

# BRITISH TROOPS ARE IN FIGHT

BY SPECIAL WIRE TO THE COURIER

LONDON, Aug. 24, 2:35 p.m.—The official bureau of information to-day gave out the following announcement: "British forces were engaged all day Sunday and until after dark with the enemy in the neighborhood of Mons, Belgium. They held their grounds."

## GREAT WAR MYSTERY IS BRITISH ARMY AND WHAT IT IS DOING

### Remarkable Secrecy Has Enshrouded All its Movements—Regiments Were Moved Out in the Dead of Night—The Situation.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Aug. 24.—The great mystery of the war to English minds is the British expeditionary army. That a large force of British troops is on the Continent the public has every reason to believe. But the numbers of the field army its present position, which armaments they have, and the points from which they have sailed are points known only to the government. Several days ago the French government gave the papers a statement that 20,000 British troops had landed at Dunkirk and Calais and that the landing was managed by English-speaking French officers.

No English newspaper has printed a word about the movements of the troops. The newspapers are not submitted to any censorship before their publication, but the war office issues an occasional suggestion regarding the class of news that should not be published and the press has followed these instructions faithfully. To-night the watchful censorship over incoming telegrams cut from a Brussels message, passages which, judging from the contents, probably referred to the British forces. One important sentence apparently escaped the censor's eye, a reference to the three allied armies, in Belgium.

The news agency which referred the message, having Lord Kitchener's veto before it, did not send the message to the newspapers. Twenty thousand men of the regular army stationed in Ireland, embarked on transports at the port of Dublin last week. Steamers coming into Liverpool and other ports in the past few days, have encountered other ships going out with soldiers in khaki. It is the belief of experts that the majority of the British expeditionary force has already gone abroad, and that it is in Belgium ready for co-operation with the

French and Belgians in the first great battle.

For foreign service the army has something like 150,000 or 160,000 men. Their places in the home line of defence is taken by the territorials, who under the terms of their enlistment, cannot be sent out of the country.

The secrecy with which the army has been sent abroad has led to a cloud of rumors. Circumstantial reports were current in London this week that many wounded British soldiers were being brought across the Channel. One of the most circumstantial in circulation yesterday was that wounded of the Black Watch had arrived in Southampton. The war office puts a quietus on reports of that character to-night by issuing a statement that they were wholly without foundation, and that the government would give to the public promptly the news of any successes or reverses of the British arms.

The war has brought no greater surprise to the British public than the efficiency with which the army has been mobilized. Political critics of the government harped so strongly on the alleged shortcomings of the war office, and the fact of it having had a philosopher of German leanings in the person of Lord Haldane, at the head of the department for a long time, that the public was prepared to see demoralization. They have not seen. Most of the mobilization has been effected by motor buses and has been done at night. The dislocation of the train service has been far less than any one anticipated. Late wayfarers on the London streets in the early hours of the morning have seen long processions of motor trucks packed with soldiers. The motor trucks have the advantage of being able to discharge their passengers at any spot desired and fast as troop trains.

## GREAT BATTLE STILL GOES ON, SAYS OFFICIAL BULLETIN

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

PARIS, Aug. 24, 10.15 a.m.—The following official announcement was made here to-day: "The great battle between the greater part of the forces of England and France against the bulk of the German army continues to-day."

"The mission of the English and the French is to hold virtually the entire German army in Belgium, while our Russian allies pursue their successes in the east."

"The Russians occupy territory fifty miles wide on the German frontier."

"After a great victory the Servians have made safe Austrian territory to the north of them."

CONFIRMED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 10.26 a.m.—The French embassy this morning received a telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris, stating that contact had been established between the opposing forces all along the line, and up to the present without advantage to either side. The message confirmed the report that the German airship Zeppelin No. 8 had been destroyed and that there had been great Russian successes.

## WAR SUMMARY TODAY

The great battle between the allied forces of Great Britain and France against the bulk of the invading German army continued again to-day, with no word as to whether a decisive result had been reached. Official information given out in London states that the British forces were engaged all day yesterday with the enemy in the neighborhood of Mons, Belgium. The British held their ground, according to an official statement.

The conflict between the allied forces and the Germans in Belgium extends along the complete line of contact, and the French embassy at London has received information that up to the present the battle has been without advantage to either side.

Reports were in circulation in Paris to-day that the Germans have occupied the unfortified town of Nancy, France.

The bombardment of Tsing-Tau, China, by a Japanese fleet has begun, according to the Yomato, which published an extra edition in Tokio to-day. The message giving news of the bombardment was passed by the navy department censor at Tokio.

The German troops, according

to reports from Upper Alsace, are making another offensive movement against the French army, which is occupying Muelhausen and vicinity.

The Russians, according to Paris reports, now occupy territory fifty miles wide on the German frontier.

A Vienna report filtering through Udine, Italy, says that the Austrians are about to abandon their operations against the Servians on the Drina River in order to concentrate their forces against the Russian advance.

The agreement of Austria to dismantle her cruiser, the Kaiserin Elizabeth, now at Tsing-Tau, has removed the danger of war between Japan and Austria, according to diplomatic information in Washington to-day.

The Standard Oil Company, United States Steel Corporation, and the United Fruit Company, have notified the United States Government that their fleets will be put under the American flag.

Japanese war moves in the Far East are proceeding under sphinx-like silence of the officers of the army and navy. Communication between Japan and China has been severed for 24 hours and it is be-

lieved the cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki has been cut.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States arrived in New York to-day, denounced as false the reports that the German Crown Prince, Frederick William, had been shot either in the streets of Berlin or in the battle at Liege. Only 5,000 or 6,000 German soldiers were engaged in the assault upon Liege, says Count Bernstorff.

A despatch to The Associated Press from Berlin by wireless telegraph has brought startling news of German victories over the French.

Official announcement is made in the German capital that a German army has defeated a French army at Neuchateau, capturing guns and prisoners, including several generals. The Germans are pursuing the French vigorously, in one case beyond Longwy.

Another German army captured 150 French guns in the French department of Meurthe and Moselle.

The Germans are reported west of the River Meuse, advancing against Maubeuge. They have defeated an English brigade of cavalry.

## UHLANS AT OSTEND

### But the Situation Appears Much Better—Belgians Still Fight.

UHLANS

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Three hundred locomotives from the railroads of Belgium were brought to Paris to-day to prevent their being used by the Germans.

A despatch to the Havas Agency from Ostend states that although the presence of Uhlans is reported in many places, the situation appears much better. Communication is being maintained as far as Alost, fifteen miles northwest of Brussels.

A traveller who tried to return to Brussels got to Hombek, nine miles north of the capital, where he reports Belgian cavalry had just annihilated a patrol party of Uhlans who were covering the passage of a body of German troops to Grimberghen, a village of six miles northeast of Brussels. The traveller said that he saw the bodies of five Uhlans at the railway station.

Sir Adam Beck is buying two thousand horses in Ontario for the British Army.

Bertrand C. Dye, an engineer, and Leslie Ede lost their lives in the lake at the foot of Beech avenue, Toronto.

## THOUSANDS OF AUSTRIANS WERE LOST

### REPORT CONTINUES.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Aug. 24.—An Exchange Telegraph Company despatch from Nish, referring to the Servian victory on the Drina, says the Servian artillery sunk a number of the enemy's boats, including eight transports carrying troops.

The despatch says the Austrians are massing on the banks of the Drina, and preparing for a desperate attempt to regain lost ground.

REPORT CONTINUES.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 4.50 p.m.—Refugees coming from Germany state, according to the Evening Standard, that reports persist there that Crown Prince Frederick William is dead. This is the latest of a series of reports representing that the heir to the throne had been stabbed by a Socialist, had been wounded in battle, and other stories of a similar character.

## BRITISH WAR OFFICE ISSUES A WARNING AGAINST OPTIMISM

### Nothing Like a Great Battle Has Been Fought Yet and Struggle is Expected to be Long and Tremendously Hard One.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, AUG. 24.—AFTER NEARLY THREE WEEKS OF MOBILIZATION THE BATTLE OF GIANTS HAS BEGUN ROUGHLY SPEAKING THE GERMAN ARMY IS TRYING TO WORK AROUND THE ALLIES' FLANK IN BELGIUM, WHILE THE FRENCH ARE ATTEMPTING TO APPLY THE SAME PROCESS TO THE GERMANS IN ALSACE.

ALMOST ALL THE ENCOUNTERS WHICH HAVE GONE BEFORE HAVE BEEN MERE RECONNAISSANCES. THE DEFEAT OF A REGIMENT HERE AND THERE HAS BEEN PROCLAIMED AS A GREAT VICTORY BUT IN THIS GRAPPLE OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS MOST OF THESE AFFAIRS HAVE HAD NO SIGNIFICANCE.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM BOTH SIDES HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY CANDID THUS FAR. FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE ALLIES THE IMPORTANT FEATURE IN SATURDAY'S DEVELOPMENTS IS THE GREAT BATTLE WHICH BEGAN IN THE MORNING ON THE NAMUR-CHARLEROI LINE. THIS IS BEING FOUGHT ON THE POSITION CHOSEN BY THE ALLIES.

A GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAYS THAT TROOPS UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF BAVARIA, FIGHTING BETWEEN METZ AND VOSGES, TOOK 10,000 PRISONERS AND FIFTY GUNS. IT ADDS THAT THE FRENCH TROOPS OPPOSING THE GER-

MANS COMPRISED EIGHT ARMY CORPS.

AN OFFICIAL BRITISH STATEMENT EXPLAINS CALMLY THAT NOTHING RESEMBLING A GREAT BATTLE HAS BEEN FOUGHT AS YET, AND WARNS THE PEOPLE AGAINST OPTIMISM.

REPORTS FROM THE AUSTRIAN-SERVIAN BOUNDARY SAYS THE SERVIANS HAVE WON A BATTLE ON THE DRINA WHICH MILITARY EXPERTS CONSIDER HIGHLY PROBABLE, AS THE SERVIANS HAVE A COMPARATIVELY SMALL ARMY, BUT ONE WHICH HAS PASSED THROUGH TWO YEARS OF ACTUAL WAR AND THEREFORE HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF VETERANS FIGHTING AGAINST AMATEURS.

FROM THE RUSSIAN BOUNDARY CONFLICTING REPORTS COME BOTH SIDES CLAIMING SUCCESS.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS ARE WARNING THE PEOPLE THAT THE WAR IS ONLY BEGINNING AND THAT THEY MUST BE PREPARED FOR A LONG STRUGGLE WHICH WILL TAX THE RESOURCES AND MANHOOD OF THE NATION TO THE UTMOST LIMIT. WHILE APPRECIATING ALL THAT THE COLONIES HAVE DONE THEY EXPECT THE COLONIES WITH THE POPULATION OF CANADA AND AUSTRALIA TO CONTRIBUTE MUCH MORE IN MEN AND MONEY TO THE EMPIRE THAN THEY HAVE YET DONE.

## FRENCH WOUNDED ARE MERRY LOT, ARE EAGER TO RETURN TO BATTLE

### Presidential Palace and all Hotels in Paris are Converted into Hospitals—Thousands Return From the Front.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

VICHEY, via Paris, Aug. 24—6.05 a.m.—The presidential palace and all the hotels have been converted into hospitals and are now filled with wounded. All branches of the service are represented, the patients including artillery, infantrymen, chasseurs, dragons and hussars.

They are a cheerful lot for men who have been carried from the fighting line and delight to tell stories of the battlefield. Many make light of their wounds, joke about their experiences and all are said to be anxious to go back to the field.

"Isn't that hard luck," said one with four bullets in his thighs, "to have hooked all four. Still perhaps that may mean three comrades left in the fighting."

Another was greatly exercised for fear that the fragment of a shell which had struck his arm

had obliterated a tattooed butterfly of which he was proud.

A gunner, who was in the battle of the Bonhomme Pass, told this story of a comrade: "He was a marvellous pointer and got the bull's eye every time, but they got him at last. His legs were crushed, but he asked to be carried to another gun point for one last shot."

In the court at one of the hospitals, three infantrymen with their heads swathed in bandages were found with bullets extracted from their wounds. "They don't roll as well as agates," said one with a grin, "but in times of war one must not be too particular."

Local chauffeurs have received a call for fifty men to go to the front.

The Queen's Own Rifles, Royal Grenadiers and the Engineers Corps left for Valcartier camp.

## Land Fighting Is Very Severe

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Ostend correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the German columns are marching southward toward Valenciennes on the Scheldt, 31 miles southeast of Lille, one proceeding by way of Ninove, Grammont, and Lessines, Belgium and the other going by way of Hal, Braine-Le-Comte and Mons, Belgium. They are moving with great speed. Further northwest advanced parties have appeared and done damage successively at Thiel and Lichtervelde. It is suggested that this means a dash upon Roubaix, one of the wealthiest of French towns, or upon Lille. In that case the movement toward Valenciennes probably would be an encircling one.

CAN'T BEAT THEM LONDON, Aug. 24.—A Times despatch from St. Petersburg says

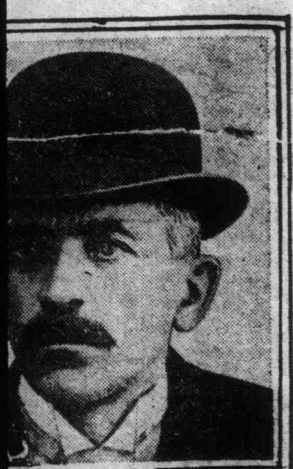
that military observers there have made a careful compilation of the distribution of the German forces on both frontiers, from which they gain the belief that it is not possible for the Germans to overcome the allied forces on the western frontier at vital points. The Russians believe there are no Austrian corps in the west.

Regarding the Austrian forces opposed to the Russian advance, they may be said to comprise the whole army except the units engaged on the Servian and Montenegrin borders.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 24, via London, 12 noon.—According to the best information obtainable here the disposition of the German forces in Belgium is broadly as follows: The right flank, occupying the

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## Career



When Forty-Five Years Old.

I'm sorry for him, and when I must look him up. I was caught down in Wash-out a year ago. They got him a wallet from a Patent Office that had \$5,000 in it, too. He is a piker. Billings was browsed one of the departments, and young clerk entered an elevator set that he was ready money. I close to him and jostled him. Next floor Bill alighted from the and with him went young Clammetbook and its wad.

When I reached the bottom floor. He was shot up to the next floor and set out in full cry a feet Bill, who was sending the stairway. It was a right, and poor Bill finished seeing settled him all right, and part of it is he didn't have time the money. They recovered any of it. Now, ain't that the Think of getting away with and then being caught before it salted down for a rainy day. It is the fortunes of the poor set.

say a man is judged by the com- keeps. I guess that's right. I asked many thousands of dollars port and Narragansett Pier one of another, and I never got in there but once in my life. I settled even then, and it was a matter of \$20,000 at that. The set as well as the easiest people world flock to Newport. They are money than they know what with, and in the old days they gamble there a good deal, and likes to be caught short. If a was or he liked to declare him- and he took care to have enough in his pocket to pay his losses. boys didn't fool with I. O. U.'s.

I'm off to the Island now for a month stretch. Maybe I can dodge fifteen-month bit hanging over me. I do it will turn straight. When I go out maybe I'll have a better to sell.

John Hanley Turned Straight! to make pretty good reading. One do know. If some of my old pals come to life and see the title of ch book they'd die a-laughing.

Women's Changing Dress. GE E. ANDERSON, United States Consul General at Hong Kong, has made an interesting report State Department upon the revo going on among Chinese women in mode of dressing. Here is what he

of the characteristic features of life in the open ports of China. Hong Kong is the tendency among women of the fashionable class, to foreign style clothing, modified to Chinese taste. This change, though to a comparatively small number, long a marked effect upon trade. Along shop windows—the more fash- shops that cater to Chinese trade— of modifications of foreign dress use of Chinese women, and man- displaying styles are of a distinctly

cast. merly warmth in winter in China obtained by a series of garments of quantities and weights, the number garments, all similar to the outer, being proportioned to the tem- The introduction of knit under- however, has made these several of clothing unnecessary, and the has resulted in a difference in the outer garments. The coat, formerly just below the hips, has been changed into what is practically a skirt, covering the trousers. In the cut skirts, or long coats, fashionable women now generally affect for- use of foreign underclothing and ver layers of Chinese garments has modified the wraps of Chinese women. Chinese women for some time have used foreign style furs, the Chinese very fond of furs and using them ally in native dress. Formerly a woman completed her costume in by a fur lined garment, sometimes than one, or by garments quilted cotton or waste silk filling. These are now little used, having been by the long coats previously men- which are cut from heavier ma- than the short coats of the old. Some Chinese women use wraps foreign in style."