KITCHENER CALLS FOR HALF MILLION ADDITIONAL TROOPS

Why Not a Canadian Patriotic League?

Mr. Hawkes' Third Article under this heading will appear in tomorrow's World.

GERMAN FLEET IS NOT READY

No Great Sea Battle for Some Time Yet, Says Times Expert.

DO NOT LIKE RESTRAINT

Earlier Conflict May Be Caused by Anxiety to Make Showing.

Special to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Times' naval expert says: The public must not expect decisive action immediately, since in all circumstances Admiral Von Tirpitz may decide the time is not yet arrived for the German fleet to challenge to a trial of strength. Unless teachers of modern naval strategy are mistaken it should be the object of Germany to begin by a succession of attempts to reduce the great British preponderance in material strength. What we have been led to expect under such conditions is a kind of preliminary warfare between the torpedo craft and similar auxiliaries on both sides. On the other hand it is equally possible that two causes, the pressure of public opinion in Germany, and the natural desire of a young navy to prove itself, may have their effect when they begin to feel the effect of maritime strangulation. The German people will surely want some use to be made of their ships. These causes may lead to an earlier appearance of the German fleet in the North Sea than has been predicted by the experts. Should, however, the German fleet refuse action for the time this does not preclude the engagements of separate squadrons, single ships and flotillas apart from the main fleet. They, however, are most unlikely to have a decisive effect on the progress of the war.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS FROM LONDON

Prince Lichnowsky Appeared to Be Overcome by Turn of Events.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The German ambassador, Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, with the princess and his suite, left London today by special train for Harwich, en route to the continent. A large crowd was assembled at the railway station when the special drew out, but there was no demonstration.

The German ambassador and his wife stood on the steps of the embassy and saw all the embassy staff and a number of privileged Germans who had been given special permission to accompany them safely on board seven waiting omnibuses before they left. They were themselves the last to quit the embassy building. Prince Lichnowsky, who is known to have felt deep chagrin at the turn of events, looked a broken man as he stood for a few moments on the doorstep and gave a last look around. Half an hour before her departure Princess Lichnowsky, bareheaded and unaccompanied except by her favorite dog, went for a stroll in the neighborhood of St. James' Park.

IMPERIAL AUTHORITIES ACCEPT OFFER OF CANADIAN CONTINGENT

Official Statement Issued at Ottawa Says Force Will Be Organized at Once — Censorship Staff Appointed —Steps to Prevent Unwarranted Inflation of Food Prices.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"On his return to Ottawa on Saturday, Aug. 1, the prime minister sent a cable message to the imperial government, informing them that Canada was prepared to send an expeditionary force for service abroad if required. Last evening a reply was received accepting this offer and the force will be organized at once by voluntary enlistment.

"Several important orders-in-council were passed today. An order-in-council was passed providing for an effective censorship staff at Ottawa and Halifax and the several cable stations on the Atlantic and on the Pacific.

Militia Called Out.

"Another order was passed calling out for active service such portions of the militia as may from time to time be desired by the governor-in-council.

"A further order was passed providing for raising and organizing a force for service abroad and for making and perfecting all necessary arrangements to call them to enlist and be enrolled in His Majesty's service for such period and under such conditions as may be arranged. The enlistment and enrolment will be entirely voluntary. It is understood that the chief difficulty will arise thru the enormous number of applications to serve abroad.

Cannot Export Munitions.

"Another order-in-council passed today prohibits the exportation from Canada during the war of arms, munitions, warlike equipment and various other articles which will probably be required for defensive purposes or which might be useful to the enemy.

"There appears to be an impression that, owing to the war, there may be a scarcity of food and fuel supplies in Canada. There is also a fear that prices may be advanced to an unreasonable extent.

"The Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, and the Hon. J. D. Reid, acting minister of trade and commerce, met today and appointed officials of each department to investigate the rumors of enhanced prices in order that the government may take any action necessary to prevent an undue advantage of this kind being taken. As to supplies of food and fuel, the ministers say there need be no cause for alarm, in respect to either, as there are ample supplies of these commodities available for use in Canada.

Must Observe Secrecy.

"It is hoped that the press of Canada will remember that the secrecy of military and naval preparations and organization is essential. It is also hoped that care will be exercised to refrain from publishing unfounded and disturbing rumors which would excite unnecessary alarm and apprehension."

His Royal Highness was present at this afternoon's cabinet meeting, which lasted from 4 o'clock to nearly 7 o'clock.

The board of censors referred to above will include Major F. C. Hamilton, Major E. Chambers, gentleman usher of the Black Rod, and Mr. Fred Cook, all experienced newspapermen.

The first army division of 20,000 men will sail in about two weeks. Whether they go with the imperial expeditionary force to Belgium or not, they are likely to be held in Brittain for a fortnight's training.

CONFUSION IN GERMAN RANKS WHEN 8000 MEN WERE KILLED

AN EMPIRE'S FIGHT.

"No nation ever entered into a great contest with a cleaner conscience or a stronger conviction. It is striking for the defence of a principle, the maintenance of which is vital to the civilization of the world. As we have entered the struggle, let us now make sure that all our resources, not only those of the United Kingdom, but those of the vast empire of which it is the centre, are thrown into the scale." — Premier Asquith.

DROPPING THE CAPTAIN.

The kaiser brought it on himself, but unfortunately he brought it on millions of others as well.

The biggest madman often escapes the madhouse.

Rope the kaiser will be the slogan in the United States before the week is over.

Will the crown prince put guards about his father as the latter did about his father when dying in the palace at Berlin?

What does Bismarck the pilot think of the Mad Captain now!

Dropping the captain ought to be the next cartoon in Punch.

The kaiser threw the first clear light on himself when he dismissed the Great Chancellor.

Bismarck made Germany; Wilhelm shattered it to bits.

We can almost feel the thumping heart throbs of the Alsatians as they watch the great events about them, and recall the stirring experiences of their fathers forty odd years ago.

Me and God won't work any more.

AMERICANS LEAVE LONDON FOR HOME

Many Well Known People Among Those Who Hope to Sail on Philadelphia.

Special Copyrighted Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Philadelphia special trains, ex-Waterloo, left today half empty, as many passengers left London last night to ensure embarkation. Steerage contains scores of rich Americans who ordinarily travel first saloon. Martin Vogel, assistant United States treasurer at New York, told The World that he intends impressing upon the home authorities the necessity of relieving the financial situation of stranded Americans. "I was in the house of commons and heard Grey's speech. When Redmond got up a thrill went thru everyone."

W. H. Porter, partner of Morgan's firm; Charter T. Aldrich, F. W. Stewart, Mrs. Robert Cavertey, Miss Dorothy Cutler, P. Fish and party, Boston; E. A. Seasongood, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, the president's cousins, are also on board. Aldrich told The World that three offers were telephoned to him for reservation, the last at midnight, offering $1000 for two berths. He refused.

Commander of Army Attacking Liege, Which Made Daring Attempt to Seize Belgian General Staff, Gave Order to Retire After Having Been Repulsed Several Times.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.

LIEGE, BELGIUM, Aug. 6.—In daring attempt to seize the Belgian general staff in this city last night, a force of German Uhlans, which had pushed their way into the city as far as the Rue Sainte Foie, where is located the Belgian headquarters, was set upon by Belgian troops and wiped out. It is expected that the Germans will renew the attack. Many houses in the suburb, Bresseued, were burned thru being set on fire by German shells. The German troops are apparently demoralized by this latest rebuff.

The German Crown Prince, with about 30,000 troops, is expected to come to the aid of the army now making the attack on Liege. Thus far the Germans have lost close to 8000 men. Practically the entire German army is engaged in the assault on this city. Two forts located near here have been abandoned because of the heavy fire from the German artillery, which at last seems to have found the range of the Belgian position.

Stout Resistance.

The Belgians, in their stout resistance, are rushing more troops to the seat of conflict and Belgian engineers are putting up another defensive line at Namur, which is now said to be better fortified than Liege. Guns, commanding the approaches on all sides, have been mounted outside the forts and mines and wire entanglements are being laid. Particulars of a night raid by Uhlans, the flower of the German army, say that a number of squadrons detoured around the Belgian line, trying to concentrate in a charge at a position which, when gained, would have given access to military headquarters.

Attack Frustrated.

But Belgian scouts were on the lookout and reported the move in time to frustrate it with heavy machine guns, which mowed down the mounted German troopers as they swept onward. Confusion followed in the German ranks and they fell back to repeat the charge. Then the Uhlans, advancing in open order, fell upon the Belgian line, but were obliged to retreat before the galling fire, so that not even the first outpost was reached. The commander of the German forces finally gave the order to retreat, and confusion, verging on a stampede, followed. Many Germans were left dead on the field.

At daylight further attacks were made by the Germans to cross the River Meuse.

One of Germany's big Zeppelin airships was destroyed by Belgian gunners as it was flying over the fortifications on the Herve plateau and its crew of 26 men killed.

COLONIAL EMPIRE OF GERMANY POPULOUS, RICH AND EXTENSIVE

Kaiser's Non-European Posses sions Found in Asia, Africa and Oceania—Population Fourteen Millions and Area Over Million Square Miles—Important Trade Out of Every One of These Colonies.

If the British fleet smashes the German fleet in the North Sea, or is able even to keep it bottled up, a large German colonial empire is open to be picked up by British and French expeditions. Germany has built up in the past few years possessions aggregating 1,134,239 square miles in area, and having an estimated population of 14,683,950.

Large African Holdings.

These dependencies are situated in Africa, Asia and Oceania. The African possessions of the kaiser are 1,-935,086 square miles in area, and are populated by over 14,000,000.

Of these German East Africa is the chief. Its extent is 384,000 square miles, and its population 10,000,000. It occupies the east central portion of the African continent, and is conterminous with British East Africa, Uganda and the Belgian Congo on the north, with Nyasaland on the southwest, and with Portuguese East Africa on the south. The western boundary crosses Lakes Nyasa, Tanganyika and Kivu. The people are several races of the Negroid stock, the majority of whom are spirit worshippers. The main section of the country consists of the central African plateau, from which rise many high mountains, including Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest on the continent and springing 19,000 feet above the sea. It is well watered by many large rivers and the soil is exceeding fertile. Among the products cultivated are coffee, coconuts, tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, vanilla, bananas, surghum, maize, and from the forests are obtained rubber, teak and mahogany. Large herds of cattle, sheep and goats roam the plains. The minerals include gold, copper, coal, iron, graphite and salt. Garnets and other precious stones are found. The exports were valued at twenty-two million marks, or about six million dollars in 1911, and comprise rubber, ivory, coffee and cotton. The imports amounted to forty-five million marks, or about twelve million dollars, in the same year. Fifty per cent. of the trade was with Germany. It has about one thousand miles of railway. The capital is Dares-Salaam, on the coast.

German Southwest Africa.

German Southwest Africa has an estimated area of 322,000 square miles and a population of about 120,000. It is west of British South Africa and a range of mountains run parallel to the coast. The inhabitants are black and a few Boer-Hottentot half-castes. Agriculture and stock rasing are the principal industries and the exports, valued at twelve million dollars in 1911, include foodstuffs, hides, ostrich feathers and diamonds. There are about 1200 miles of railway in this colony. The capital is Windhuk, in the interior.

Kamerun Protectorate.

The third African possession of the kaiser is Kamerun, officially described as a protectorate, and has an area of 295,000 square miles, with a population of 3,000,000 blacks, Hohammedan or pagan in religion. It is on the west coast next to British Nigeria and the French Congo and it figured in the Agadir incident when by treaty with France its area was increased by 100,-000 square miles. This protectorate is watered by considerable rivers. Its chief industry is cocoa cultivation, which has proved highly successful. The protectorate is also rich in forest produce. The exports were valued at $5,500,000 in 1911, and the imports at $7,500,000. Seventy per cent. of the trade was with Germany.

Gold Coast Possession.

Togoland, the last African domain of the kaiser, with an area of 33,659 square miles and a population of 1,-000,000, lies on the British Gulf of Guinea between the British Gold Coast Colony and the French Dahomey. Tropical products are abundantly cultivated and the exports were valued at about $2,500,000 and the imports at about the same in 1911. The revenue exceeds the expenditure and the colony is in a flourishing condition. The capital is Lome, on the Gold Coast, with a population of 6000.

Germany in Pacific.

The Pacific possessions of Germany have a total extent of 96,210 square miles and a population of 619,000. The chief possession is the government of German New Guinea with an area of 95,000 square miles. It includes the Solomon Islands, Bismarck Archipelago, Marshall Islands, Eastern and Western Caroline Islands and Kaiser Wilhelmsland, with an area of 70,000 square miles, a little less than one-third of the whole Island of New Guinea. Kaiser Wilhelmsland has about 100,000 square miles. It produces and exports copra, cocoa and rubber. The Bismarck Archipelago has an area of about 20,000 English square miles. New Pomerania is nearly 9500 miles in extent. The other islands are of varied area.

Samoan Archipelago.

Samoa, which will be remembered as the island home of Robert Louis Stevenson, has a total area of 1050 square miles. It is a group of islands. In the harbor of Apia in 1889 occurred a disastrous tidal wave in which three United States warships and two vessels of the German navy were wrecked, while H.M.S. Calliope of the British navy effected her escape. The crews of the American vessels cheered her and her commander's superb seamanship as he was taking her out.

Part of Tsing-Tau.

Tsing-Tau, China, against which the Japanese will launch an attack, is on the east coast of the Shan Tung province of northeastern China, and was leased to Germany for ninety-seven years from 1898. It has an area of 193 square miles and a population of 60,-000. The capital of Taing-Tau has a resident European population of about 4000. The exports were $15,000,000 in 1910 and the imports $18,000,000. The ocean shipping that entered this port in 1909 was 561 vessels of 857,000 tons. In addition to this port Germany has also secured a sphere of interest in the Shan Tung province, with a total estimated area of 2750 square miles and a population of 54,000. This area includes an ocean zone of 32 miles in the Yellow Sea. In this sphere the Chinese Government has relinquished its right of control. W. H. S.

LUSITANIA PURSUED BY GERMAN CRUISER

Special to The Toronto World.

NEW LONDON, Conn. August 6.—The steamer Wyandotte, Captain Burns, arrived here in port at 4.20 o'clock this afternoon. She reported picking up the following wireless message from the Lusitania at 2.30 this afternoon:

"Running at full speed for Bar Harbor. A German cruiser is following considerable distance astern."

Captain Burns did not know the position of the Lusitania.

Treasure Ship Leaves.

NEW YORK—The armored cruiser Tennessee, converted for the time into a treasure ship, left port at 9.45 o'clock tonight to carry millions in gold to the many thousand Americans who are in want in European countries.

LEADING THE DEFENDERS

King Albert of Belgium, who is in supreme command of the troops repulsing the Germans.

GERMANS SLEW CITIZENS OF VISE BURNED TOWN WITHOUT MERCY

Kaiser's Forces Were Repulsed at All Points, Says Daily Chronicle Correspondent — Belgian Troops Perform Prodigies of Valor —Charged Six German Squadrons.

Special Copywright Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A cable to The Daily Chronicle from Brussels, dated yesterday, says:

"The Germans are said to have behaved in a most brutal fashion to the people of Vise. Several civilians were shot in cold blood and the town burnt. King Albert and staff left for the front in motor cars amid a scene of great excitement. Hundreds of motor cars left Brussels this morning for the front to look after the wounded and were loudly cheered as they passed along the boulevards."

Germans Threaten Dutch.

The Daily Telegraph Brussels despatch says:

"Germans attempted to cross the Meuse by means of a pontoon bridge, which means that they will be compelled to cross the river on foot at the Dutch frontier. The attitude of the Dutch towards them is not yet known. There is talk of the Belgian foreign office being transferred to Antwerp.

"I have learned the large German colony at Antwerp is being expelled. It is now stated that Vise was shelled by Belgians in order that it might not afford shelter to the advancing army. King Albert and his staff will, it is understood, proceed to the French headquarters to consult with the general staff with regard to measures of mutual defence."

Aeroplanes Inferior.

The same correspondent says that German aeroplanes showed themselves much inferior to the Belgian. None of the latter sustained any accident, but several of the Germans did.

The Times' Brussels despatch, dated Wednesday, says the king has issued a proclamation to the army saying their haughty neighboring nation has without provocation violated the treaties, and that Belgian territory has been attacked because Belgium refused to forfeit her honor. Belgium must conquer, because she is fighting for right.

The king also quotes Caesar's remark: "Belgians are the bravest of all the peoples of Gaul."

Germans Driven Back.

There has been hard fighting east and north of Liege all day. It is officially stated that the Germans have been repulsed at all points. Their artillery practice is reported to have been bad. They appear to have concentrated on the plateau of Herve and have attacked the line of Vise fort. German troops have had great difficulty in bringing up their heavy guns and their bombardment of the cupolas proved inefficient.

Belgian Heroism.

Belgian troops are reported to have performed prodigies of valor. One Belgian squadron of Lancers is alleged to have charged six German squadrons. Belgian artillery have destroyed a temporary German bridge over the Meuse, near Liege. The enemy in the neighborhood of Liege is estimated at 80,000. There is great public anxiety to know when the British may be expected.

France Prepared.

The Daily Telegraph's Rheims correspondent cables: "The people are coming from Nancy, from Sedan, from Mezieres and from all the frontier region, and are unanimous in reporting extraordinary display of patriotic confidence and determination on the part of the inhabitants and troops. France is prepared to meet the invader with heroic resolve and power of which the adversary probably has no adequate idea. At whatever point the Germans attempt their first attacks they will meet a front as hard as steel, and from the outset all hope of forcing the French lines is out of the question."

BELGIANS REPEL KAISER'S TROOPS IN A DESPERATE BATTLE AT VISE

Eighty Germans Killed—Belgian Loss Twelve Killed and Wounded—Belgian Sergeant Dared Hail of Bullets and Shot Down Three German Officers—Village is Burned.

Special to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—J. M. N. Jeffries, Daily Mail correspondent at Brussels, in a despatch to The Times at 6 p.m. Wednesday, says:

"The fight at the mill bridge at Vise was very desperate. The German infantry were in deep masses, flanked by batteries of field guns and quick-firing. The 12th Belgian line regiment took up a position behind the walls of houses along the Meuse. The fusillade lasted a half hour. The Germans then brought up their guns in front of Luxhe and Hallembaye, while the German sappers constructed a bridge of boats. The men at Fort Barchon let them build the bridge, but once it was finished they destroyed the pontoons with some shells. During the fight at Vise, a Belgian sergeant, stepping out from the ranks, knelt down amid a hail of bullets to take aim at a group of German staff officers, bringing down three. The German losses were 80 and Belgians 12 killed and wounded. The regiments coming from Berlin appear to be tired out, the others are good. The Belgian 12th line regiment, on entering Liege, had a frenzied ovation. To fill up the tunnel at Nasproue, Belgians derailed a locomotive, then sent two others crashing into it. Destruction by Belgian engineers of Village of Boncelles, near Liege, stirred everyone with emotion. The soldiers put tar on all the woodwork and set fire to the church presbytery and two large villas, and a hundred dwellings burst into flames. The distressed inhabitants fled to Liege. The officer in command near Chaudfontaine told me of the great success of Belgian reconnaissance, including these made by airmen.

"We are admirably informed," he said, "that the boy scouts have been seen carrying messages in the firing line."

News of the declaration of war by England has evoked indescribable emotion in Brussels.

ALL GOVERNMENT STAFF IN LONDON VOLUNTEERS

Ontario Cabinet Will Look After Dependants of Its London Employes.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Practically the whole staff of the Canadian Government office in London have already volunteered for service. Agent-General Reid, on behalf of the Ontario Government, has undertaken to look after the dependants of any of the Ontario Government employes in London who join the ranks.

Refugees Reach Port.

LONDON.—Four hundred British refugees reached this port today aboard the Canadian Pacific steamer Montrose.

HAMILTON HOTELS

NOTICE—AUTO TOURISTS

To accommodate automobilists, we are serving Table d'Hote dinner daily, from 12.30 to 3 o'clock. Highest standard of cuisine and service.

HOTEL ROYAL, Hamilton

INVENTOR CAUGHT AERIAL MESSAGES

Herman Maxim Heard Warnings Given by Long Island Station.

TEUTONIC DUPLICITY

Telefunken's Aerial Plant Has Repeatedly Violated Neutrality Law.

Special to The Toronto World.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6.—"They played the game up to the very end," said the inventor of the noiseless rifle, Herman Percy Maxim jr., about 9.30 tonight when he had been "listening" for 20 minutes and had failed to hear any official code messages for German warships and merchantmen being flung seaward from the Telefunken Company's aerial apparatus at Sayville, L.I. For nearly a week, Mr. Maxim, who is the organizer of the Radio League for Amateurs, and is himself an expert radiographer, had been sitting in his den each evening at 9.10 picking up code messages relayed from Berlin thru the Long Island station.

"They were nearly all war messages, and Great Britain has a perfect right to complain against the neutrality of the Atlantic Communication Company," said Mr. Maxim.

Altho press news was shut off and few personal messages accepted, an average of twelve messages a night to each of the German vessels outside New York have been sent for the last few evenings, and Mr. Maxim has a copy of the messages, publication of which is prohibited by law. Other amateurs in Mr. Maxim's league corroborate his statement that the German vessels have all been warned each night to get into port as soon as possible.

Mr. Maxim first heard the Sayville station calling the German station at Nauen, Germany, telling the German operator to call him after the press news had been sent.

For German Ships.

Then followed long official messages from the Berlin war office to each of the captains of German warships, the Karlsruhe and the Dresden being included.

"It was rather queer," said Mr. Maxim tonight, "to sit and listen to German war messages in view of President Wilson's proclamation. These German vessels are receiving their orders from an American port, and if it's wrong to furnish them with supplies, it is certainly wrong to give them their orders, which at present they need much more than coal or food. Everything was corrected and no war messages sent tonight."

BRITISH DEFEAT GERMAN FLEET

North Sea Battle Reported in Which Enemy Lost Three Ships.

RAGED FIFTEEN HOURS

German Squadron Convoying Mine-Layers Lost Hundred Men in Fight.

Special Copyrighted Cable.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A despatch to The Journal says the British fleet defeated the German fleet in the North Sea in a 15-hour battle off the Dutch coast, in which 70 English sailors were wounded and 100 Germans were killed. The German squadron was convoying mine-layers, and it was in this fight the Koenigin Luise was sunk and two German ships surrendered. The British cruiser Amphion was temporarily rendered hors de combat by a German shell.

RUSSIA ASSISTS STATES TO GET OUT AMERICANS

Only Country That is Causing Washington Anxiety is Germany.

Special to The Toronto World.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Russia is co-operating with the United States to bring about the transportation of Americans within their border, the state department learned tonight. A special train will convey a number of them to Warsaw, where they will leave the train and cross the border into Sweden, a neutral country. The German situation is now the chief object of the administration. Secretary of State Bryan admitted tonight that the department had made representation to the German Government, asking the probable length of mobilization process, during which time no foreigners will be allowed to leave the empire. The United States has also asked that some port be named at which Americans wishing to return here may concentrate and at which the ships to bring them here may be gathered.

NEW BRUNSWICK WILL ASSIST TO THE FULL

Canadian Press Despatch.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—His royal highness the governor-general today received the following telegram from the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick:

"The government of New Brunswick, now in session, desire me to assure you that this province may be relied upon to assist to the full extent of its ability in maintaining the intergrity of the empire and upholding the strength of her arms."

Scout Cruiser Seen.

BLOCK ISLAND, R.I.—Capt. Mitchell of the Yacht Peggy reports having sighted a German scout cruiser, making heavy smoke, headed in a southeasterly direction for Steamer Lane this afternoon. She was ten miles from Old Harbor when seen.