Bennett, M. P., will produce one thousand men for active service.

Volunteers Association Volunteers, Nelson, B. C.

Clarence Jameson, M. P., Digby, N. S.

J. A. Edwards, in behalf of members of army and navy veterans, Montreal.

Nursing Sister K. Harvey, Montreal.

Nursing Sister C. E. Brides, Toronto.

Nursing Sister S. A. Paquette, Carleton Place.

Nursing Sister M. E. Mallard, Victoria, (B. C.).

Militia Active in Halifax.

Halifax, Aug. 6—The first men of the Canadian militia were ordered on duty today when the first Canadian Artillery, the 68th Halifax Rifles, and the 64th Six Princess Fusiliers were detailed to assist in manning the fortress here.

Plenty of Coal.

Montreal, Aug. 6—Alexander Dick, head of the Dominion Coal Company, Montreal, says there is no danger of Canada suffering for want of coal if the United States should close to supply this country because of Great Britain being at war. "America does not need to supply Canada with coal," said Mr. Dick today. "We have got all the coal we want in Nova Scotia, and could send it as far west as Winnipeg. There is no danger of the west going short."

15,000 Rifles Ordered.

Quebec, Aug. 3—It is known here that the Ross rifle factory has received orders from the government to supply 15,000 rifles. Extra men are being taken on, and the output will be increased to 1,000 a week as soon as possible.

Toronto, Aug. 5—Military enthusiasm, kindled by the despatches indicating that Great Britain would be involved in the European embroilment, was at fever heat in Toronto today. Crowds of young men, many of them civilians, poured into the military headquarters to register their names as willing to serve for the defence of the empire.

Large crowds, cheering and singing patriotic songs, surrounded the newspaper offices until a late hour, and bands paraded the streets.

CONTINENT IN GRIP OF GRIM CONFLICT

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Redmond spoke briefly but with an eloquence that thrilled the house.

"Now in the times of trial and danger for Great Britain," he said, "the Irish people have turned to the British democracy with anxiety."

William Redmond and Dr. Lynch, the latter of whom fought against Great Britain in the Boer War, and was condemned for treason, waved his handkerchief vehemently and applauded.

ENGAGEMENT MAY MEAN GERMAN VICTORY.

London, Aug. 4—In some quarters, the reports of a German-Russian naval engagement at Libau is regarded as conveying the news of a great German victory, probably the bottling up and perhaps crippling of the Russian fleet. With the occupation of the Allied islands, Germany possesses a safe high road to Finland and a naval military base to operate against St. Petersburg. Her fleet within the shelter of these islands the fleet might not be in perfect security. It would command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland by the sea route to St. Petersburg and the Russian naval stations at Revel and Cronstadt.

Strategically, these islands have always been considered the outer defence of St. Petersburg. In 1907 Russia was anxious to fortify them but was prevented by the powers. Great Britain being strong among them when the islands were transferred from Sweden to Russia in 1809 there was inserted a clause in the treaty forbidding Russia to erect fortifications. The powers held Russia down to this provision, largely because Russia was suspected of having designs on Sweden.