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GERMAN TROOPS HAVE LOST TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN IN THEIR ATTACKS ON LIEGE

But the Plucky Belgians Are Still Holding Out—They Have Repulsed Innumerable Attacks With Great Slaughter to the Germans

ARMISTICE NOW GRANTED SO THAT DEAD MAY BE BURIED

Cream of the Troops of the German Army Has Been Engaged in Operations Against Liege and Their Defeat by Belgians Amazes the World

Liege is the outstanding feature of the European war. Latest advices received by way of London in the form of official despatches say that Liege still holds out against the attacks of the Germans. The Germans have asked for a twenty-four hours armistice to bury the dead. This is given on the authority of the Belgian War Minister.

German casualties in the battle around Liege number 25,000, according to their own admission.

"Act of Heroism." An official statement issued from Berlin described the attempt on Liege fortress and the unsuccessful assault of the Germans as "an unique act of heroism," and say that it will have not the slightest influence on the larger operations of the German Army.

German diplomats have been making the utmost efforts to win Italy to the German side by negotiating and by a direct appeal to King Victor Emmanuel, but without success.

Will Remain Neutral. The Italian-Ambassador at London, thanking the great assembly including several peers and members of Parliament, which gathered in front of the Embassy, said that Italy had declared its neutrality and would adhere to it.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, denied that there had been any engagement between the German and British fleets in the North Sea.

BELGIANS STILL IN FIGHTING TRIM
Strenuous Fighting Around Liege Not Weakened Them

Brussels, Aug. 8.—Germany has already lost 25,000 men killed and wounded before Liege.

The Belgian defence is unweakened and the forts are untaken

DESPATCH SAYS GERMANS HAVE GIVEN UP SIEGE.

London, Aug. 6.—A despatch from Brussels today officially announced that the Germans retreated from Liege after two days of most severe fighting, in which the German losses were enormous.

The defence put up by the Belgian troops against the cream of the German army has aroused the admiration of all nations. The retreat is understood to have been carried out in the wildest disorder.

Complete silence reigns with regard to the military movements on both France and Germany's part, and it is assumed both armies are concentrating for a decisive battle.

No hint of where they will come in contact has been given.

ATTACKERS MET TERRIBLE LOSS

London, Aug. 7.—All reports of the fighting at Liege agree that the German infantry advanced in masses holding absolutely close order and this resulted in heavy casualties.

GERMANS HAND OUT THEIR REPORT

Say Attack on Liege Fortress Was Act of Heroism

Berlin, Aug. 8.—The official German account of the siege of Liege says "On Wednesday the German advance guards penetrated along the entire Belgian frontier and a small detachment tried a coup de main. With great boldness, some cavalry entered Liege with the intention of seizing the commander of the forces, who only saved himself by flight.

"An attempt on the fortress itself was unsuccessful.

"A hostile foreign press will characterise this enterprize, which cannot have the slightest influence on operations as a defeat. It, however, is but an unique act of heroism in the history of war and a sign of the heroic gallantry of our men.

AIRMAN SAW GERMAN ATTACK ON LIEGE FORTS.

London, Aug. 7.—A correspondent of the Daily News at Brussels, sends the following despatch: All the forces surrounding Liege are intact.

A Belgian airman thus describes the German attack on Liege: After a terrible cannonade the German infantry approached en masse and reached the Liege forts, where the heavy defensive guns were unable to reach them.

General Leman sent artillery to a point where the invading infantry could be shelled, and the Germans were swept from their feet. This occurred several times during the day and night.

A patrol of Uhlans performed the remarkable feat of riding into the town. Some Belgian officers recognized them, and a desperate fight ensued, several of each side being killed.

Red Cross automobiles arriving at Brussels report that the ground before the forts is covered with dead and wounded Germans.

ABANDON FIGHT AFTER ATTACK OF THREE DAYS

And the Germans Have Been Forced to Retire

Brussels, Aug. 7.—The reported attack on Liege has been abandoned after a three days' encounter. The German division has retired to the left on the River Meuse.

BELGIANS GRANT THE ARMISTICE

London, Aug. 8.—A despatch to the Post from Brussels says that the Belgians granted an armistice of twenty-four hours, a request by the Germans and the latter are now collecting the wounded and burying the dead.

The Germans have withdrawn to a less exposed position, where they can recuperate.

ENGLISH TROOPS LAND IN FRANCE

Paris, Aug. 8.—It was officially announced today that English troops under the direction of French officers were disembarking on French soil. The point of disembarkment was not reported. The disembarkment was made under the direction of French officers, spoke English fluently and was witnessed by a crowd who cheered the English.

5,000 REFUGEES FLEE FOR HOME

And Whole Lot Tried to Get On One Steamer, But Three Thousand Were Left Behind—Some Are Starving

London, Aug. 6.—The Berlin correspondent to the Telegraph, who has reached Stockholm, sends the following despatch: The scene witnessed at Sassnitz, a famous watering place on the east coast of Rugen, in the Baltic Sea, baffled all description.

Some 5,000 Russian refugees were turned out on the quay, and were left to struggle for access to the steamer which could be reached by only a single gangway.

The vessel was obliged to sail leaving 3,000 in despair, believing that the last possible chance of returning to their homes had gone.

One family had a letter of credit for 20,000 roubles (\$1,000), but were on the verge of starvation.

Some refugees were half mad with hunger and starvation.

APOLOGISED FOR THE ATTACK

German Emperor Regretted the Action of the Berlin Mob That Assaulted and Damaged British Embassy

Berlin, via London, Aug. 7.—The official account of the attack on the British Embassy at Berlin by the populace, for which the German Emperor had already apologized to the British Ambassador, is given as follows:

The Berlin public at first confined its demonstrations to the singing of patriotic songs and shouting at various persons who were making out ravenous gestures.

From the window of the Embassy some sand was thrown on the crowds, which thereupon tore up the pavement of the sidewalk and bombarded the windows.

The police immediately cleared the street.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO HELP ANY UNEMPLOYED

London, Aug. 7.—Plans to prevent unemployment during war and for systematic relief of distressed, are being arranged on a large scale.

Instead of encouraging public work in the interest of military expenditure, the British Government purpose providing for those who have lost their work through the shutting down of factories.

AUSTRIAN SHIP CHASED TO PORT

Brindisi, Italy, Aug. 6.—The first naval battle occurred in the Adriatic today, between the Austrian cruiser Taurus and a flotilla of British torpedo destroyers.

HALIFAX HEARS NEWS OF BATTLE ON NORTH SEA

Report of the British Victory is Regarded as Having Good Foundation

TRAWLERS HEARD FIRING AT SEA

And Some of the Skippers Say That They Witnessed the Fighting

Halifax, Aug. 7.—A sensational report received here and which is gaining credence says that in a desperate battle on the North Sea, the German fleet was practically annihilated, the British sinking 19 ships and capturing 17, while the British loss was comparatively small, their fleet losing about six ships.

A despatch to The Daily News from Newcastle timed 1 a.m. says that a wireless message received at South Shields shortly before midnight states that the British fleet engaged the German High Seas fleet in a battle off the South Dogger Banks.

After a general engagement along the battle line which extended many miles and in which many ships of both sides took part, the German fleet was beaten back and moved in the direction of the Coast of Holland.

It is now believed that the German fleet is completely hemmed in on the eastern side of the North Sea.

Heard Much Firing During A Whole Day

London, Aug. 7.—A despatch to the Daily News from Whiteby says that a ship owner is responsible for the statement that nineteen German ships were sunk or captured in a battle in the North Sea and several British and French vessels were sunk.

Reports from various ports say that heavy firing was heard about the North Sea for the past 24 hours.

Admiralty Announces Whole Coast Is Free

London, Aug. 7.—The Admiralty has announced that British coastwise shipping on the East Coast is now safe because the British fleet has engaged the Germans on the High Seas and the German fleet is now being chased toward the coast of Holland.

Skippers of Trawlers Saw The Fighting

Lowestoft, Eng., Aug. 7.—Trawlers turning here today report that they witnessed fighting in the North Sea on Wednesday and saw a German destroyer fleeing from British cruisers.

Admiralty Refuse Any Information

London, Aug. 7.—Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, declared to-day that there had not been any fighting or loss other than those that had been announced officially.

This statement was issued because reports of a naval battle had been received from several sources.

The Admiralty refused any information regarding the significant fact that fishing fillets on the east coast of England were given permission to go out and fish.

Says the Germans Were Beaten Back.

London, Aug. 7.—A despatch to The Daily News from Newcastle, timed 1 a.m. to-day, says that a wireless message received at South Shields shortly before midnight states that the British fleet engaged the German fleet in battle off the South Dogger bank.

After a general engagement along a battle line which extended for many miles, and in which many ships of both sides took part, the German fleet was beaten back and moved in the direction of the coast of Holland.

It is believed that the German fleet is completely hemmed in on the eastern side of the coast of Holland.

ITALY STILL REFUSES TO JOIN WITH GERMANY

Italian Authorities Say They Have Declared Their Country Neutral and Will Not Alter Their Decision—Demonstration in Honor of Italy in London

Rome, Aug. 8.—The German Government is using the utmost efforts to bring about a change in Italy's attitude to the present European situation and direct appeals have been made to King Victor Emmanuel, but all in vain. It is asserted that Italy, having declared its neutrality, intends to maintain it.

Italy's position as a member of the triple alliance and therefore an ally of Germany, under certain conditions, has been a disgust in every phase. The general consensus of opinion seems to be that the Italian people would never permit an act of hostility against France and Britain.

Everywhere there are spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm for France occurring.

DEMONSTRATORS HONOR ITALY

Leading Men Lead Crowd Who Cheer Italian Ambassador in London

London, Aug. 8.—A remarkable and most unusual demonstration of friendliness occurred in front of the Italian Embassy. The demonstration was organized by members of the Peerage, members of the Commons and others prominent in political and social world.

Thousands of passers-by joined in the cheering which continued until Ambassador Marquis Di Francivilla and the Marchioness, both much moved, appeared on the balcony.

The Ambassador said, amid a scene of the wildest enthusiasm, Italy declared her neutrality and would adhere to it.

Belgian Fire Plays Havoc With Germans

Brussels, Aug. 7.—News received from Liege shows that that fortress is still holding out although being bombarded with heavy shells. It is still undamaged, while the Belgian fire is working havoc among the Germans.

It is reported that the French forces are approaching from several directions.

Brussels, Aug. 7.—Liege still holds out against German assault.

Hull Hospitals Asked To Be Ready

Hull, Aug. 7.—Conclusive proof of the fact that a severe naval engagement is taking place in the North Sea is afforded by the receipt of a wireless message by the officials of the Hull infirmary warning them to prepare to receive 250 wounded marines.

The German Fleet Now Hemmed In

London, Aug. 7.—That the German fleet is hemmed in on the eastern side of the North Sea and all the rest of the sea is in control of the British fleet finds support in the official permission given to fishing trawlers to leave Tyne ports and those of the Humber and other east coast fishing centres for the fishing grounds to-day. This has been forbidden for the past two days.

The surgeon in charge of the South Shields hospital received a wireless message last night asking what accommodation he had for wounded men. He replied he could take care of 1,000 persons.

WANT ITALY TO HELP ENGLAND

London, Aug. 8.—The Standard, Daily Mail and other papers today appealed to Italy to abandon her neutrality and come to the assistance of England and France against the common enemy of Europe.

SAYS FINANCES ARE IMPROVED

Lloyd-George Announces Bank of England Has Lowered Discount Rate To Five Per Cent—Banks Getting Bigger Deposits

London, Aug. 8.—Before adjournment of the House of Commons last evening, Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that reports received from points throughout the country showed that the opening of the banks the financial position was perfectly satisfactory.

The Bank of England, he said, received many foreign accounts and \$28,000,000 in gold were being hoarded and trade is regaining its normal condition.

The Bank of England, Lloyd George continued, felt that it could reduce its rate 5 p.c. Saturday some banks received more money than they paid out.

At a meeting of Silver Brokers here it was said the Government has taken over all available silver supplies for currency purposes.

GERMANS KILLED BY OWN MINES

Twenty of Them, Held as Prisoners of War on the Amphion Went to the Bottom With the British Cruiser

London, Aug. 7.—The Admiralty has issued the following: "In the course of reconnoitering after the German mine-layer Koeneigen Luise was sunk this morning, the cruiser Amphion struck a mine and foundered.

The forepart of the British ship was shattered by the explosion and practically all of the loss to the crew ensued from this cause. Eleven, not killed by the explosion, were taken off by the boats of a destroyer before the Amphion went down.

Twenty German prisoners of war who were confined in the forepart of the ship were killed.

The line of mines was probably laid by the Koeneigen Luise, before she sunk.

REPORTED WIN BY THE FRENCH

Rumored That They Defeated The Germans

London, Aug. 8.—A Brussels despatch gives an unofficial report that a Bavarian corps had been defeated by the French at Marrehan, North of Luxembourg. Many prisoners are said to have been taken.

The capture of German merchant craft, continues at a rate gratifying to Englishmen who predict that the war will speedily result in driving German commerce off the sea.

FOR OTHER WAR NEWS—SEE ALSO PAGE SIX

COMMONS PASS BIG WAR BUDGET OF \$500,000,000

Army Increase of Fifty Thousand Men Has Been Provided For

WAR OFFICE ASKS FOR 100,000 MORE

To Enlist For Three Years, Or Until the Close of The War

London, Aug. 7.—The passage of a War Budget of \$500,000,000 by the House of Commons, without a dissenting voice and granting an Army increase of 50,000 men in accordance with the plans of Lord Kitchener, the new Minister of War, shows that Britain has put her hand to the plow and does not intend to look back.

London, Aug. 7.—Our people had the first realization of war brought home to them to-night when hundreds of Commuters who were taking the trains at Victoria station were surprised to see eighty-five German prisoners guarded by a file of West Kent regiments with bayonets. They were German naval reservists who had been taken from their ships and made prisoners of war.

A goodly number of naval reservists and also some German army reservists who were attempting to proceed to Germany, were gathered in by the automobiles.

Call to Arms
A call to arms issued by the War Office says that an addition of 100,000 men to the regular army is needed immediately. Lord Kitchener is confident this appeal will at once be responded to when our Empire hears that the term of service for new men is to be three years or until the war is concluded. Age entitlement is to 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.

Not Good News

The Admiralty notified the public that the first news from the Navy might not be good news. Swift upon the heels of this intimation came the tidings of the cruiser Amphion having been sunk by a mine, with the loss of 130 men and officers—Britain's first sacrifice.

There was a dramatic incident in the Commons when the feud between Lord Beresford and Winston Churchill, the First Lord ended when the former said: "Well done," referring to the torpedo boat destroyed Lancelotti, which sent the Hamburg-American line steamer Koeneigen Luise to the bottom with four shots, only came out of the shipyards last Saturday, and was hardly dry."

RUSSIAN NAVY IS BOTTLED UP

And the Germans Have Captured Two Naval Stations

Stockholm, Aug. 7.—A Finnish sea captain arrived here reports that the Russian navy is bottled up at Helsingfors while the Revel and Libau have been taken by the Germans after a furious battle and are burning. The report is not credited by the best informed men.

BIG SUM GIEVN POOR AID FUND

London, Aug. 8.—Altho' only just opened \$112,500.00 have already been subscribed to the Prince of Wales fund for the relief of the poor during the war.

RUSSIAN SHIP RAN ASHORE

Stockholm, Aug. 7.—The captain of two Swedish steamers report that a Russian cruiser is ashore near Hange, Finland.

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